"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,031. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

$30,000,000 TO AID COTTON GROWERS

Treasury Ready to Deposit the Huge Sum in Southern Reserve Banks.

TO CHARGE NO INTEREST

Subsidiaries, McAdoo Insists, Must Loan at 6 Per Cent. or Less.

PLAN TO FORESTALL SLUMP

Appeal to Bankers and Merchants to Prevent Sacrifice of the Crop.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary McAdoo today announced through the Treasury Department from his Summer home at North Haven, Me., that he would meet the British Order in Council declaring cotton absolute contraband by depositing, if necessary, $30,000,000 in the Reserve Banks at Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas to enable them to assist in financing the cotton crop. Mr. McAdoo is convinced that there is no cause for alarm and that local institutions are prepared to do their utmost to prevent a disastrous dumping of cotton on a falling market. He is prepared, he says, to deposit this cotton money without interest, and he believes it could be lent to farmers at not more than 6 per cent. on cotton warehouse certificates.

The department's statement on the subject, referring to Mr. McAdoo's plan to charge no interest on the Government deposits, says that it is justified by the unusual situation respecting cotton caused by the European war. The department's statement continues as follows:

"Secretary McAdoo said that one of his chief objects was to create a basis for such enlarged credit in the South that the banks will have ample resources to extend to producers such accommodations that they will be able to carry cotton in warehouses for a reasonable length of time until it can be marketed advantageously. In order to accomplish this, he said that the national and State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve system should make loans on warehouse receipts for insured cotton at low rates of interest; that the banks can well afford to carry cotton for producers at 6 per cent., especially if they are able to rediscount cotton paper at the Federal Reserve Banks at a much lower rate than 6 per cent.; that the credit resources of the banks of the country are greater than ever before in our history, and that there is no reason why the banks should not, in cooperation with the merchants of the South, help the cotton producers with loans at low rates in the present peculiar situation.

"The Secretary said that the Federal Reserve Board had a right to determine the rate of interest which the Federal Reserve Banks can charge member banks on notes or loans secured by insured warehoused cotton rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks. He has been unable to consult his colleagues of the Federal Reserve Board on account of his absence from Washington, but feels confident of their co-operation in every reasonable way.

"Secretary McAdoo said that if it should appear, however, that the object in view can be accomplished with greater efficiency to the cotton producers, the merchants and the banks of the South by depositing Government funds in the National banks direct instead of in the Federal Reserve Banks, he would take that course and make deposits in such National banks as would give him the assurance that the money so deposited or the credit based thereon would be loaned on cotton insured or warehoused and at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent.

"The Secretary said he believed there was no occasion for alarm about the future of cotton, and that if the bankers and merchants would co-operate with each other and with the cotton producers of the South in a spirit of patriotism and mutual regard for each other's welfare, the situation could be handled with happy results to all concerned. He expressed the earnest hope that this would be done."

W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, Chairman of the board's Committee on Cotton, conferred with President Wilson at length today on the cotton situation. Particular attention, it is understood, was paid to the effect on the cotton business of the United States of the recent British Order in Council putting cotton on the list of absolute contraband.

Mr. Harding will deliver an address before the Alabama Merchants' Association at Birmingham on Wednesday, where he has been invited to discuss cotton. Mr. Harding today refused to comment on his conference with the President.

TO PROTEST COTTON DECREE.

Our Note to England Will Take Up Latest Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The announcement by the British Government, joined in by France, by which cotton has been declared to be absolute contraband of war, will affect the reply of the United States Government to the recently delivered British notes dealing with the interferences with neutral American trade under the British Order in Council policy of restricting overseas trade with Germany.

A report was current here tonight that the American note to England is being redrafted to cover the situation raised by declaring cotton contraband. A high official of the State Department said tonight that it would be difficult to redraft a note that had not yet been drafted. Only tentative drafts of material to be embraced in the forthcoming note to England have thus far been prepared.

The official said he had yet seen no official notification from the British Government declaring cotton contraband. In the absence of such notification he

Continued on Page 5.

PREDICTS BULGARIA'S UNION WITH THE ALLIES

Diplomat Says Constantinople Will Fall Before His Country's Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following statement on the Balkan situation by a "distinguished Bulgarian diplomat":

"Italy's declaration of war on Turkey must necessarily have an immediate moral influence in the Balkans. The Balkan difficulty up to the present has revolved around the vexed question of Macedonia, and I believe Macedonia will no longer stand in the way of a final settlement of the Balkan situation.

"The conquest of Constantinople is now assured. I am in a position to state that I think Bulgaria will co-operate with the other allied powers at once. The Bulgarian army must prove an invaluable asset at this juncture to Great Britain, and I shall not be surprised if I hear of the fall of Constantinople within the next three or four weeks. Marching by way of Chatalja, the Bulgars can quickly force an entry to the Turkish capital.

"I have no doubt that Bulgaria's example, when she throws in her lot with the Allies, will be promptly followed by Greece and Rumania. All eyes are on Bulgaria, and in my own mind I feel certain the die is already cast.

"I have reason to believe that the negotiations recently conducted between the Bulgarian Government and the Serbian Government and his Majesty's Government will be prosecuted to a successful conclusion."

12 GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE BRITISH NET

W. D. Gregory Says That Number Was Sunk or Captured in July.

According to W. D. Gregory, a well-known lawyer of Toronto, who returned yesterday from England on the Cunard liner Tuscania, the British Navy sank or captured twelve German submarines in the course of the month of July. He said that the methods used to catch the submarines had not been made public. It was understood that the flexible steel nets stretched across the English Channel at Dover and also for a certain distance between the Needles and Havre to protect the transports and hospital ships, were responsible for most of the [illegible]. These nets had also been spread across the Firth of Tay, the Humber, and the Thames estuary.

With regard to the financial situation in London, Mr. Gregory said that the state of exchange was causing considerable anxiety when he left there. "American bankers," he continued, "have been demanding collateral before they fill war orders, and what the English want to see established is some kind of credit system. They say something of this sort must be established or they will begin to curtail their purchases in this country."

The Tuscania brought 401 passengers, of whom thirty-three were Americans. She passed through the submarine danger zone from Liverpool to the Fastnet without any incident.

SUBMARINE SHELLS KILL 3 ON FREIGHTER

Captain and Two Others Slain on the Diomed During Flight—Seven of Crew Drown.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Ocean Steamship Company liner Diomed has been sunk by a German submarine. Her Captain, quartermaster and steward were killed by shells fired by the submarine during a pursuit of four hours. Seven of the crew were drowned.

The British schooner Martha Edmonds, 182 tons gross, and owned at Fowey, has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

An officer of the Diomed, who landed here today with other survivors, says that two submarines were sighted. According to his report, they were rigged with dummy funnels. One of them, this officer asserts, subjected the Diomed to a heavy shell fire.

The liner attempted to escape, but surrendered after being pursued for four hours. Two boats were lowered and forty-nine members of the crew got away, taking with them the body of the Captain.

Shortly afterward one boat was swamped. Two Englishmen and five Chinese were drowned. The others were picked up by the second boat. This boat, being overcrowded, was in danger of being swamped, but its occupants were saved by the arrival of a steamship.

Survivors say that during the pursuit the Chinese firemen of the Diomed refused to continue stoking, and the work was undertaken by deckhands. The submarine stood off at a distance of about half a mile until the Diomed sank.

The assistant quartermaster of the Diomed states that another steamer was in sight at the time and apparently was sinking. This vessel, in his opinion, was attacked by a second submarine.

The steamship Diomed was a freighter of 4,672 tons gross. She was 219 feet long and was built in 1895. She was owned by the Ocean Steamship Company of Liverpool. She was last reported as having arrived at Swansea on July 24 from Amsterdam, on a voyage to New York.

AUSTRIANS IN PEKING RAID LUSITANIA FILM

Twenty Legation Guards Invade British-owned Theatre and Destroy Picture—Protest Lodged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An incident which probably will have serious consequences occurred at Peking last night. Twenty Austrian marines belonging to the Legation guard entered a British-owned cinema theatre in which Lusitania films were being shown, cut the screen to pieces, broke into the operator's room, and forcibly carried off the films.

The Chinese police arrived too late to assist the proprietor, who has applied to the British Legation for redress.

A REFRESHING TONIC — Horsford's Acid Phosphate quickly relieves exhaustion due to Summer heat or overwork.—Advt.

HEAR BERLIN HAS NEW PEACE PLAN

Amsterdam Reports That It Will Be Disclosed in Two Weeks.

NOT TO SOUND NEUTRALS

Hint That This Scheme Will Be Launched in a New Way.

WARNING BY CHANCELLOR

Said to Have Discussed Danger of National Bankruptcy—Wall Street Discredits This.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From a source which is often well-informed, I am told that a new big peace scheme is now in course of development in Berlin, the nature of which is not disclosed. But I am assured that it will not take the form of feelers in the neutral press and other neutral quarters as hitherto.

If the plans do not miscarry the scheme will be disclosed to the world in about two weeks.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—The Telegraaf says that at the secret conference of Cabinet Ministers, political leaders, and influential writers called by the German Imperial Chancellor before the reassembling of the Reichstag last Thursday to discuss the political situation, Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, explained that the new German war loan would completely exhaust the empire's financial resources and that an increase in exchequer bonds would cause bankruptcy. Therefore, Dr. Helfferich urged, it was needful to prepare for an honorable peace.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, according to the same report, declared that the difficulties of the empire were increasing and advised his hearers to use their influence to soften down bellicose inclinations and an expansion policy in the Reichstag and the country, and carefully to prepare peace proposals which would be acceptable to the four members of the Entente.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's report of the failure of his mission in the United States and other neutral countries, the Telegraaf says, made a strong impression on the conference.

Lieut. Gen. von Moltke, ex-Chief of the General Staff, declared that he fully agreed with the Chancellor, and added that only those not fully informed on the situation could hope for the possibility of a complete Russian defeat.

Despite these declarations, the report concludes, the meeting refused to adopt a resolution advocating moderation in the Reichstag, whereupon the Chancellor declared that if a majority in the Reichstag should show an irreconcilably chauvenistic attitude he would be obliged to resign, as he could not accept responsibility for Germany's disaster.

The report from Amsterdam purporting to give the substance of remarks made at a secret conference called by the German Imperial Chancellor regarding Germany's financial position was received with a great deal of interest in Wall Street yesterday.

The news helped bring about a sharp upward turn in the stock market, which had been very heavy on the fear of war between this country and Germany, but it was not credited by leading bankers. One of the most important national bankers said he doubted the authenticity of any dispatch which repeated remarks supposed to have been made at such an important meeting of high Government officials. As to the substance of the remarks purporting to have been made, he said:

"We are getting no real information from Germany as to the state of the country's finances. We know that the war is proving tremendously costly, but Germany's inability to buy very largely outside has kept most of her war indebtedness within her own borders. That is not likely to press on the side of peace. I am afraid the report is not true."

A well-known private banker expressed similar views. He said:

"They say that impending bankruptcy never brought a war to a close, but that is only partly true. If Germany owed other nations for her war bills it might be necessary to sue for peace to protect her credit. She has been so nearly self-supporting that her obligations are almost entirely held in Germany. I don't think the German creditors are likely to insist on payment."

In others quarters it was held that the assertions supposed to have been made at the Berlin conference might well be true, whether they were urged as arguments for peace or not. On the score of financial resources the Allies have an advantage over Germany and Austria, but there has been no indication that either side will have to interrupt its operations in the near future for lack of money.

GERMANY WILL ISSUE LARGER BREAD RATION

Quality to Be Improved With Adequate Grain Supply, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Beginning Sept. 1," says the Oversees News Agency, "according to an order issued by the Imperial Board, the quality of breads will be improved and the rations increased, because of the sufficiency of grain stores."

British Warships Shell Zeebrugge Aiming to Destroy Submarine Base

Thirty Vessels Engage in Furious Bombardment of Belgian Coast Towns, Searching Out a Shelter of Undersea Raiders, Hidden Under a Dike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Soon after daybreak this morning the Germans defending the Belgian coast in the neighborhood of Zeebrugge and Knocke were suddenly subjected to a terrible bombardment by a large fleet of British warships.

The fleet, which comprised about thirty large and small ships, suddenly opened a withering fire on the coast defenses about 5 o'clock, and the German garrison, who for some time had been free from the militant attentions of the Allies' ships and had recently been boasting that no fleet would now dare to face the big German guns that had been put in position on the dunes, were caught napping.

Zeebrugge, which was naturally the chief object of attack, must have suffered heavily from the bombardment. The firing lasted three hours.

During the air raids that have been fairly frequent at this point considerable damage has been done of late, but so extensive and solid were the German defenses that no aerial attack could cause more than temporary annoyance and comparatively small damage to the fortresses, which are constructed of concrete.

The big naval guns have now, it is believed, smashed a large portion of the defense works, the famous mole having suffered in addition to the special works constructed by the Germans.

The bombardment could be observed from Flushing, the watchers distinctly seeing the flashes of the guns of the fleet, which lay off Knocke. There were many interested spectators of the engagement.

Air Combats Amid the Shelling.

Another message from the Flanders frontier says that aeroplanes, both British and German, took part in the affair, and at one time, while the coast batteries were replying to the heavy fire of the fleet, five aviators were engaged in combat. Three of these were German and two British.

For a time the latter were compelled to perform the dual task of keeping the fleet informed of the effects of the fire and beating off the defending German machines, two of which had been sent up to engage the allied airmen, and a third to scout over the sea during this engagement. One airman is believed to have fallen, but it is not known whether he was German or English.

Eyewitnesses state that the bombardment was heaviest between 6 and 6:30 A. M. The ships, taking advantage of the morning mist, were able to come closer ashore than otherwise would have been possible and to defy any effective reply from the Zeebrugge garrison.

Watchers at Cadzend could plainly discern the flashes of guns, and later, when the mist partially rolled away, could easily see six large vessels, two of which remained off the coast for some time after the bombardment ceased.

A large number of projectiles were seen to explode at Lisseweighe, beyond Zeebrugge, causing dense clouds of smoke, but no fires were visible.

From a well informed source I learn that the reason for this dropping of bombs inland is that on the Bruges-Zeebruggee Canal, the Germans, having learned a lesson from the frequent aerial visits to Zeebrugge, have recently constructed an underground submarine haven.

They have excavated under the high bank that runs alongside the canal a perfect base, leaving the top of the dike as the roof for the submarine retreat. Nothing of this is observable from air, and however frequently the aviators visit the neighborhood they would scarcely think of dropping bombs upon an apparently innocent dike.

Underneath this earthen roof, however, five submarines are said to have been sheltering.

Considerable damage has been done as the result of the bombardment, but it is not known whether the submarines were destroyed.

Feared British Would Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—As soon as twilight revealed the chimneys of the Solvay Works at Zeebrugge the cruisers opened fire, at a distance of nine miles. The shells burst on the mole and among the works which supply submarines with electric energy.

A destroyer crept daringly in shore to draw the fire of the German batteries, which replied all along the coast, their fire being hottest at Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the new big guns were recently laid in concrete lined mplacments. The garrison at Zeebrugge remained in their specially prepared shiters, but the marines at Knocke were assembled behind the Grand Hotel, the officers being in fear that the British would attempt a landing.

The shore batteries seemed to make no impression on the swiftly moving ships, most of their shells falling short. Several German guns at Heyst and Knocke were put out of action.

Later in the day a German aeroplane, flying over Dutch territory near Selzeate, was fired on by the Dutch guards.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The attack on Zeebrugge is believed to have been a naval movement of some consequence. Berlin asserts that forty British ships were engaged in it, but the British Admiralty as yet has made no statement. The Berlin official bulletin says:

"Early this morning an enemy fleet, consisting of about forty ships, appeared before Zeebrugge and steamed away again in a northwesterly direction, after having been bombarded by our coastal artillery."

GASOLINE TANK CAR IN TRAIN BLOWS UP

Blazing Oil, Scattered Over New Haven's Westchester Yards, Fires Many Cars.

HEAT DRIVES OFF FIREMEN

Five Loads of Merchandise Destroyed—No Explanation of Explosion's Cause.

A tank car containing more than 1,000 gallons of gasoline exploded at 9:15 o'clock last night in the Westchester freight yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, near Pelham Parkway.

The burst of light which followed the explosion threw a brilliant illumination for a fraction of a second for many blocks, and the shock was felt all through the upper Bronx.

Burning oil was thrown over the freight yards and employes feared that scores of cars in the yards were doomed.

The employes, who had been drilled to meet such an emergency, hurriedly equipped themselves with gunny sacks and buckets of water from a warehouse. Fire hose were brought out at first, but were ordered back as worse than useless in a fight against burning oil.

More than a dozen cars had taken fire from the burning oil. The blaze on several went out of itself, without giving the fire fighters trouble, and several fires were put out before they had made much headway, but five freight cars, loaded with merchandise on the same track with the exploded gasoline car, were flooded with boiling oil and burned so fiercely that the firemen with the wet sacks could not even approach them.

The heat from these burning cars was so great that danger developed for strings of cars on parallel tracks several yards away. Hose lines were brought out again and played on this fire until two switch engines were brought up and the threatened strings of cars drawn to safety.

The Fire Department was summoned, but when fire-fighters arrived the five merchandise cars could not be saved, and the force of railroad employes had the rest of the yard fully protected.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Westchester yards said late last night that one of the burned cars contained barrels of whisky, another bales of cotton, and the other three general merchandise, consisting largely of shoes and cotton goods which had been shipped here from Connecticut. All five cars were burned to the trucks.

After their investigation, the officials said they had not been able to learn the cause of the explosion. One report was that a fuse had blown out on one of the electric lines and started a blaze on the outside of the gasoline tank which had caused the explosion, but the railroad men said they had no verification for the story.

The damage was estimated last night by the railroad officials at between $50,000 and $55,000. It was said that it would not be possible until today to learn where the goods in the destroyed cars had been shipped from or where they were bound.

A HOT WEATHER TONIC.
Wincarnis with seltzer and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

SWEDEN IN MARKET FOR 5 GERMAN SHIPS

Ready to Buy Hamburg Liners Idle Here if Transfer Can Be Made Legally.

TO CARRY FREIGHT AND MAIL

Offers Have Been Made for the Pennsylvania, Bohemia and Bulgaria.

According to Hans Lagerloff, General Manager of the Scandinavian-American Trading Company in the produce Exchange, there is a possibility that the Hamburg-American steamers, Pennsylvania, Bohemia and Bulgaria, lying up in this port, may be purchased to trade between New York and Gothenburg under the Swedish flag. This offer was subject, he pointed out, to the legality of the transfer of the ships from German to Swedish registry and whether the Allies would permit them to be used in the Atlantic trade.

"During the first year of the war," Mr. Lagerloff said, "Sweden suffered considerably because the British Government held up cargoes consigned to Swedish and Norwegian ports and refused to permit their delivery. There were only four steamers plying between the United States and Sweden flying their flag and there was not sufficient tonnage to carry the supplies purchased for Sweden in this country.

"At the present time Sweden wants 4,000,000 tons of coal for use next Winter, and the object of purchasing the ships would be to use them for freight entirely. They will be bought by us as agents for the Sweden-America Line which was incorporated a year ago and will shortly have an office in New York.

"In addition to freight Sweden and Norway have almost been cut off from intercourse by mails from this country, because there are only two fast steamers in the trade now. The American Line will not carry mails for those two countries because they are opened and examined in London by the British authorities. For this reason it is probable that if the deal goes through in regard to the Bohemia, Bulgaria and Pennsylvania, the Swedcn-America Line will purchase the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, now lying at Boston, and another seventeen-knot liner."

At the Hamburg-American Line yesterday, the officials declined to discuss the matter in any way. Shortly after the war started, when the question of selling some of the company's steamers first came up, the managers said that all their steamers in port were for sale, except the Vaterland and Amerika.

At the North German Lloyd office yesterday, it was stated that none of the company's steamers lying in American ports were for sale. This has been the attitude of the North German Lloyd since the beginning of the war.

The Pennsylvania is a steel twin-screw steamer of 13,333 gross tonnage, built in 1905 at Harland and Wolff's yard, Belfast, for the Hamburg-American passenger and freight trade between Hamburg and New York. She is 559 feet 4 inches long, 62 feet 2 inches beam and 30 feet depth of hold.

The Bulgaria is a twin-screw steel steamer of 11,077 gross tonnage, built at the Vulcan Works, Hamburg, in 1898. She is 501 feet long, 62 feet 2 inches beam and 34 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

The Bohemia is a twin-screw steel steamer of 8,414 gross tonnage and was built by Harland and Wolff of Belfast, in 1902 as a freight carrier between Hamburg and United States ports. She is 500 feet 5 inches long, 58 feet 3 inches beam and 34 feet depth of hold.

While no figures could be obtained regarding the price offered for the three ships yesterday, it was said in shipping circles at the Maritime Exchange, that, according to the present value of tonnage, it would be about $2,000,000.

Continued on Page 3.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES HE WILL ACT AS SOON AS HE GETS FACTS ON ARABIC; ORDERS TESTIMONY SENT BY CABLE

Arabic Hit a Mine, Berlin Officials Argue, But Press Applauds Torpedoing of the Liner

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Naval circles call attention to a remarkable contradiction in the English press reports regarding the Arabic," says the Overseas News Agency in an item given out today. "One report says that the passengers and crew received lifebelts when the steamer entered the danger zone. This statement is declared to be nonsensical because, it is pointed out, a vessel leaving Liverpool is at once in the danger zone. However, the distribution of lifebelts, it is argued, admits of the conclusion that the steamer's Captain, obeying Admiralty orders, and spurred on by a high money reward, intended to ram the submarine as soon as it was sighted.

"Other reports state explicitly that no submarine or torpedo was sighted, permitting an assumption that the ship struck a loose mine, all this showing the necessity for awaiting the official report.

"The Deutsche Tageszeitung says editorially: 'If it is true that a German submarine destroyed the Arabic and that American citizens thereby were accidentally drowned, this is a fresh justification of German warnings to foreigners not to enter the war zone on board British ships, and of Germany's advice that they use neutral ships instead.

"'It is extremely regrettable,' the Tageszeitung adds, 'that the United States has entirely disregarded Germany's warnings, and tried by threats to cause Germany to give up submarine warfare, which is an impossibility. This doubtless is the unanimous sentiment of the German Nation.'"

LANSING CABLES TO GERARD

Inquires of Envoy if Berlin Has a Report on Sinking of the Arabic.

BUT ASKS NO EXPLANATION

Directs Page to Rush Full Summary of Affidavits Made by Passengers.

BRITISH CLEAR AWAY DOUBT

Admiralty Issues Statement and Dunsley Crew Describes Actions of Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Lansing has instructed Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to ask the Imperial Foreign Office if a report of the sinking of the White Star Line steamship Arabic has been received by the German Government. If Mr. Gerard learns that there is such a report he is to request that a copy be furnished to him. He has not, however, been instructed to seek any other explanation of the sinking of the Arabic, and it was evident from what was said in official circles today that the Administration was not yet prepared to take this step, which would have a certain measure of finality about it. The explanation will not be sought until the United States has concluded the careful investigation, which is now under way.

A statement came from the White House today, which was interpreted as conveying assurance from President Wilson that he was making every effort to get at the facts in the matter and that he would take action just as soon as they were all in hand. The statement was issued by Secretary Tumulty immediately after a conference with the President. It was as follows:

"With reference to the sinking of the Arabic, as soon as all of the facts are ascertained, our course of action will be determined."

Affidavits Sent by Mail.

Delay in obtaining all evidence possible concerning the circumstances of the disaster has been caused mainly by the failure of the Embassy in London to cable a report of the accounts it had gathered from the survivors. The State Department learned from the Embassy today that such affidavits as had been obtained had been forwarded by mail. This means that they will not reach Washington for at least ten days. When Secretary Lansing was informed of the important statements of survivors, which are so necessary to enable the President and his advisors to determine whether there is just cause for taking action against Germany, he cabled to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, instructing him to cable summaries of the affidavits and other evidence. It is supposed at the State Department that the affidavits are voluminous; otherwise the Ambassador would have cabled them.

Beyond these, there were no developments in the Arabic case today except additional evidence that the Administration was prepared to take positive action to uphold the honor and dignity of the United States should it be established that the Arabic was attacked by a German submarine without warning and was not under convoy and made no attempt to escape or to ram the attacking submarine. Everything known so far tends to prove that the White Star Liner had no advance notice of the presence of a German submarine in her vicinity beyond surmise based on the fact that the steamer Dunsley was seen in a sinking condition not far away.

Must Have All the Evidence.

The President and his advisers want to be entirely sure of their ground before they announce their course. The care they are taking indicates, as officials are willing to acknowledge, that the matter presents such serious possibilities in the international relations of the United States that no piece of evidence bearing on the sinking of the steamship must be overlooked before the Government's policy is put into effect.

From one of the best possible sources of reliable official information the assurance was obtained today that the President's course, should it be demonstrated that the sinking of the Arabic was a wanton act, had been fully determined. What that course will be may not admitted directly, but it was indicated that the statement in a Washington dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES today of the purpose of the Government agreed upon by the President and the Cabinet a month ago, when Germany was warned that a repetition of acts in violation of international rights, particularly where they affected American citizens, would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly," was an accurate account of the policy determined upon. That policy contemplates the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany and far-reaching preparations for defense.

One of the most conservative of the high officials admitted that if the sinking of the Arabic was found to be unjustifiable from the American point of view the least that the Government could do would be to recall Mr. Gerard, the Ambassador at Berlin. Unless this act were coincident with the dismissal of the German Ambassador in Washington, it would not amount to a complete severance of diplomatic relations, but would be merely an emphatic expression of resentment. Some officials, apparently with the desire of preventing alarm over the situa-

OSSOWETZ FALLS BEFORE GERMANS

But Petrograd Sees in Riga Naval Victory More Than an Offset to Fortress.

HINDENBURG PLAN SPOILED

Project for a Great Thrust at Petrograd Gets a Severe Check by Fleet's Defeat.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The defeat of the German fleet in the Gulf of Riga, with the loss of eleven war craft, holds capital place in the war news this morning, even over the Russian loss of Ossowetz, because of the manifestly vital bearing of the naval fight on the onward sweep of the Kaiser's armies.

The German version of the Riga battle has not yet been given out, but the definiteness of the official Russian report on the sinking or crippling of the German battle cruiser Moltke, with other cruisers and torpedo boats, has sent a wave of enthusiasm over Russia and dispelled the depression caused by the continued retreat on land. Aside from the loss of the German ships, the naval engagement may, according to military observers, prove such a serious blow as to check and perhaps defeat the big German plans for a serious thrust at Petrograd.

The German centre has pressed forward steadily until Prince Leopold of Bavaria, in central Poland, is near the new Russian line of defense, but military observers say that the entire German campaign hinged on the vast enveloping movement of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces in the north. They had succeeded in pushing far beyond Riga, to Jacobstadt on the Dvina, but the Russians' hold on the Gulf of Riga and the great naval base of Riga was a continual menace in von Hindenburg's rear.

This, military observers say, led to the shifting of several German capital ships, including the Moltke, from the North Sea to the Baltic to control Riga and thus protect a land advance on Petrograd.

The result of the naval battle, as gleaned from the official report, appears definitely to have defeated the German objective. The Gulf and the naval base of Riga remain in Russian hands and still menace von Hindenburg's further advance toward Petrograd.

The capture by the Germans of the fortress of Ossowetz, announced by Berlin, gives them another stronghold; only Grodno and Brest-Litovsk remaining uncaptured in the central section. It also gives the Germans the main point on the railway to Bielsk and Brest-Litovsk, Tykocin also has fallen into their hands.

Reports from Petrograd indicate that the Russian position at Brest-Litovsk is gradually becoming untenable and that the people are being prepared for its abandonment.

ANOTHER CRUISER AND SUBMARINE LOST

Reports from Petrograd Tell of Further Sinkings of German War Craft.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that a semi-official statement issued in the Russian capital adds another auxiliary cruiser to the previous list of the German losses in the Gulf of Riga.

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Petrograd says:

"In addition to the German losses previously reported in the Riga battle, a German submarine was run ashore on the coast of Dago Island, (in the Baltic Sea, just outside the Gulf of Riga,) and doubtless also is lost."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs:

"The destruction of the German vessels must have been the work mainly of submarines and mines, although there doubtless was lively fighting between small craft.

"The Germans took advantage of a milky fog to enter the gulf, but the fog likewise proved an advantageous factor

Continued on Page 3.

ITALIAN ARMY SAILS FOR TURKEY

Transports and Warships Leave Four Ports Under Sealed Orders.

PLANS FORMED IN JULY

Said to Have Been Decided Upon When General Pirro Visited the Anglo-French Front.

ROME, Aug. 23, (via Paris.)—Several transports carrying troops, and escorted by warships, have departed from Naples, Syracuse, Taranto, and Brindisi for an unknown destination.

They sailed under sealed orders. It is generally believed that they are to be employed for operations against Turkey.

UDINE, Italy, Aug. 23, (via Paris.)—The fact is now disclosed that joint military action by Italy with England, France, and Russia against Turkey was arranged by the Italian General Pirro during his visit to the Anglo-French front in July. Plans studied then, it is said, can immediately be put into action.

TURKISH ENVOY LEAVES ROME.

Spanish Ambassador to Protect Turkish Interests in Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The existence of a state of war between Italy and Turkey does not take effect until neutrals acknowledge the receipt of Italy's notification. This explains why hostilities have not yet been opened, but the delay is not expected to exceed a couple of days.

Naby Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, left Rome this evening by special train for Chiasso, Switzerland. He has been instructed to arrange with the Spanish Ambassador to assume the protection of Turkish interests in Italy. Italian interests in Turkey will be looked after by the American Ambassador at Constantinople, who likewise succeeds the Italian Ambassador in the protection of Russian interests, which were intrusted to Italy.

TWO TURKISH SHIPS SUNK.

British Submarines Destroy a Collier and a Munitions Carrier.

SOFIA, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The Turkish collier Ispahan has been torpedoed by a British submarine at Haidar Pasha, and the steamer Budos of the German-Levant Line, loaded with munitions and provisions, has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora.

The collier Ispahan was an 845-ton vessel built in 1886 at Newcastle and owned in Constantinople. Available shipping records do not contain the name of a steamer Budos.

ITALY APPRECIATES OUR AID

But Unofficially Hopes We'll Send More Warships to Turkey.

ROME Aug. 23, (via Paris.)—Appreciation is expressed here in Government circles and by the people of the weighty burden undertaken by the American Embassy at Constantinople in the protection of Italian interests in Turkey. Unofficially hopes are expressed that the United States will send additional warships to render the representations of Ambassador Morgenthau effective.

Many Italians are employed as laborers in the interior of the Turkish Empire, remote from the direct influence of American Consuls.

The Italian Government, having declared war on Turkey, has decided to suppress all privileges enjoyed by the Ottoman Empire in Tripolitania by the Treaty of Lausanne. The liberty of the Mohammedan religion and the local customs derived from it, however, will be respected.

TURKISH EMBASSY GUARDED

Italian Resentment Against Turkey Compels the Precaution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, Switzerland, Aug. 23.—The resentment of the Italian populace

Continued on Page 3.

tion, sought today to give the impression that the Administration had not determined what its course would be should it be demonstrated that the Arabic was sunk in flagrant disregard of the warning of this Government, but others acquainted with the intention of the President gave information to the contrary, and advised that the country should not be deceived into the idea that the Arabic case was to be allowed to drop.

As the matter stands now, the Government has its policy outlined. It will make every effort to obtain all the evidence possible, and if this evidence shows that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and did not commit any act or assume a character that would justify a German submarine in attacking her, an opportunity will be given to the German Government to furnish an explanation. Should this explanation be unsatisfactory or at variance with the evidence, diplomatic relations would be broken. Whether Congress shall be called in extra session will be decided upon then.

It is realized at the White House and the State Department that considerable time may elapse before all the necessary evidence has been obtained. According to what is said in some quarters here, it may be ten days or two weeks before the German Admiralty can obtain a report from the commander of the submarine which destroyed the liner. There is no disposition on the part of this Government to press Germany for an answer that she may not be able to give; and while officials did not say so directly, the impression was obtained that if the German Government asked the United States to wait until the submarine commander had been heard from, this Government would be willing to do so. It is evident, therefore, that action may not be taken by the United States for two or three weeks, although officials are working in a way to suggest that they hope to bring the matter to a head before then.

Situation Tense at Capital.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—While the situation growing out of the destruction of the Arabic still was a waiting one today, officials reflected the strain which grow hourly as no word came from the German Government. In the opinion of State Department officials it is not now incumbent upon the American Government to ask Germany for an excuse for the conduct of the submarine commander who sank the Arabic.

It is assumed that unless Germany wishes to make an outright issue with the United States some explanation will be volunteered. Acting with that thought Ambassador Gerard was instructed today to report whether he had received a report from the German Government on the sinking of the Arabic. He was not, however, instructed to ask for one.

It is said that the State Department will not necessarily wait indefinitely on Germany before taking whatever action is decided upon, neither does it intend to invite argument. All it wants now are the facts.

When these are assembled and officials are convinced that their evidence is properly substantiated President Wilson will lay the case before the Cabinet. No meeting has been called for tomorrow, a regular Cabinet day, and all the Cabinet members except three are out of the city. Several days more may pass before there is a definite development. Meanwhile the situation remains unchanged, with President Wilson and his advisers waiting and prepared to act as the situation may demand.

DUNSLEY CREW TELLS HOW ARABIC WAS SUNK

Freighter's Men and Admiralty Furnish Important Link in Story of Disaster.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Official and unofficial statements were made today bearing upon the precise status of the steamer Arabic at the time she was sunk, the purpose being to show definitely that she was an unoffending merchant ship proceeding on her course, and that, without question she was struck by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. The latter point became increasingly important owing to cable reports from the United States stating that some Berlin officials maintained that since there was no proof any one aboard the Arabic saw the submarine, the sinking might have been the result of striking a mine.

The foreign Office issued a brief statement summing up the facts within its knowledge without disclosing all the details in its possession. The statement said definitely that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine without warning and without any attempt on the part of the steamer to attack the underwater craft or to escape. The announcement also declares the Arabic was unarmed and was proceeding to a neutral port, and, therefore, carrying no contraband. This is considered a summing up of the British official view of the essential facts and as showing the culpability of the German submarine in sinking the ship.

The Admiralty announcement follows:

"The Arabic was an unarmed passenger ship, outward bound to a neutral port. It was thus impossible for her to have been carrying contraband to this country.

"She was sunk by a German submarine without warning, and she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor to escape from it."

The Admiralty also authorized a denial of the report that the steamer Dunsley, which was torpedoed shortly before the Arabic was sunk, was an armed patrol. The Admiralty states the Dunsley was a peaceful and unarmed trader.

Dunsley's Crew Saw U-Boat.

Important testimony came today from members of the crew of the steamer Dunsley, who gave a circumstantial account of seeing the German submarine while she shelled the Dunsley. They asserted that during her manoeuvring astern of the Dunsley the submarine came so clearly into view it was possible to note she showed no number or distinguishing mark. Later, they said, the submarine submerged and rounded the Dunsley's stern, showing only her periscope.

These statements are considered to fill the gap in the testimony given by Captain Finch, and the passengers and crew of the Arabic, who did not see the submarine, because she was astern of the Dunsley. Those aboard the Arabic have asserted that they saw the torpedo speeding toward the ship, and the Dunsley's survivors now assert the torpedo was fired from a German submarine they saw manoeuvring behind them.

All the affidavits made by the American passengers on the Arabic now have been cabled to the State Department. These statements give every detail available from American sources. They relate chiefly to individual experiences, but all agree that no warning was given. The approaching torpedo was seen, but not the submarine.

The funerals of some of the members of the Arabic's crew were held at Queenstown today. The services were attended by members of the City Council, the Royal Irish Constabulary, representatives of the White Star Line, and a great crowd of civilians.

Arabic's Captain Emphatic.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Captain William Finch of the White Star Line steamer Arabic gave to The Associated Press tonight a statement bearing on the cabled reports that some German officials held that there was no proof that the Arabic had been sunk by a German submarine, and that she might have met with disaster by running into a British mine.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the Arabic was sunk by a torpedo," said Captain Finch. "Neither is there the slightest doubt that it was fired at the Arabic deliberately. It is quite true that we never saw any submarine or any periscope, but I saw the white streak made by the passage of the torpedo through the water—a white streak that commenced with air bubbles in the water 300 yards from us at the point where it was discharged at us.

"There was no mistaking of the cause of that white streak, which ended in a torpedo entering the ship and causing the explosion which sank the vessel. I was not alone in seeing it. The chief officer, the second officer, and many passengers saw it. No one can doubt for a moment that it was deliberately fired at the Arabic. Those aboard the submarine evidently saw us and got into a position ready to release their torpedo.

"The fact that nobody on the Arabic saw a submarine may be easily explained. Those in command of it could submerge and leave only a small portion of the periscope showing above the water. When the missile was sent at us under such circumstances it would be impossible for those on the Arabic to see either the submarine or the periscope.

"The suggestion that a mine caused the explosion is perfectly absurd. I repeat that there was only one thing that sent the Arabic to the bottom. That was a torpedo, which left a clear white mark in the water 300 yards in length."

Captain Finch was seen at his home in Liverpool, where he had just arrived from Queenstown for a conference with the officials of the White Star Line. Before making his statement he laughed heartily at the contention of some of the German officials that a British mine might have sunk the Arabic.

LONDON MUCH INTERESTED.

Papers Give Prominence to New York Times Washington Dispatch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The late editions of this morning's papers give prominence to THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington dispatch announcing President Wilson's determination to dismiss Ambassador Bernstorff and recall Ambassador Gerard if the facts establish that the sinking of the Arabic was a deliberately unfriendly act.

The dispatch was received too late for comment, but The Daily Mail prints it under the heading "Mr. Wilson's 'If'."

MORE AMERICANS LEAVE?

Daily Express Hears of Arrivals in Switzerland from Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The Daily Express has this dispatch from Geneva:

"I learn from a consular source that, owing to the strained relations between the United States and Germany, caused by the Arabic murders, great anxiety prevails among the different American colonies in Germany, numbering more than 4,000 people.

"The number of Americans arriving in Switzerland from Germany is increasing. They state that Americans are now insulted in Rhine towns."

ITALY EXPECTS MORE NOTES.

Thinks the Arabic Incident Will Merely Draw a Protest from Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 23, (via London).—The leading newspapers refrain from commenting on the new German provocation to America on the sinking of the Arabic. One of the more prominent editors said: "The facts are too eloquent to need any comment which might be regarded as undue interference in the politics of a friendly country with which we desire to remain on the best terms, because of its being a second mother country to so many of our people and its having ever-growing interests with Italy."

The reserve of the metropolitan press is not followed by the provincial papers nor the humoristic press, which give a free expression of public opinion about the attitude of America in the new incident with Germany. The majority asks whether President Wilson will consider the sinking of the Arabic with Americans on board as "unfriendly act" or not.

The general opinion is that the only outcome will be an exchange of several more diplomatic notes without result except a repetition of the incident in a few weeks.

SINKING OF THE ARABIC CHEERED IN ELIZABETH

Two Hundred Germans Meet and Commend Submarine Captain For His Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—The German-American Alliance adopted resolutions today asserting that the sinking of the steamship Arabic was justified and "that neutrals should take warning and keep off warring nations' ships which sail in the war zone." The resolutions, which were prepared by President Frederick Hirtzel of this city, profess sympathy for Germany and praise for her methods of submarine warfare. The resolutions were adopted amid cheers, practically every one of the 200 members present voicing his personal approval of the destruction of the vessel.

Mr. Hirtzel said that acts performed by Germany's marine commanders so far had been absolutely fair and just, and he was positive "the Arabic invited trouble and was accommodated." He added that persons who traveled on ships owned by the Allies did so at their own risk.

The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, the continued sale by America of arms and munitions of war to the enemies of Germany is directly responsible for thousands of deaths and the wounding of thousands more; and,

Whereas, protests against such sales by a neutral country have been unheeded.

Be it resolved, that the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth declare the sinking of the Arabic as justifiable and deserved.

Be it resolved, that the Alliance indorse Germany's submarine policy and extend to her marine commanders the unstinted praise to which they are entitled.

Be it resolved, that traveling Americans, to escape the dangers of the war zones, be urged to make use of the ships of neutral countries.

Be it further resolved, that the sympathy of the Alliance be extended to Germany in her hour of trouble.

BERNSTORFF WON'T TALK.

Ambassador Still Has Nothing to Say About the Arabic.

Count von Bernstoff, the German Ambassador, was in his apartment at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday almost all day. To reporters who asked for a statement concerning the latest war disclosures and the report that Washington would hand passports to the Ambassador in the event of the sinking of the Arabic not being satisfactorily explained, word was sent down that no statement would be made.

77 AMERICANS ON ERSKINE.

Horse-Tenders from the Destroyed Freighter Land in England.

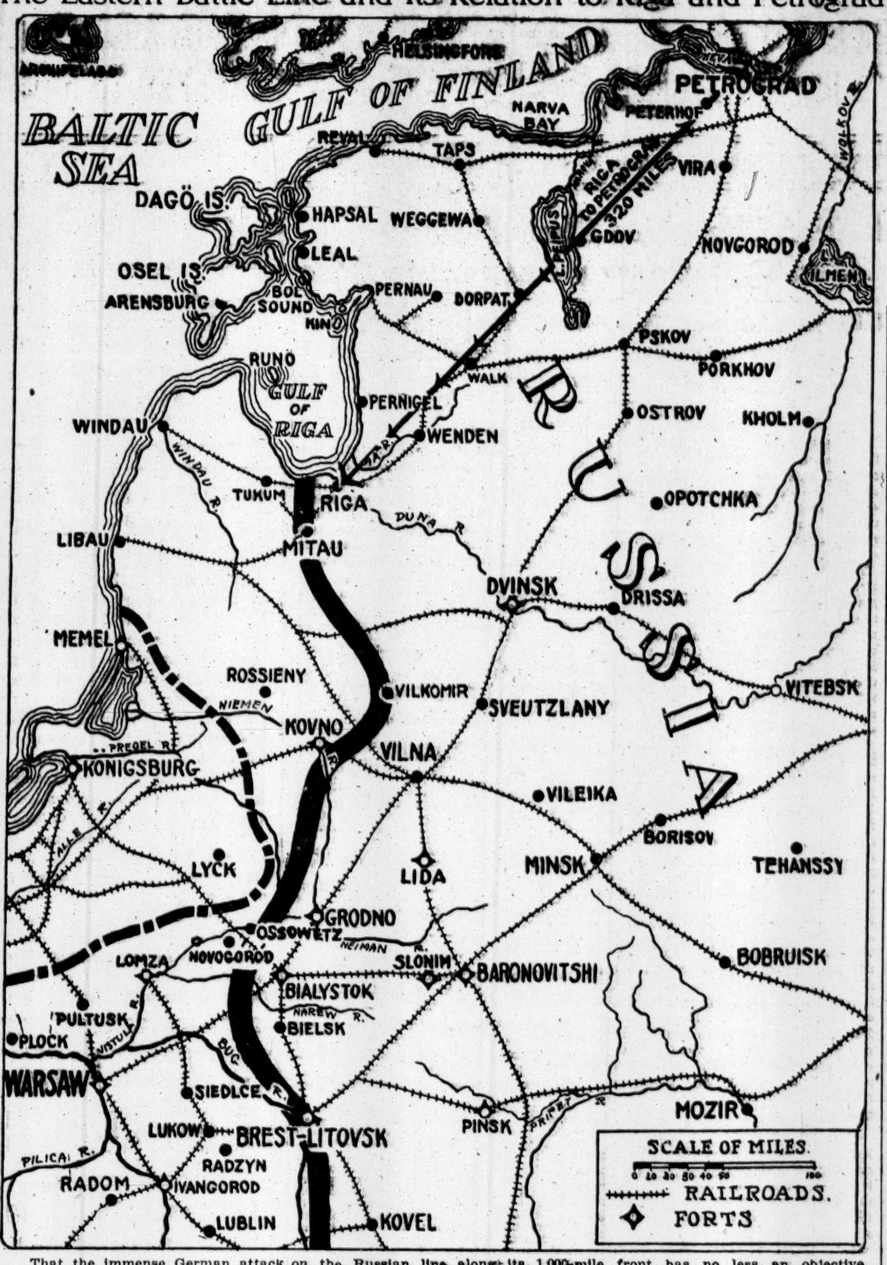
LONDON, Aug. 23.—There were seventy-seven Americans in the crew of the steamer Baron Erskine, which was sunk by a German submarine last week. The Americans, who were horse-tenders, were landed safely with the rest of the crew.

The sinking of the Baron Erskine was announced in a cable dispatch from London on Aug. 20. She was a British steamer of 3,505 tons gross, and when sunk was on the way from New Orleans to Avonmouth, England.

Peace Medal for Mr. Wilson.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 23.—The American School Peace League in session here today, awarded its annual medal to President Wilson, for distinguished services for peace during the preceding year. The meeting of the league was the principal event in today's sessions of the National Education Association and its subsidiary and allied organizations.

The Eastern Battle Line and Its Relation to Riga and Petrograd



That the immense German attack on the Russian line along its 1,000-mile front has no less an objective than Petrograd has been the growing belief of military observers for more than ten days as a result of the steady and rapid advance of the Kaiser's troops, taking fortress after fortress.

In this great project the possession of Riga plays a vital part. Once this important Russian port was won, the Germans could make it an effective base for naval operations along the coast to the north and east toward the Czar's capital. It would also serve to protect von Hindenburg's advancing hosts. From the shores of the gulf could be launched new armies, brought safely by transports from Danzig or from Libau, which was taken by the Germans several weeks ago.

In the minds of English observers at least the defeat of the German fleet in the succession of encounters in the Gulf of Riga and in the Baltic is a very severe blow to the whole plan of campaign wrought out by General von Falkenhayn.

OSSOWETZ FALLS BEFORE GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

to the Russians, enabling small craft to steal up within a cable's length of the invaders."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—A Daily News dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Information reaches Petrograd that the destruction of the German cruisers at Riga was due to their being forced on the mine field, where they were at the mercy of the Russian fleet.

They made a great mistake in entering the gulf, for their deep-draught ships were unable to manoeuvre in the winding channel of the gulf.

Fog Helped German Sea Attack.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—The naval battle in the Gulf of Riga is described as follows in a statement from navy headquarters:

The German fleet on Aug. 16 renewed with large forces its attacks on our positions at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. Our ships during the 16th and 17th repulsed the attacks of the enemy, whose secret preparations for entering the gulf had been singularly favored by misty weather.

Taking advantage of a thick fog, hostile forces of considerable size entered the gulf on the 18th and our vessels retired at the same time, continuing to resist the enemy without losing touch with him.

On the 19th and 20th the enemy reconnoitred in different directions, at the same time keeping up a fight with our ships, in which their torpedo boat flotilla suffered material losses. On our side, we lost the gunboat Sivutch, which perished gloriously in an unequal fight with an enemy cruiser, which was escorting torpedo craft and came up to a distance of 400 yards from her. The Sivutch, enveloped in flames, continued to reply shot for shot until she sank, having previously sunk enemy torpedo boats.

In view of the losses suffered and the futility of his efforts, the enemy appears to have evacuated the Gulf of Riga on the 21st.

Between the 18th and 21st two enemy cruisers and no fewer than eight torpedo boats were either sunk or placed hors de combat. Simultaneously our gallant allies succeeded in torpedoing in the Baltic one of the most powerful dreadnoughts of the German fleet.

In the following official statement issued tonight at the Russian War Office was the following reference to the fight:

In the last operations in the Gulf of Riga the German fleet suffered the following losses: One battle cruiser, two light cruisers, and not less than eight torpedo boat destroyers placed hors de combat. Some of the latter sank.

The little Russian gunboat Sivutch, with a crew of 148 men, is said by the Petrograd newspapers to be the only Russian warship lost in the battle of the Gulf of Riga. Commander Tcherkassov, who distinguished himself at Port Arthur, was in command of the Sivutch. The number of survivors has not been announced.

Although the President of the Duma announced that the German battle cruiser Moltke had been sunk by a British submarine, there still appears to be some doubt whether it was the Moltke or a vessel of that type, which was sent to the bottom.

Troops Movement Important.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Authoritative military circles here refrain from exaggerating the effects of the naval victory at Riga, and admit the possibility that the Germans may make other attempts to obtain a mastery of the gulf.

All that can positively be stated for the present is that their plans have suffered a decided setback. It is obvious that all the naval and military plans of the enemy were closely coordinated, and the unsuccessful attempt to land four longboats full of troops near Pernau probably indicates the real purpose of the incursion of the German fleet into the gulf.

If this operation had succeeded the Germans would have been able to strike at the rear of the Russian troops in the Riga district. Indeed, the prospects which would have opened out are so tempting that it will be surprising if they do nothing more to realize them.

REPORTS OF THE OPERATIONS.

Berlin's Account of Ossowetz Capture and the Taking of Tykocin.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The army headquarters bulletin has this to say of the operations in the eastern theatre of war:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The troops of General von Eichhorn are making further progress east of Kovno.

On the Bobr we occupied Ossowetz fortress which was evacuated by the Russians.

North and south of Tykocin successful engagements took place. Tykocin was taken. On this occasion 1,200 prisoners, including 11 officers and 77 machine guns fell into our hands.

Desperate Russian counterattacks, east of Bielsk, failed with very considerable losses to the enemy and we advanced south of this town.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Engaged in stubborn fighting, this army group has crossed the Klesszoze-Leranza line and is engaged in further favorable attacks. We took 3,050 prisoners and 16 machine guns were captured.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The crossings over a tributary of the Pulva have been captured after fierce resistance on the front between Razna and the mouth of the river. An attack across the Bug above the tributary of the Pulva is making progress.

Before Brest-Litovsk the situation remains unchanged.

On both sides of Svitjoze and at Piszoza, east of Vladova, the enemy was defeated yesterday and driven back toward the northeast.

Austrians Report Fierce Fighting.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The communication, issued tonight by the War Office, had this to say of operations in the eastern theatre of war:

East of Loweve and the Pulva and from Razna to the railway leading northward, fighting is proceeding with great severity. The enemy is most stubbornly defending every inch of the ground, but he has been repulsed at several points along the front, losing numerous prisoners.

Our Transylvanian troops have especially distinguished themselves in hot fighting near the villages of Gola and Suchodol, north of Razna. Infantry Regiment 04, when storming an entrenchment defended by the Russian Grenadiers, captured seven officers and 900 men and seven machine guns.

There is nothing new to report on the operations before Brest-Litovsk.

East of Vladova the German troops have advanced across the lake district.

In the sector of Vladimir-Volynsky we have advanced our entrenchments to near Lutsk and the district east of Lubomil. The Russians here were repulsed.

In East Galicia quiet prevails.

Russians Fall Back Over Niemen.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—The official statement, issued tonight, has this to say of the land operations:

In the Riga region in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk toward the west the situation is unchanged.

On the Sventa between the Vilija and Niemen on the 21st and 22d we held the enemy's offensive on the front of Kovarsk-Vilkomir-Kochedary-Drsozun-Ichki.

Further south some of our units passed from the left bank of the middle Niemen to the right bank.

Between the Bobr and the Brest-Litovsk region we continue to defend our positions step by step.

On the 21st and 22d the enemy made his most stubborn attacks on the lower Bobr, in the region of Chafranka and Bielsk, in an easterly direction, and on the front of Klechtchoi-Wysoka-Brest-Litovsk.

On the right bank of the Bug, east of Vladova, the principal enemy attacks continue in the region of the lakes, near Pushcha.

On the evening of the 22d the enemy attempted to assume the offensive also in the direction of Kovel.

The situation in Galicia is unchanged.

MASSED GUNS WON KOVNO.

Germans Concentrated 600 Weapons to Capture the First Fort.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Refugees who have reached Petrograd from Kovno say that an enormous amount of artillery was employed by the Germans in their assault on that fortress.

According to information gathered by Reuter's correspondent, the Germans concentrated 600 guns on the first fort, which they captured. The batteries formed a great arc of guns, one row behind another. One shell destroyed the façade of the cathedral.

OSSOWETZ OFTEN ATTACKED.

Its Fall Was Inevitable Because of General Russian Retreat.

The fall of Ossowetz deprives the Russians of the last of their westernmost fortresses. It is about twenty miles inside the Russian frontier, opposite the East Prussian border and the Mazurian Lake country.

Its fall had been expected, inasmuch as the retreat eastward of the bulk of the Russian forces almost isolated the garrison.

Of all the Russian fortresses, which have been captured by the Austrians and Germans in such rapid succession during the last three weeks, Ossowetz made the longest resistance. During the Winter and Spring several futile attacks were made by the Germans on this position. Even after the Germans had swept through Poland and the Baltic provinces, Ossowetz still held out. Its superior powers of resistance lay in the marshy nature of the surrounding countries, which made it difficult for the Germans to bring up their heavy field pieces.

JAPAN TO INCREASE HER AID TO RUSSIA

Will Forward Greater Supplies of Munitions, Premier Okuma Intimates.

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—The newspaper Kokumin Shimbun says:

"Premier Okuma states that Japan has decided to give greater assistance to Russia to prosecute the war. He could not discuss details, but allowed it to be understood that this assistance would take the form of the forwarding of greater supplies of munitions.

"Count Okuma emphasizes the impracticability and impossibility of dispatching troops to Europe, but points out that the great advance in the capacity of the Japanese to manufacture munitions will prove of great help to the Allies.

"The Premier said Japan plans to send delegates to the peace conference although it is not expected to extend her sphere of influence to Europe.

"'Japan wants Europe to recognize Japan's supremacy in the Orient, he said."

The Associated Press learns that Japan has decided to employ all available Governmental and private resources for increasing the output of munitions for the Allies, particularly Russia. The Japanese Government believes the time has arrived for more concerted action against the enemies of Japan and her allies.

The position of Russia in regard to obtaining war supplies has been one of unusual difficulty. The Russians as a people are not given to industrial pursuits, and their manufacturing plants utilized for or adaptable to the production of guns and ammunition were manned and directed largely by Germans at the time the war began. The dispossession of the powerful German element in Russia which occurred early in the war left the nation unprepared to operate effectively even the limited number of establishments at her disposal.

A Bureau of Munitions was established and every effort was made not only to increase the number of plants but to train Russians in this work. It proved to be almost a hopeless task, however.

To obtain guns and shells from the outside world Russia was dependent upon two routes of communication—from the north through the port of Archangel and from the east over the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The harbor of Archangel is blocked by ice a large part of the year, and when it was opened late in the Spring the great Austro-German offensive movement was already under way. Russia obtained a considerable amount of supplies from Japan by railroad, but this source was cut off suddenly for some time in the Spring. The crisis in the relations between Japan and China became so serious that Japan, foreseeing the possibility of hostilities, devoted her energies to the accumulation of war supplies for herself.

Although Russia has placed extensive war orders in this country, she has received from the United States little in the way of guns or shells. France and England have found that the demand for ammunition has strained their resources to the utmost, so that they have been able to lend Russia little assistance in this respect. The inauguration of the great Austro-German movement found Russia unable to meet the emergency owing to inadequate supplies of munitions.

Advices received by The Associated Press from Vladivostok several weeks ago were that great amounts of supplies were being received there for transportation to the Russian front. Word was received from Tokio early this month that Japan had stripped large coast guns from her fortifications on the northeastern coast and had shipped them to Vladivostok. Notwithstanding this assistance, the Russian supply of munitions has fallen far below the requisite amount.

GERMANS ACCUSE CANADIAN JAILERS

Threaten Reprisals for Alleged Ill-Treatment of Captives at Amherst, N. S.

CANADIANS DENY CHARGES

Camp Commander Says Conditions Are Excellent and Prisoners Have Not Complained to Him.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London.)—As the result of increasingly serious reports concerning the treatment of German civilian prisoners, interned at Amherst, Nova Scotia, according to which men housed in an unventilated and unsanitary factory had been punished for attempted escape and less serious infractions of the rules by confinement in a brick oven, the German authorities are now contemplating retaliatory measures against Canadians, both soldiers and civilians, imprisoned here. Approximately 700 Germans are now interned at Amherst.

The German authorities, who freely admit that the conditions under which imprisoned Germans are living in England and her colonies are generally good, were at first loth to believe the Amherst reports and ascribed them to the dissatisfaction of constitutional grumblers. The complaints continue to multiply, however, alleging that dust and dirt are allowed to accumulate, and that proper sanitary measures are neglected, and living arrangements are generally unbearable. The utter lack of privacy in cramped quarters and the theft of packages intended for prisoners are also alleged.

Even the letters of complaint praise the attitude and conduct of individual Canadian officers, putting the blame for the conditions complained of upon those higher up. Officials here have obtained a report from Charles Forman, American Consul at Monckton, New Brunswick, announcing a recent improvement in some conditions at Amherst, but fresh letters have convinced them that fundamental alterations—perhaps the construction of barracks similar to those in Germany—are necessary.

The German officials believe that the conditions at Amherst are in sharp contrast wth those under which Canadian civil and military prisoners live in Germany. American Embassy investigators have pronounced camps where Canadians are imprisoned as good. An Associated Press correspondent recently visited Göttingen, where the greater number of Canadian soldiers are confined, and found conditions apparently satisfactory.

It is learned from reliable sources that if the German Government is not assured immediately of a change for the better in conditions in the Canadian prison the conditions under which Canadians are confined in Germany will be made more severe.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has obtained the following statement from Major G. R. Oulton, the officer in charge of the internment station at Amherst, N. S.:

Sir—In reply to inquiry of this afternoon re. treatment of prisoners of war at this station, I have the honor to say: I have never received a complaint from one of the prisoners regarding their treatment. On the contrary, I have been told by scores of them that the treatment given them is all that could be asked for or expected—in fact, much better than they formerly received at Jamaica. Their food is the regular army rations, except in place of one pound of fresh beef daily, they get one-half pound five days of the week and the other two they get one pound. We are starting on the Government Farm work this week, when they will be given the full ration.

I have had several visits from the American Consul, Mr. C. Forman, Moncton, N. S., and he always expresses himself as well pleased with conditions at this station.

In explanation of the inquiry about ovens, I may say that the oven is an old unused brick and iron furnace, used formerly for the tempering of casts into malleable iron. It is eight fee by twenty feet, clean and cooal, and is never used, only as a lock-up for men disobeying the orders of the camp, and then for not more than twenty-four hours at one time, except one case—a man was in for two days for assault on a fellow prisoner.

I have endeavored to treat prisoners committed to my charge humanely, and I only hope that our men who are interned in Germany get as good treatment as we give their men here. I invite investigation at any time by the United States authorities or any other person the Imperial German Government may appoint.

G. R. OULTON.
Major, Officer Commanding Interment Station.

THE TIMES correspondent also interviewed A. E. McIntosh, medical officer in charge of prisoners of war at Amherst, who visits the prisoners daily. He says that in every way the sanitary conditions of the camp are perfect; that the general health of the prisoners is excellent—in fact, there is less sickness among the prisoners than among the guards in charge—that he has never had a complaint of ill-treatment from any of the prisoners; that the cells which were formerly used as ovens in the malleable iron works are roomy, airy, clean, and comfortable; that before a prisoner is confined in one of these cells he is thoroughly examined by the medical officer, and also once in the twenty-four hours of confinement.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—The report from Berlin that German prisoners interned at Amherst, N. S., have been persecuted is emphatically denied today by Colonel McPherson, assistant to General Otter, who is in charge of all interned aliens. He says the number of German prisoners at Amherst is 687, of whom the majority were taken from German auxiliary cruisers sunk or captured in the initial stages of the war. These men are well quartered in a large building that used to be utilized as a factory, and have the same rations as Canadian soldiers. The American Consul has several times inspected the camp and pronounced it and its conduct most satisfactory. Any reprisals threatened upon Canadians in Germany would be without the slightest provocation from the treatment accorded Germans in Canada.

The German naval officers are now interned at Amherst. They objected to being quartered with ordinary seamen, and are now interned at Halifax.

The only trouble at the Amherst camp took place about a month ago, when several prisoners attempted to escape. One man was killed at that time.

GERMANS FIND FAULT WITH FRENCH PRISONS

Grumblers Say Their Good Health Is Due to Their German Temperament.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who has been visiting the camps of German prisoners at Belle-Isle, in writing for the Temps a description of what he saw, says that every officer has an orderly who blacks his boots brushes his clothes, and does his washing or has it done. All the officers wear spotless linen and are freshly shaven. They observe among themselves a most correct discipline.

The Baron in talking with soldiers who complained of their treatment, remarked that they looked well.

"That is notwithstanding the conditions," one of them replied, "it is due to our good health and our German temperament that we are as we are."

Another added: "And our discipline; I arise every morning at 6 o'clock and take my exercise in the open air."

"But, after all, what is it you lack?" asked the Baron. "Tell me, and I'll try to get it for you." All the men in the group exclaimed: "Baths! Gardens! Liberty!"

They were reminded that they had two sea baths a week and on many occasions were permitted to wander about quite freely, but that guards were necessary.

"Do you mean to say," demanded Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, "that French prisoners in Germany are better treated than you are here?"

The reply was a chorus of "Certainly!"

The Baron describes the kitchens, where giant Pomeranians and Westphalians aid diminutive French chefs who conduct themselves like artists among their pupils. Every one seems to relish this Franco-German cooking. The food provided is of good quality, and there is considerable variety. Dinner consists usually of four courses.

Visitors, the Baron asserts, are welcome at the camps. Representatives of the American Embassy call frequently, and other visitors include Red Cross agents, clergymen who are citizens of neutral countries and representatives of various charities.

The prisoners have magazines, and wicker chairs are provided for their use when they sit on the beach. They also have an improvised gymnasium and musical instruments.

The prisoners complain, however, that they are compelled to sleep twelve in a dormitory.

SINK GERMAN DESTROYER.

Two French Torpedo Boats Are Victors in Fight Off Ostend.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—"Two French torpedo boats encountered and sank a German torpedo boat destroyer off Ostend (Belgium) last night," says an announcement made here today. "Our boats were undamaged."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—An official report of the German Admiralty received here says:

"Off Zeebrugge Sunday night a German outpost boat was attacked by two hostile destroyers. After brave resistance the boat was sunk. Part of her crew was rescued."

REGRETS SINKING THE BETTY

Germany Offers to Pay for Destroying Danish Steamship.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says:

"The German Government has expressed regret for the torpedoing and sinking in the North Sea on May 26 of the Danish steamer Betty, and has announced its willingness to pay compensation for the loss of the steamer.

"It is contended by Germany that the submarine commander failed to see the mark denoting Danish nationality on the steamer, and assumed from the route the vessel was taking that she was going to join the British fleet as an auxiliary cruiser."

GERMAN APOLOGY TO DENMARK

Berlin Said to be Ready to Disavow Attack on Submarine.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—Germany's reply to Denmark's protest against the action of a German torpedo boat in firing on the British submarine E-13 while she lay grounded on the Danish Island of Saltholm, will be an unreserved apology, according to information received by the Exchange Telegraph Company correspondent in Copenhagen.

Fourteen British sailors are said to have been killed while they were trying to escape from the wrecked submarine.

VACUNA VACUUM CLEANER

In Your Factory

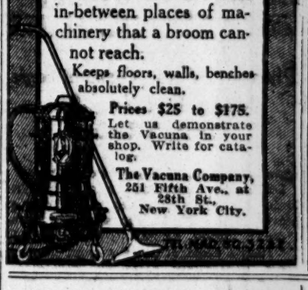
Saves nine-tenths of the usual labor. Makes shop cleaning thoroughly efficient. Draws dirt from in-between places of machinery that a broom cannot reach.

Keeps floors, walls, benches absolutely clean.

Prices $25 to $175.

Let us demonstrate the Vacuna in your shop. Write for catalog.

The Vacuna Company, 231 Fifth Ave., at 28th St., New York City.



ADVERTISEMENT

DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY!

I, a citizen of the United States, consider it a deliberately unfriendly act for a fellow-citizen to take passage for Europe on a vessel flying a belligerent flag.

Deliberately unfriendly to me as an American, because it may needlessly involve us in the European war.

Deliberately unfriendly to me as a man, because I may be called as a soldier and lose my life. In any event,

Deliberately unfriendly to me personally, as war, or kindred disturbances, affect unfavorably my peaceful profession as a consulting electrical engineer.

My full term service in the State Militia; my place on the rifle team of my regiment; the enviable records of General Ripley and General Meigs in American history; and an ancestry on both sides, for five or more generations, all born in this country—will, I trust, spare me from the charge of being un-American.

Charles Meigs Ripley, E. E., 15 West 38th St., N. Y. C. August 23d, 1915.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor, 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LASTING SATISFACTION comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.

POSLAM SOAP

At All Druggists. 35 cents and 15 cents.

Safety First! That Means in Beverages Sanderson's MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH "The Spirit of the Mountains"

Not more *work* but more *letters*

YOUR typist will turn out from 50% to 100% more letters—and better letters—and at least a third less cost per letter; and she will do it with a deal less nerve and eye strain and with far greater comfort and ease, when you dictate to the Dictaphone.

Besides all of which there is *your* side of the Dictaphone—which is even more attractive. Call Worth 3272.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N J
200x60 feet, 4 stories and basement; 200 to 400 lbs live load per square foot on floors
Howard Chapman, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

The Murphy Varnish Company is one of the largest varnish manufacturers in the United States.

Ten times—one after another—they have chosen Turner as their contractor.

46% of all Turner business has been on repeat orders.

TURNER
Construction Co

SAYS GOOD CITIZENS SHUN WAR DANGERS

Calls Those "Unfriendly" Who Jeopardize Peace by Sailing on Belligerent Ships.

ADVERTISES HIS OPINIONS

Ex-Soldier, of Long American Descent, Will Fight If He Must, but Hopes It May Not Be.

An advertisement appears in today's TIMES under the head "Deliberately Unfriendly." It was prepared by Charles Meigs Ripley of 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, and gives the author's views on the question of holding Germany responsible for the loss of American lives by the sinking of belligerent merchant ships.

The advertisement says that, in Mr. Ripley's opinion, it is a deliberately unfriendly act for an American citizen to embark on a vessel flying a belligerent flag; deliberately unfriendly to Mr. Ripley because it may needlessly involve this country in war and cause him to lose his life as a soldier, or in any event affect his profession of consulting engineer unfavorably.

The advertisement concludes with a statement that the writer is an American citizen with ancestry to the fifth or sixth generation, all born in this country.

In an interview last night, Mr. Ripley declared that the sentiments were his own sincere and honest belief as to how this country's interests and honor might best be served.

"I put the pedigree at the end," he said, "so that no one could blame it on the German propaganda and say, 'Ah, Herr Ripley would persuade us not to attack his countrymen.' I am an American and I have never even been abroad.

"I can't see why American citizens should sail on the ships of belligerents when they must realize what is going to lead their country into. It is capital alone, and shall I or any other citizen be sacrificed because some one refuses to sail under his own flag?"

Mr. Ripley said it was a case where discretion should be exercised for the good of others even if there was no personal motive. He thought that many believed as he did and that he hoped the advertisement would induce them to speak.

"I heard a man on the car as I was coming home just after I had left THE TIMES office, voicing sentiments so like my own that I turned and spoke to him. We exchanged cards and he proved to be an officer in the National Guard of this State. He told me he would feel obliged to fight if war was declared, but he could not see the use of it at all."

The officer to whom Mr. Ripley referred was interviewed last night, but declared that the statements he had made to Mr. Ripley were his private opinion only. His official position forbade him to say anything on the present situation for publication.

Mr. Ripley served a full term in Company H of the Twenty-second Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard. He has won several medals as an expert marksman with both revolver and rifle.

QUITS "FRIENDS OF PEACE."

Homer D. Call, Labor Leader, Dissatisfied with Pro-German Society.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The resignation of another labor leader from the Friends of Peace, a pro-German organization, was announced today from the office of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Homer D. Call, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, had permitted his name to be used as member of a committee of the Friends of Peace, because after his service in the civil war he felt that any move to avoid the horrors of war was worthy.

"Now," he writes, in a letter to John M. Bogart, of New York City, the active organizer of the Friends, "from information that I have received within a short time, I feel confident that the movement is not in the best interest of either peace or the labor movement of this country. Consequently, I desire to resign from the position which you have accredited me with and further request that my name be eliminated from any and all literature pertaining to the so-called organization, the Friends of Peace."

Attack the Arabic Dead.

The "Friends of Peace," embracing many German and other hyphenated American organizations, with offices at 150 Nassau Street, yesterday sent out a statement to all the delegates to its national peace convention to be held in Chicago Sept. 5 and 6, suggesting that the two American citizens lost when the Arabic was torpedoed had risked their lives purposely to involve this country in the European war. John Brisben Walker, founder and many years editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine, is Chairman of the National Peace Convention Committee of the Friends of Peace.

Vote Confidence in Viereck.

The Directors of the Fatherland Corporation announced last night that they had adopted resolutions indorsing the policy of the magazine and extending a vote of confidence to its editor, George Sylvester Viereck, who "had taken a courageous stand in its defense" against attacks in the public press.

TAFT FRAMES PEACE PLAN.

Will Be Presented to Europe After Present War, He Says.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 23.—Ex-President Taft, addressing the Washington and Oregon State Bar Associations in joint session here today, turned aside from a technical discussion to say that what can be done between States in settling disputes without war can be done between nations.

European countries, he predicted, would be particularly in a receptive mood at the end of this war, and he outlined a peace plan to be presented to them covering "justiciable questions."

SERBIA GIVES WAY REGARDING ALBANIA

Has Come to an Agreement with Italy, Premier Pachitch Declares.

ENDS ONE BALKAN PROBLEM

His Country Also Still Trying to Reach an Agreement with Bulgaria, M. Pachitch Says.

MILAN, Aug. 23.—One of the main difficulties in the way of a solution of the Balkan problem favorable to the Entente Allies has been settled, according to an interview with Premier Pachitch of Serbia in the Corriere della Serra. The Premier is quoted as saying that Serbia has given way to Italy regarding Albania.

Premier Pachitch, according to the newspaper, went over several phases of the present situation. He declared that Austria had tried several times since the beginning of the war to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, but had met with refusals from the Serbian Government.

The inaction of the Serbian army, the Premier said, was due to sanitary conditions and the necessity for reorganization and the accumulation of war supplies. When the moment came, he declared, the Serbian army would fight steadfastly and in accord with the armies of Serbia's allies, true to the principle of "the Balkans for the Balkan peoples."

Serbia, said the Premier, had been endeavoring ever since the beginning of the war to reach an agreement with Bulgaria, and was trying to do so now, on a basis conserving the vital interests of both countries.

So far as concerns Albania, the Premier is quoted as declaring, Serbia bows to the decision of Europe and wishes a friendly solution of the Adriatic question with Italy, acknowledging the predominant position of Italy in that field.

An agreement has just been reached, the Premier adds, for Serbia to send to Italy Austrian prisoners of Italian nationality in exchange for prisoners of Slavic nationalities taken from Austria by Italy.

In June, 1913, when the second Balkan war was brought to a close, the European powers made Albania an independent kingdom, with Prince William of Wied as King. The Prince, however, was unable to pacify the turbulent tribesmen, and in May, 1914, he fled from the country.

Since the beginning of the European war the flags of several of the neighboring countries have been hoisted on Albanian territory. Italy last Autumn occupied the Albanian town of Avlona, on the Adriatic, while the Greeks took territory in Epirus. Serbian troops marched across the country and assumed control of Durazzo, another outlet into the Adriatic, while Montenegro occupied the northern town of Scutari.

According to recent semi-official Serbian information, it was stated that Serbia had accepted the conditions of the Allies and would consent to the occupation of Macedonia by the Allies in exchange for a section of the Dalmation coast and adjacent islands and the partition of Albania with Greece, with the exception of Avlona, which was to remain Italian. The interview with Premier Pachitch indicates that the Serbian Government has granted further concessions regarding Albania to Italy.

EXPECTS TEUTON BLOW AT SERBIA VERY SOON

Diplomat Says Invaders of Russia Will Intrench Near Present Line, Then Shift Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Monday Post.)—A neutral diplomatist, friendly to the Allies, who has just returned from Germany, where he had good opportunities of coming in touch with different classes of people, thinks that the German armies are not likely to attempt to go beyond Dwinsk on the Dwina or the Baranowich junction on the Brest-Litovsk line.

After occupying Riga, they are, he thinks, likely to entrench themselves, send to the Serbian frontier as many of their troops as they can spare and attempt to march through Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey and thence to Constantinople. All the available Austrian troops are to be released to attack the Italians in Trentino.

As for the western front, he is of the opinion that the Germans will not waste any number of men in endeavoring to continue the famous "Vormarsch nach Calais," and still less, the equally famous "Vormarsch nach Paris." Germany's goal is now not Paris or Calais, but Mesopotamia.

What chiefly troubles the Germans at present, is the possibility of England's introducing compulsory military service for if the war should last another year, then they fear that with this innovation they might be obliged to meet a formidable army next Spring and Summer.

WIN VOSGES TRENCHES AND THEN LOSE THEM

French Troops Persist in Their Strong Attacks Near Muenster.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Chief interest in the operations on the western front centres in the severe encounters in the Vosges, especially on the Linge and other heights near Münster. Here the French troops won some more trenches, but Berlin asserts that counterattacks won them back.

Sharp artillery duels continue at many points on the line.

The official French bulletin issued tonight says:

In Artois, to the north of Souchez, and in the section of Neuville-Roclincourt the artillery on both sides still shows marked activity.

The enemy has dropped a few shells on Arras, Montdidier, and Rheims. Our counterfire on the trenches and batteries of the enemy has been observed to be successful at many points.

In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beausejour front, a violent fight with grenades and bombs has taken place.

Before Ville-sur-Toube an advanced trench of the enemy was completely destroyed by one of our mines.

The Paris afternoon bulletin says:

In the Artois district, in the sectors of Souchez and Neuville, there was last night rifle firing together with fighting with hand grenades, but no infantry engagements. Between the Somme and the Oise and on the plateaus between the Oise and the Aisne the cannonading was yesterday fairly spirited on both sides.

In the Argonne there were short engagements with bombs and hand grenades on the western outskirts of Fontaine Madame and in the forest of Bolente.

In the Vosges, on the crests of the Linge and the Barrenkopf, following a spirited fight, which took place after a preparatory fire of particular severity, we were successful in gaining possession of some of the enemy's trenches. On the remainder of the front last night passed without incident.

During the day of Aug. 22 French aviators bombarded the railroad stations at Lens, Henin-Lietard and Loos, all in the Department of Pas de Calais, as well as the railroad line between Lille and Douai.

The German Headquarters Staff has this to say of military operations in the West:

In the Vosges and north of Münster battles are raging on the Lingekopf-Schratzmannele-Barrenkopf line. Strong attacks by the French partly penetrated our positions last night. Counterattacks drove the enemy back again on the Lingekopf. On Schratzmannele and Barrenkopf fierce fights at close quarters for certain trench sections lasted throughout the night. About thirty mountain chasseurs were taken prisoners.

At Wastrin, southeast of Lille, an English flying machine was shot down.

HE IS NOT 'M. P.,' PALMER ASSERTS

Ex-Congressman Denies in Toto The World's German Expose if Directed at Him.

WHAT HE SAID TO WILSON

Had No Connection with Lusitania Crisis—White House Takes the Implication Lightly.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—Ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer today denied that he was the mysterious "M. P." mentioned in The New York World's exposé of German propaganda in this country as a "person of prominence" who communicated to German interests State secrets which he obtained through conversations with President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing. Mr. Palmer said:

"The story printed in The World this morning which indicates, though it does not say, that I am the mysterious 'M. P.' referred to in somebody's report of an alleged conversation with the President is all a fairy tale so far as I am concerned. I never had any such conversation with the President and never reported any such conversation to anybody, anywhere, at any time. I never saw this Dr. Albert, whose private memoranda are presumably being published by The World, and I never heard of him until these articles began appearing. I never had any communication of any kind or character with him.

"I did see the President on July 22 and I talked to him about two things—I tendered my declination of the office of Judge of the Court of Claims to which the President had appointed me some time before. The other matter concerning which I spoke to him was at the request of Hon. John B. Stanchfield, a leading member of the New York Bar and a personal friend of mine. He had requested me to convey certain information to the President which had come into his possession. This had to do with the formation of a steamship line by certain prominent American citizens residing in New York, whom Mr. Stanchfield represented. The line was to carry non-contraband to neutral ports in Europe. My conversation with the President was with regard to the attitude of the Government with respect to such commerce to neutral ports and had nothing whatever to do with the various matters printed in The World.

"Neither the President nor I said anything which could be twisted into the kind of statement which The World has printed this morning. I reported to Mr. Stanchfield concerning my talk with the President, and that was the end of it."

In The World's exposé, "M. P." is declared to have been in constant communication with "Legal Agent" Levy and John Simon, a member of the firm of John Simon & Bros., cotton brokers, with offices in Rooms 71 and 72 of the Cotton Exchange Building in this city.

"M. P." who is supposed to have had the President's confidence, is represented as having received from President Wilson "a candid, confidential statement, in order to make clear not only his own position, but also necessarily the political opportunity." As the result of his talks with the President, "M. P." is represented as imparting to "Legal Agent" Levy and Mr. Simon, in a document dated July 23, 1915, the following conclusions:

1. A note of protest would be sent to England whether Germany replied satisfactorily or not.

2. If the Lusitania case be disposed of satisfactorily, the President will bind himself to carry the protest against England to the uttermost.

3. The President does not desire to create the impression that the note to Germany and the protest to England are a "bargain," for he has undisputed American rights to uphold.

4. A contemplated English proposal to buy cotton in "great style" and invest the proceeds in America did not satisfy the President, but "M. P." believes that "it will be possible to bring this plan to the front with the assistance of Southern Senators."

5. The President indicated a willingness to discuss the note to Germany, sent on July 21, with "M. P.," and eventually so to influence it that there would be an agreement for its reception and "also to influence the press through a wink."

Moreover, "M. P." represents the President as having "openly declared that he could hardly hope for a positive statement that the submarine warfare would be discontinued." "M. P." also reports the President to be of the opinion that "Americans who in the present situation take passage on a munition-laden ship take their lives in their own hands."

Separated from the main memorandum of the alleged "conversation" is a comment added by some German official to whom "M. P.'s" report was submitted. He concludes that "if the information is correct, the President has not understood the German note at all, and, on the other hand, does not seem to know what he says in his note."

A JOKE TO WHITE HOUSE.

Suggestion That "M. P." May Be Palmer Taken Lightly There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Who is "M. P."? That was the question for which Washington sought an answer all day. "M. P." was represented in The New York World today as a person of great influence who was able to see President Wilson and Secretary Lansing and discuss with them the situation produced in the relations between the United States and Germany by the sinking of the Lusitania.

The World fixed the time of "M. P.'s" alleged conversation with the President as some day between July 19 and July 23, inclusive, these being the dates when President Wilson was in Washington between visits to Cornish, N. H. The official record of those who had appointments to see the President during that period contained only one name that in any way suggested the mysterious initials. That name was A. Mitchell Palmer, a former Democratic Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who went to see the President to decline the office of Judge of the United States Court of Claims to which he had been appointed. Mr. Palmer is generally known as Mitchell Palmer, without the "A."

It did not take Mr. Palmer's denial, obtained from him at Stroudsburg, Penn., where he lives, to acquit him in the minds of people here who know him of any suspicion that he had not gone to President Wilson for the purpose of getting information desired by pro-German agents.

SAYS INQUIRY WAS REGULAR.

Why German Exporters Here Asked About Their German Status.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 23.—E. Joseph, manager of the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company, whose factory is a few miles out of town, at Koppel, Penn., was seen tonight in regard to the statement made in The New York World of Sunday that that concern and its officials had been warned by the German Consul General in New York that they would render themselves liable to punishment under the German penal laws if they shipped railway supplies to Russia, an enemy of Germany. Mr. Joseph said:

"The correspondence published by the New York newspaper must be clear to all who read it carefully as beyond criticism. It certainly does not merit the consideration attempted to be put thereon by that newspaper. Section 39 of the German penal law and the acts supplemental thereto passed by the German Federal Government since the beginning of the war are no different in their intent and effect from the Orders in Council of King George V. of Aug. 9, Sept. 19 and 26, and the supplemental acts of the British Government. All this legislation made it a penal offense for the subjects of the respective countries to do business with belligerent countries or citizens thereof in such a manner as to give such belligerents any aid or advantage. Since the officers of the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company are subject to such laws in Germany, the company deemed it advisable to get details of such laws and their version from the German Consul and Ambassador."

NEW WELSH COAL CRISIS.

Runciman Announces Decision and the Miners Are Dissatisfied.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The decision of Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who acted as arbitrator on numerous disputed questions in the South Wales coal strike, was announced last evening. A dispatch received from Cardiff just before midnight indicates that his decision is likely to meet with vigorous opposition from the miners.

The decision is highly technical, but a number of the miners' demands relating to working conditions, hours of labor, and arbitration arrangements are rejected, although wage concessions are made.

Vernon Hartshorn, the miners' leader, telegraphed from Cardiff:

"The Runciman settlement is impossible. Even if the leaders accepted it, the workmen who do not benefit by it would refuse it, and they can tie up the whole field. Runciman has taken away what David Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson promised the miners, and has brought about a dangerous crisis."

One of the principal disputed points was whether any increase in wages granted at the present time, was to be regarded as merely as a war bonus or as a permanent adjustment. Mr. Runciman decides that "the new agreement is applicable only to the abnormal conditions prevailing during the war and is not intended for a precedent or to apply to normal times."

DEMAND INDEMNITY OF US?

Briton Thinks Germans Will Want Us to Pay for War Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—"A neutral correspondent," writing to The London Times says:

"The theory that an indemnity will be exacted from the United States for supplying automobiles, projectiles and the rest is rapidly growing in Germany, and in the very unlikely event of a German victory in the war the United States would be face to face with a demand in comparison with which the Alabama claims would look quite small.

"With true German thoroughness and lack of knowledge of the psychology of other nations, experts in international law are spending days and nights in Berlin in preparing blackmail bills against all and sundry nations."

BRYAN ANSWERS ROOSEVELT

Says "If We Use Deeds We Must Declare War."

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Aug. 23.—W. J. Bryan, discussing in a lecture here last night the recent interview of Theodore Roosevelt to the effect that deeds, not words, must be used in the crisis with Germany, said:

"If we use deeds we must declare war."

MARINES AND GUNS ORDERED TO HAITI

Force of 350 Men and Twelve Field Pieces Embarked on the Tennessee.

DUE TO DISQUIETING NEWS

Caperton Gets Reports That Rebels in Interior Are Organizing to Attack the Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Under hurry orders from the Navy Department, the Marine Artillery Battalion, comprising 350 men and twelve 3-inch field pieces, was embarked on the armored cruiser Tennessee at Annapolis this afternoon, and will be sent to Haiti to reinforce the American expeditionary force of marines and bluejackets now ashore.

The Tennessee arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday from Haiti and was ordered to Annapolis. After taking the marines and their field guns on board at Annapolis the Tennessee sailed for the Philadelphia Navy Yard to take on a large quantity of supplies and ammunition. At the Navy Department tonight it was stated that the Tennessee would probably sail from the Philadelphia Yard tomorrow for Haiti, but would depart in any event as soon as her cargo of supplies and ammunition had been loaded. Major R. P. Dunlap of the Marine Corps commands the expedition.

Rear Admiral Caperton today reported to the Navy Department that some rifles had been surrendered by Haitians at St. Marc, and that there were minor disorders yesterday at Port au Prince, where a few shots were fired on the outskirts of the town. The Marine Artillery Battalion is being sent to Haiti at the request of Admiral Caperton, who asked the Navy Department several days ago to have this battalion mobilized and ready for service in Haiti.

Admiral Caperton's request for the marines was based on reliable reports that Haitian rebels in the interior of the republic have been organizing to attack the American forces on the island. The additional marines will give Admiral Caperton a total of more than 2,500 men available for shore duty.

No movement to the interior of Haiti is contemplated by the American forces, it was stated today. If the additional force is needed at all, officials here thought it likely that the men and guns would be landed at Cape Haitien, as the artillery would probably discourage any hostile action by native soldiers, who still refuse to disarm.

HOW GERMANY MAY COLLECT

Financial Writer Says She Can Sell Back Captured Territory.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency in an item given out for transmission today says:

"George Bernhard, one of Germany's best known financial writers, in an editorial in the Vossische Zeitung says the recent statement by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Minister of Finance, that the enemies of the central powers would have to pay the larger part of German, Austrian, and Turkish war expenses, could be more easily put into effect than is believed by many pessimists.

"Germany, he points out, holds wide strips of valuable land to the east and to the west. If these lands are returned to their former owners they must pay the price fixed by the victors. If the territory be retained it would increase the national wealth and the actual amount of tax receipts.

"The refined financial technique of modern times, Herr Bernhard argues, would permit arrangements for the paying off of such war debts without disturbance of the money market."

WAGNER GETS ANOTHER SHIP

Dutch Steamer Laura Registered by American Transatlantic Co.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary Sweet of the Department of Commerce authorized the issuance of American registry today to the Dutch steamer Laura which is now at Rotterdam. The Laura is the ninth to be admitted of twelve ships proposed for American registry by the American Transatlantic Company, headed by Richard G. Wagner.

According to information at the Department of Commerce, the corporation owning the vessels was financed by Hugo Stinnes, a German capitalist.

GREEK CABINET SWORN IN.

Big Crowd Enthusiastically Cheers Premier Venizelos.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The new Greek Cabinet was definitely formed today and took the oath of office in the presence of an immense crowd, which enthusiastically cheered M. Venizelos, the Premier.

The Ministry is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS.
Minister of War—GENERAL DANGLIS.
Minister of Marine—M. MIAOULIS.
Minister of Finance—M. REPOULIES.
Minister of the Interior—M. GAFAYARIS.
Minister of Justice—M. RAKTAVIN.
Minister of Communications—M. DIAMANTIDIS.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. TSIRIMOKOS.
Minister of National Economy—M. MICHALAKOPOULOS.

KULTUR FOR THE MOSLEMS.

Fourteen German Professors to Lecture in Constantinople.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London, Tuesday, Aug. 24.)—Turkish educational authorities have decided to call fourteen German Professors to become members of the Faculty of the University of Constantinople. Most of them have already been selected.

They must lecture in the Turkish language and will have a year in which to learn it before beginning work at the university.

1,566 Cholera Cases in Austria.

ZURICH, Aug. 23.—The Austrian Minister of the Interior, according to reports received here, has announced that there were 1,566 cases of Asiatic cholera in Austria on Aug. 19.

$6, $8, $10 for Coat-And-Trousers formerly $8 to $15

Made of cool Palm Beach Cloth, "Breezweve" or Mohair. Plain Sack or Norfolk Back. Regular prices were $8, $10, $12.50 and $15—now reduced to $6, $8 and $10.

$14.75 for Stein-Bloch Tropical Worsted Coat-And-Trousers that were $20 and $25.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ITALIAN ARMY SAILS FOR TURKEY

Continued from Page 1.

against the Turkish provocations which led to Italy's declaration of war is so intense that the Government has been obliged to place guards about the Turkish Embassy in Rome.

TURKISH-BULGAR TREATY?

Bulgaria's Neutrality, "if Not More," Promised, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Official reports from Sofia and Constantinople state that Turkey and Bulgaria have signed a new treaty, Turkey granting to Bulgaria her desired direct railroad connection with the sea, and Bulgaria agreeing to observe a benevolent neutrality, if not more.

"This demonstrates the definite failure of the efforts of the Entente powers to revive the alliance of the Balkan States and induce them to join in the war against Turkey."

Unofficial reports late in July stated that a convention had been signed on July 22 by which Turkey ceded to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedeagatch Railway. The reports stated that the treaty left Bulgaria unpledged concerning her attitude in the war.

That Bulgaria had not been pledged to any definite course as regards the war has been the assumption under which negotiations have been conducted by the Entente Allies looking to a satisfaction of her reported demands for territorial concessions from Serbia and Greece as the price of her entry into the war on the side of the Allies.

Several unofficial reports concerning Bulgaria's diplomatic activities appeared to confirm this view. It was reported, for instance, in Sofia dispatches through London on Aug. 16 that Bulgaria had recalled from Constantinople a delegate who went there to negotiate with Turkey.

An Italian, who was a commissioner in the Balkans from the beginning of the Italo-Turkish war in August, 1911, until after the treaty of Bucharest, two years later, has given THE NEW YORK TIMES the following view of the Turkish-Bulgarian situation:

"In the first place the arrangement concerning the operation of the Dedeagatch Railway, which was signed at Constantinople, has nothing to do with the matter, as the attitude of the Sofia Government will be shaped entirely upon what Greece and Serbia will surrender of the Bulgar-speaking portion of Macedonia and to what extent the Entente powers with Italy, who must make some compensation to Serbia on the Adriatic, will guarantee such a surrender.

"That the negotiations will be favorable to the ambitions of the Allies is foreshadowed by the news sent on Saturday to The Mattino of Naples by its usually well-informed Saloniki correspondent to the effect that Bulgaria had concentrated 150,000 troops on the Turkish frontier.

"After the Bucharest treaty of Aug. 7, 1913, had been signed by Bulgaria and Rumania, the former and Turkey got together on Sept. 30 to delimit the Turko-Bulgarian boundary, which had been distorted from the form the treaty of London (May 30, 1913) left it by the second Balkan war, during which Turkey had recovered Adrianople.

"According to the Treaty of Constantinople of Sept. 30, 1913, the Bulgarian railway to Dedeagatch, the Bulgarian port on the Aegean, remained in Turkish territory from Kadikeui, on the upper Maritza, between Mustafa Pasha and Adrianople, to Mandra, on the lower Maritza.

"It was then the intention of Bulgaria to construct an independent line connecting Hebibchevo, seven miles northwest of Mustafa Pasha, with Dedeagatch, running entirely through Bulgar territory. This has not been done. Meanwhile, she obtained certain commercial privileges over the Mustafa Pasha-Mandra portion of the line.

"The disadvantages of trying to operate such privileges with Turkey at war are obvious. Millions of dollars' worth of supplies bound for Serbia, which might have gone via the Dedeagatch line, were diverted to Saloniki and the Greek railway.

"This was particularly annoying to the Bulgars, especially so as just before the war the Sofia Government, realizing that it would not be in a position to build the Hebibchevo-Dedeagatch line for some years to come, had petitioned the Porte to supplement the Treaty of Constantinople by transferring the valley of the Maritza with the original railway to Bulgaria. This Turkey declined to do.

"In the meantime, although supplies for Serbia could not be landed at Dedeagatch, supplies for Turkey, provided they escaped the Franco-British patrol ships in the Aegean, could be so landed and distributed at Kuleli Burgas, only sixty miles from Dedeagatch. Not only this, but these supplies were often augmented at Ferejik on the way by contraband of war.

"The Entente Powers were not slow to perceive the anomaly, and the subject became a matter of protest by them at Sofia. They were informed that as long as Turkey held part of the line the Sofia Government's hands were tied.

"It was then that Germany determined upon a master stroke of diplomacy. She urged and even coerced Turkey to make the desired concession to Bulgaria, evidently arguing that the gratitude of Bulgaria would be such that even if a promise of neutrality would not be forthcoming, at least Bulgar officials would shut their eyes should any valuable amount of supplies sent by the Allies via Dedeagatch be diverted to Adrianople at Karagach, which lies opposite the former stronghold on the Maritza.

"The protocol was signed by Bulgar and Turkish representatives at Constantinople on July 22. Then Germany, seeing how successful she had been, tried to have Turkey go further and build a line from Adrianople to joine the Kirk Kilisse branch (thirty miles away) and thus secure direct communication between Adrianople and Constantinople.

"Such a line, while invaluable to Germany in case the Teuton armies subdued Serbia and gained free access through Bulgaria to relieve Constantinople, would also place Southern Bulgaria at the mercy of an army operating from the opposite direction.

"In the meantime the negotiations in regard to Serbian and Greecian territorial concessions to Bulgaria had been progressing favorably to the latter, and the Entente powers demanded that the Sofia Government, as a guarantee of good faith, show its hand.

"Its reply was, I believe, the concentration last week of 150,000 troops along the valley of the Moritza to protect the railway from any Turkish raids that might be contemplated and also to serve as the entering wedge of an army of invasion in case the guarantees of the Entente powers of the expected Serbian and Grecian concessions should prove satisfactory."

ITALIANS MAKE GAINS ON THE CARSO FRONT

Carry Strong Austrian Trenches by a Night Assault—Attack Tolmino Bridge.

ROME, Aug. 23, (via Paris.)—The following official statement from the Italian General Headquarters, dated Aug. 23, was made public tonight:

On the upper Comdevole the enemy attempted on the afternoon of the 21st a sudden raid on our line which defends the heights connecting Lana Pass with Salesei. The attack, although preceded and supported by an intense fire and volleys of hand grenades, was completely repulsed.

In the Tolmino sector the investment of defenses is being slowly but continuously completed.

On the Carso front a surprise night attack by our troops put them in possession of several strong enemy trenches which had prevented our lines on the left wing from being advanced. Weak attacks by the enemy toward the opposite wing, in the Selbusl zone, were easily repulsed.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The following report of the operations along the Italian frontier was issued today:

Yesterday our troops repulsed several Italian attacks against the high plateau of Doberdo, where at some places hand-to-hand fighting is developing. The enemy is attempting to approach our fortifications by methodical preparations.

The bridgehead of Tolmino was bombarded yesterday afternoon by Italian quick-firing guns. This was followed by Italian attacks lasting into the night. The enemy suffered severe losses.

On the other front there is nothing to report. The heavy artillery fire on our fortifications in Tyrol have temporarily slackened.

Three months have elapsed since the declaration of war on us by our former ally. The innumerable attacks of the Italian Army have nowhere attained their object. Now, as before, our troops are maintaining their positions near or on our frontiers.

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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1851—64 YEARS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES & MOVING—(Motor Vans)
230-232-234-236 West 47th St. (near B'way). 'Phone 52 Bryant.
By way of facilitating perfect service this season, we respectfully request our patrons to make reservations as far in advance as possible.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here
Favoured universally, their selection indicates the connoisseur
PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES
The new Plain Ends, in the distinctive Single-Row Package may now be obtained at all the better shops

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.
Store opens 8:30 A. M., closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock)

Breaking All Trunk Traditions

There is a tradition about Wardrobe Trunks—that excess price and excess baggage shall join forces to confine their use to the idle rich. But now comes the

NEVERBREAK
Patented
Wardrobe Trunk
No. 100
at $15.00

Price $15.00, Registered, insured, and guaranteed for five years.

which cannot be packed with clothing and accessories so it will cost excess baggage. Guaranteed not to break, yet breaking every tradition of the light Trunk world!

Tough vulcanized fibre over three-ply basswood, reinforced with steel at every point, beautifully finished in a rich dark color, and with aristocratic, substantial hardware.

The Removable Garment Rack

Holds five to six suits or dresses and topcoats. Can be lifted bodily, *with the clothes upon it*, and hung away in your closet. A series of roomy drawers, constructed with a perfect understanding of the underwear-lingerie needs of the metropolitan person—with room for hats that are in fashion and sufficient changes of boots. Just right to fit on the front of a taxi or cab. Let us repeat—*fifteen dollars!*

Final Cleanup Sale
Entire Remaining Stock
Spring and Summer Suits

With the Exception of Plain Blues, Blacks and Grays

Beginning To-day

$20 to $30 Suits Reduced to $13.50
$25 to $35 Suits " " $16.50
$30 to $40 Suits " " $20.50

A Small Charge for Alterations

This embraces everything that remains of the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock of fancy suits, consisting of fashionable stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures. The plain blues, blacks and grays also have been substantially reduced.

Also a Cleanup Sale of Palm Beach and Shantung Silk Suits

$10 Palm Beach Suits, Reduced to $ 7.45
$12 and $13 Palm Beach Suits, to $ 9.45
$20 and $25 Shantung Silk Suits, to $12.50

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

GOVERNORS TO TALK OF DEFENSE PLANS

National Preparedness to be the Chief Topic of Boston Conference.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SHOW

State Militia, 7,000 Strong, to Parade—Torpedo Demonstration in the Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Boston was busy tonight welcoming the visitors who were coming in for the eighth annual conference of Governors, which will open tomorrow morning in the Senate Chamber of the State House. The first arrivals were Governor Robert L. Williams of Oklahoma, who arrived on Saturday, and Miles C. Riley of Madison, Wis., permanent secretary to the conference, who came on Sunday. All day more Governors and ex-Governors have been arriving, and it was said tonight that this year's conference would be probably the largest and certainly the most enthusiastic that had been held.

From present indications about twenty-six Governors and fifteen or more ex-Governors will be present at the four-day session, and interest is higher than it has been at any of the previous gatherings. One of the chief reasons for this is the state of international relations and the fact that the relations of the States to national preparedness against war is to be one of the subjects of the discussion. Judging from the interest shown by those of the Governors who were interviewed at their hotels this will probably be the principal subject. The interest of the State officials in the military and naval defenses of the Union will be increased by several features of the conference.

One of these will be a parade and review of the entire Massachusetts State Militia, which will be fully mobilized for the first time since 1907. This will take place on Thursday, when the entire militia force, about 7,000 strong, will march past the State House. According to the plans, the Governors will be in the procession, and their wives and daughters, a considerable number of whom have come on from coast resorts to the gathering, will review the parade from a stand in front of the State House.

Governor Walsh expressed himself today as confident that the showing made by the Massachusetts militia would prove an eye-opener to visitors from some other States which were not so far along in this branch of activity, and Adjt. Gen Cole said the only thing that worried him about the Massachusetts guardsmen was that there were not 20,000 of them instead of 7,000.

Another matter that will increase the interest in the question of preparedness will be a cruise through Boston Harbor and along the north shore on the battleship Wyoming, which will take place on Wednesday.

The Governors are to board the battleship in company with Secretary Daniels and as the fleet passes before them one of the destroyers will launch a torpedo, the course of which is to be arranged so that the Governors may watch it from its start until its power is exhausted before it reaches its mark. In the meantime, battleships and destroyers will go through series of battle manoeuvres.

The fleet left Newport, R. I., this morning and is expected off Boston Light some time tomorrow. At the conclusion of the review the ships will start for the Southern drill grounds.

Governor Richard P. Manning of South Carolina said tonight:

"Anybody who has looked into conditions in the country is obliged to consider the defense problem—not for aggressive war, but for protection. I strongly approve of President Wilson's stand in the present international situation and I do not believe that he will back down. We should have an adequate navy, and in the broad outlines I approve of Secretary Garrison's plans for strengthening the army."

Ex-Governor Carey of Wyoming said that in the Western States he thought that opinion was about equally divided on the war, but that everybody wanted it to end as soon as possible.

"I am in favor of a strong navy," he said, "one that would make impossible a landing on either coast of the United States. The need of a large army is not so great, but I am in favor of sufficient preparation to make our defenses entirely secure."

So far as can be ascertained tonight, most of the Governors are in favor of a considerable increase in defenses, notably in the navy. The discussions, however, will turn on the State's relation to defense problems, and it is said that any remarks that might embarrass the President in the present state of foreign relations will be carefully avoided.

Among those present at the conference are:

Arizona—Governor W. P. Hunt.
Colorado—Governor George A. Carlson, Secretary Milliken, ex-Governor Alvah Adams, and ex-Governor Elias M. Ammon.
Connecticut—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb.
Florida—Governor Park Trammell and ex-Governor A. W. Gilchrist.
Idaho—Governor Moses Alexander.
Illinois—Governor Edward F. Dunne.
Kansas—Governor Arthur Capper.
Maine—Governor Oakley C. Curtis.
Maryland—Governor P. L. Goldsborough and Adjt. Gen. Macklin.
Minnesota—Governor Winfield S. Hammond, Colonel James A. Nowell, and ex-Governor Adolph O. Eberhart.
Missouri—Governor E. W. Major.
Montana—Governor Samuel V. Stewart and General Phil Green.
New Hampshire—Governor Roland H. Spaulding and ex-Governor Henry B. Quinby.
New Jersey—Governor James F. Fielder and ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort.
New York—Governor Charles S. Whitman and ex-Governor John A. Dix.
Ohio—Governor Frank B. Willis.
Oklahoma—Governor Robert L. Williams.
Rhode Island—Governor R. Livingston Beeckman.
South Carolina—Governor Richard I. Manning, ex-Governor Cole L. Blease.
South Dakota—Governor Frank M. Bryne.
Vermont—Governor Charles R. Gates and ex-Governor Allen M. Fletcher.
Virginia—Governor Henry C. Stuart, ex-Governor William Hodges Mann.
Washington—Governor Ernest Lister.
Wisconsin—Ex-Governor Francis E. McGovern and Miles C. Riley, Secretary of the conference.
Wyoming—Ex-Governor Joseph M. Carey.
Utah—Governor William Spry and Colonel Woolgey, Aid.

Of the Governors absent, most have the best possible of reasons. Governor Hiram Johnson of California has a Legislature still in session, and the same thing is true of those of other States. The situation on the Mexican border is detaining Governor McDonald of New Mexico and Governor Ferguson of Texas. Ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia may be one of those present, though this is not certain as yet.

The meeting will begin at 10:30 tomorrow morning with addresses of welcome by Governor David I. Walsh and Mayor James M. Curley and a response by Governor William Spry of Utah. Ex-Governor Ammons of Colorado will speak at the morning session on "The Development of the West." Gov. Walsh will entertain the Governors at luncheon at the Touraine, and his sisters will give a luncheon for the women of the conference at the Lenox. In the afternoon ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey will preside, ex-Governor Mann of Virginia will speak on "The Governor's Initiative," and Governor Williams of Oklahoma on "The Functions of the Executive Department with Relation to the Budget." There will be a dinner in the Memorial Hall of Harvard University and a reception at the State House at night.

On Wednesday morning there will be papers on "Economy and Efficiency in the State," by Governor Hammond of Minnesota, and on "Conservation," by Governor Lister of Washington. The cruise on the Wyoming and a dinner at the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead will complete the day.

Discussions of penology will be followed by the military parade on Thursday. The question of conservation will be treated on Friday morning, and that of national defense Friday afternoon. Governor Whitman will be one of the speakers on conservation, and Governors James F. Fielder of New Jersey and Edward F. Dunne of Illinois will speak on defense. The conference will close with a clambake and chicken dinner at Pemberton Friday night.

Chairman Wood to Address Governors.

Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, was yesterday appointed a delegate to the Governors' Conference. He will present the broader side of the work to be done to insure this country against foreign aggression, and to assure the preservation of its institutions at home and its rights abroad. He will also acquaint the Governors with the nature and extent of the work being done by the national defense and security organizations.

The Conference Committee on National Preparedness represents the Navy League, the Army League, the National Security League, the American Red Cross, the American Legion, the Aero Club of America, the Automobile Club of America, the American Institute of Radio Engineers, and the United States Power Boat Squadrons. These organizations and their affiliated bodies and branches in every part of the United States have an aggregate membership of about one million, and in case of need could place it at the disposal of the Government and assist in the mobilization of the civilian experts of every useful profession and of the owners of automobiles, motorcycles, motor boats and aeroplanes.

ARCHANGEL NOW BOOMS.

Russian Port, Our Agent Says, Rivals New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The port of Archangel, Russia, from being little heard of, has become most important in the volume of its commerce. A report received by the Department of Commerce, by cable today from Henry D. Baker, the United States Commercial Attaché at Petrograd, who has just visited Archangel, says that the place now ranks with New York, in the amount of its shipping and that as many vessels arrive and clear there as at New York.

In the present open season more than one hundred warehouses have been built and thirty piers have been constructed. Four floating cranes of the largest size have been imported and the port is now handling the bulk of the cargoes arriving for the Government with reasonable promptness. Private freight, however, still suffers.

The Red Cross has an immense stock of supplies housed there which arrived early in the Fall, and it is impossible now to say when any part of it will be moved to the interior. Mr. Baker says that half of the American cotton accumulated at Archangel has been transported to the mills in the interior. Petrograd and Moscow are points most easily reached from Archangel with bulky freight, as it can proceed on barges on the River Dvina and connecting canals and rivers into the heart of the country.

Mr. Baker advises all American shippers to send agents to Archangel to take direct charge of transshipping to the interior. Without such representatives there can be no certainty whatever as to the time when cargoes will be forwarded.

Preference has been given all through the season to wheat over other export commodities and more than 20,000,000 poods (12,037,666 bushels) have been shipped out of Archangel in the past Summer. Mr. Baker attributes much of the confusion and delay at Archangel to the fact that there were few brokers and shipping agencies, and these have been overworked. The narrow gauge railroad to Archangel will be paralleled by November with a broad gauge road, and the narrow gauge is to be widened next year.

GILBERT MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

French Airman, Interned by Swiss, Gets Back to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator who was obliged to land in Switzerland on June 27 through an accident to his motor, after bombarding the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, and was interned near St. Gothard, has escaped.

M. Gilbert arrived in Paris last night and reported for service at the French Ministry of War today.

Before joining the French Aviation Service after the outbreak of the war Gilbert gained fame in several international aviation meets. In December, 1912, he made a new world's speed record by flying 372 miles without a stop in 5 hours 52 minutes 8 seconds. Three months later he established a French long distance record by flying from Paris to Lyons at the rate of 93½ miles an hour.

In April, 1913, Gilbert broke the world's non-stop record in a flight from Villacoublay to Vittoria, Spain, when he traveled 513 miles. In August, 1913, the Frenchman made a flight from Paris to Pejabo, 1,030 miles, which beat the record for a long flight.

WINS HONORS AFTER DEATH.

Britain Confers Cross on Brave Machine Gun Officer.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieutenant Frederick William Campbell of the First Canadian Battalion for conspicuous bravery on June 15 at Givenchy, when he took two machine guns over a parapet, arrived at the German first line with one gun, and maintained his position there under the heaviest of rifle, machine gun and bomb fire after almost the whole of his detachment had been killed or wounded.

The British supply of bombs being exhausted, Lieutenant Campbell advanced the machine gun still further to an exposed position, and by firing 1,000 rounds succeeded in holding back the German counter attack. Lieutenant Campbell subsequently was wounded and has since died.

PALESTINE NEEDS AID.

Appeal to Christians in America Sent by Greek Patriarch.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The State Department issued this announcement late this afternoon:

"The Department of State is requested by Damianos, the Greek Patriarch at Jerusalem, Palestine, to inform the American Christian public, particularly Greek Orthodox communities, through the press, of the urgent need of financial help to continue indispensable relief work among the poor."

Captain George W. Homans Dead.

Captain George W. Homans, a member of the Old Guard, died on Sunday at his home, 70 West 102d Street. In his early days he commanded a vessel in the China trade, later being captain of vessels that carried passengers between Australia and San Francisco. Captain Homans became manager of the freight fleet of the Erie Railroad in 1870, and then held a similar position with the Chesapeake & Ohio. Then he became superintendent of the Cornell Iron Works. He was born in Marblehead, Mass., and was captain of Company H, Ninth New York Volunteers. Captain Homans was a Mason and is survived by his widow.

Arrest Auto Dealer as Smuggler.

A man who says he is Meyer F. Medman, 27 years old, a well-to-do automobile dealer of 411 Fourth Street, Chester, Penn., was locked up in the Greenwich Street Police Station at 1 o'clock this morning on a charge of smuggling. Complaint was made by Special Agent H. D. Esterbrook of the Department of Justice, who brought Medman here from Chester. Esterbrook refused to discuss the nature of the offense.

CAMP GETS READY FOR PRACTICE HIKE

With Regulars, City Recruits Will March to the Canadian Border.

MAYOR MITCHEL AN EXPERT

Ties for Fourth Place in His Company at Target Shooting—Some Bolo Flingers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 23.—This camp of khaki-clad bankers, doctors, professors, merchants, and lawyers is now a camp of expert riflemen, sharpshooters, common every-day marksmen and hundreds of other good fellows who are known among their comrades as "bolo flingers," the name given in the regular army to those who fail to qualify either as experts, sharpshooters, or marksmen. Mayor Mitchel is among the experts with the rifle. The Mayor, it is said, will stay to the finish, and will start on the nine days' hike on Friday morning. This hike is to take the regiment almost to the Canadian border. On the march the 1,400 men of the regiment will live in the field under conditions similar to those they would encounter in real warfare.

Army officers have been working for several days on the plans for the "hike" and the problems that will be worked out in the first few days of the manoeuvre have already been framed. These problems will involve rear guard and advance guard practice, intrenching, bayonet combat, and other battle exercises in which the participants will be the entire civilian regiment in addition to two regiments of regular infantry, a regiment of regular cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, and signal and engineering detachments.

The route of the "hike" runs north through the towns of West Chazy, Mooers, to the border town of Rouse's Point, after which the line of march is south along the shore of Lake Champlain to Plattburg, where the regiment will disband on the morning of Labor Day.

A rumor spread through the camp tonight that President Wilson had handed Count Bernstorff his passports, and that Congress will be called in extra session to vote a huge appropriation for national defense. Telephone wires were kept busy for an hour by leading members of the regiment, who finally learned that there was no foundation for the rumor. It can be asserted that such a move on the part of the President would meet with the unqualified approval of a great majority of those in the camp, regulars as well as civilians.

Dr. John Huston Finley, the State Commissioner of Education, visited the camp this afternoon and watched the company drills on the plain following retreat. Dr. Finley said it was one of the most inspiring sights he ever had witnessed.

"I have been greatly impressed," he said, by the seriousness, earnestness, and vigor of it all, and by what has been accomplished in so brief a time. This camp is a splendid school of democracy. I could wish that every able-bodied man in this country could be conscripted to spend his vacation in this way, not for military preparedness alone, but for economic, physical, and community preparedness."

Target Scores Compiled.

The target work of the first battalion was completed today. The second battalion will finish shooting at the targets tomorrow morning. The first company to complete the full shooting schedule was Company A, and the final returns show that the company has produced ten experts, thirty sharpshooters, and fifty-one marksmen, who will be rated officially in the War Department records as among the crack shots of the Nation.

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission in New York, heads the list of Company A experts with a record of 223 out of a possible 250 points. Henry C. Bate, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., is second, with 221, and Crawford Blagden, the old Harvard football guard, is third, with 216. For fourth place, Mayor Mitchel and R. H. Bolling are tied with a score of 214. The other Company A experts and their scores are R. S. Potter, 213; C. Stilson, 213; T. H. Ellett, 212; H. B. Kirtland, 210, and W. B. Van Namee, 210.

Among the sharpshooters, which means those who scored less than 210 points and more than 190, are R. B. Saeymour, 209; H. L. Channing, 208; J. C. Fox, 207; J. E. Miller, who is the only Congressman in camp, 205; L. Richards, 205; Walton Clark, Jr., 201; J. B. Vaul, 201; J. W. Taussig, 196; E. S. Benedict, 193; N. S. Oliver, 195, and Robert Bacon, Jr., 192.

The champion shot of Company B is M. J. McGuiliam of New York City, whose score is 224; W. S. Coates won second honors with a score of 216; R. B. Slaughter of Chicago and John W. Alexander 2d, of Princeton, N. J., tied for third place with a score of 212, and C. S. Forbes of Boston was fourth with 211. Among the Company B sharpshooters are C. C. Burnley, 209; Landon Thomas of Georgia, 209; Howard Emerson, 208; G. W. Hubbell, Jr., 208; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., 205; F. W. Perry, 203; P. Grant, 191; J. J. Cabot, 191; Mather Cleveland, 190; and R. B. Chapman, 190.

Among the "bolo flingers" of Company B are Dick Little, Philip Roosevelt, and Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright.

Company C produced five experts, the highest scorer being B. Kenmore of Providence, R. I., with a record of 210 points. E. S. Bryant was second with 215, H. Blanchard third with 211, E. N. Bennett of Boston and C. H. Wilmerding of New York tied for fourth place with a score of 210. There are more than a score of sharpshooters in the company, and likewise a fair-sized crop of bolo flingers. In this company Robert Bacon, the former ambassador to France, scored 164, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia 160.

Only partial returns from Company D were available tonight. They showed, however, that, of all the marksmen thus far reported, this company had the champion. He is J. J. Meagher of Kingston, N. Y., with the high score of 231. R. S. Hale was second, with a score of 222, and G. B. Blake fourth, with 221. The complete record of this company will be made public tomorrow.

May Petition Congress.

It was reported about the camp tonight that several well-known members of the regiment were planning to get up a petition to be submitted to Congress, in which the regiment would ask that Congress make a liberal appropriation for the national defense and increase the army as well as the navy. Many doubt the wisdom of such a move, and it is not at all certain that such a petition will be prepared.

The Yale graduates in the camp held a meeting today and formed an organization, which will further the idea of national preparedness among the graduates and students of Yale University. More than 100 former Yale men attended the meeting, among them being Representative T. W. Miller of Delaware, H. A. Bayne, Samuel S. Auchincloss, H. F. Loomis, S. M. Meyer, Perry Beadleston, Ralph Flinn, Rex Flynn, L. D. Dominick, and C. B. Hoppin.

Captain W. R. Smedberg, Jr., who is in command of the motor machine gun company, is arranging for night practice with the automatic rifles. If the weather permits, the firing will take place tomorrow night on the target range. Powerful searchlights will be used to illuminate the targets.

A service stripe for men who have attended full periods of camps of instruction has been authorized by General Wood. The stripe is black and about three-sixteenths of an inch wide, like the braid on officers' overcoats. The stripe will be worn on the lower part of the arm on either shirt of blouse. There will be one stripe for each tour of camp duty.

Among the new recruits for the second encampment whose application was approved today was A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood announced last night some of the details of the plans for the second instruction camp at Plattsburg, to be held from Sept. 8 to Oct. 7.

Up to last night 800 applications had been received from business and professional men, and in the opinion of army officials the full complement of 1,500 men soon will be assured. The conditions of enlistment are the same as those in force at the present camp. A circular describing these conditions fully will be mailed to all applicants who communicate with the officer in charge at Plattsburg.

COMMISSIONER WOODS BACK.

To Resume Military Training After Appointing 55 Patrolmen.

Tanned, with hardened hands and looking the picture of health, Police Commissioner Woods returned from the military training camp at Plattsburg yesterday morning. He had nothing but praise for the camp, where he had been appointed Sergeant. He said the training was the best a man could receive, and the camp showed the enthusiasm that had been aroused throughout the country.

The Commissioner said he had received a number of applications from the men in the department to be allowed to join the second camp, which will open in September. His object in returning to the city is to appoint fifty-five patrolmen. He is on leave, and will return to camp on Friday to participate in a long hike scheduled for that date.

URGES A BOY ARMY HERE.

H. T. Ward Proposes Australian System for United States.

Hugh T. Ward, General Director of J. C. Williamson, Ltd., the firm of theatrical managers controlling the first class theatres in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, arrived yesterday from Australia by way of San Francisco. Mr. Ward was last here two years ago, and he has come to secure plays and players for the forty theatres under the management of his company. He is an American by birth and citizenship.

In New South Wales he organized a benefit for the Belgians which netted $700,000. He headed a subscription list of forty-seven men who donated $2,500 each, and $600,000 was taken in street collections, principally in Sydney. That was on May 14, and Mr. Ward started another subscription to buy luxuries for the Australian troops at the front. On his arrival here, Mr. Ward found a cablegram awaiting him from Premier Holman of New South Wales, saying the collection would aggregate $2,000,000. Mr. Ward's total contribution to the two funds was $15,000.

"I am firmly convinced," said Mr. Ward at the Hotel Astor yesterday, "that the solution of the problem of defense in the United States is a system of compulsory military training for youths patterned on that in use for some years in Australia. As a result of this training we now have an army of 300,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 19 years, and in a few years it will have reached 500,000.

"The boys are required to devote a certain number of hours to training one day in every week. The training is given either at the schools or at designated places where the boys report for duty. Then there are encampments of three weeks every year. Not only has the system given Australia a splendid army that will be ready for the Japs when they come down after us ten years from now, but it has been found to be a fine thing for the physical development of the youth of the land, and at the same time it has taught them discipline and has helped them morally."

ENGLISH SOLDIERS FOR CONSCRIPTION

J. C. Haig, a War Correspondent, Says Men at Front Are Bitter Toward Stay-at-Homes.

J. C. Haig of Edinburgh, war correspondent and member of the Rosebery Royal Scots Committee, made an attack on German methods of warfare in an address at the Hotel Imperial last night. Materialism of the most gross kind, he said, was prevalent in Germany, and he blamed that influence for most of the alleged barbarities of the war.

Of the situation in England, Mr. Haig talked at some length, and predicted that conscription must come if the war lasted over another Winter, although holding stoutly that England, which had always been looked upon as a naval rather than a military power, had done her part.

"When I went to the front I was a non-conscriptionist, but now my views are changed," he said. "One of the most interesting periods I spent was when I interviewed the wounded soldiers at the hospitals. Those who were but slightly wounded and could be patched up and sent back to the front were cared for in the field hospitals. I asked many of them if they were anxious to go back.

"None of them said 'no.' Some of them said they were good soldiers and would go wherever they were ordered. Many others answered something like this: 'We are willing to go back and see it through now that we are here, but we don't think it fair that men who have been forced to stand the hardships and who have been under fire should be returned as soon as their wounds are healed, when hundreds of thousands of young men in England and Scotland haven't lifted a finger to aid their country.'

"The soldiers in the trenches are for conscription to a man, and I think now that the only way is to take all men of military age and make them go into the army. It is true that the young men of nineteen to twenty-five have not done their part. The married men seem more ready to go than the single men. I think that is because they have a more serious realization of their responsibility and of what the war means.

"The objective of the German nation was not Russia, France or Belgium," he continued. "It was England. Germany would have made easy terms with those countries had she overpowered them. Then after a time, perhaps four or five years, with a stronger army than ever, Germany would have tackled Great Britain single handed. Had England kept out of this war she would not have been in a position to call upon her allies for support. Then, after Great Britain had been overcome, Germany would probably have come over to America, certainly to Canada and possibly to the United States. Germany wanted to end Great Britain's supremacy of the seas and become the most powerful nation in the world."

In telling of the preparations Germany made for the war, Mr. Haig said he had found some first-hand information twenty-five years ago in a little town in Germany. He had seen a long row of wagons with their loads covered, he said, and had asked what they contained. He was told that they carried ammunition, clothing, and food for the soldiers. The food, he said, was examined and, if necessary, changed every week.

The lecture was given before members and guests of the Rotary Club, of which Mr. Haig is a member. Colonel Edwin A. Haver, who introduced Mr. Haig, explained that the club was neutral and accepted the address as the English view.

ARABIAN REVOLT REPORTED.

Chief Whom Italy Once Aided Hopes to Throw Off the Turkish Yoke.

ROME, Aug. 20, (via Paris.)—Said Idriss, one of the most powerful of the Arabian chieftains in Yemen, who during the Libyan War was aided by the Italians, is reported to have rebeled against the Turks.

He has gathered his men about him, it is said, and expects to march on Hodeida and free the Yemen region from Turkish dominion.

FELL IN COAL HOLES TO SUE THE OWNERS

But Smith Brought Two Actions at Once and Got the Lawyers Mixed.

THEN THE POLICE CAME IN

Bartender Arrested for Grand Larceny Sought with a Relative for Defective Covers.

By the arrest last night of James Smith, a bartender at the Brighton Beach Hotel, who lives at 326 West Twenty-ninth Street, the police say they have nipped an ingenious plan to get money by bringing suits for damages for injuries suffered in falling into coal holes. Smith is charged with attempted grand larceny, and the complainant against him is James H. McCool, an investigator in the Corporation Counsel's Office. The bartender's undoing came, it is charged, when he started two damage suits at once and forgot which case was represented by a lawyer who called upon him seeking a compromise. The prisoner's specialty was breaking his hip.

The arrest followed the institution of Smith's suit for $20,000 against the City of New York and Frank V. and J. ff. Burton, owners of 11 West Thirty-ninth Street. Smith alleged that he had been injured by falling into a defective coal hole in front of Burton's property. The accident happened on April 12. The owners of the property put the case in the hands of William B. Sprague, and would have settled but for a call made on Smith by Allen Anderson, counsel for another defendant. Anderson represented the owners of property at 160 East Thirty-sixth Street, who were threatened with a suit for damages by Smith, who alleged he had fallen into the coal hole at that address. When Anderson called, Smith thought he was interested in the suit against the Burtons, and the lawyer learned enough to make him believe that Smith specialized in damage suits and he notified the authorities.

Assistant Corporation Counsel George M. Curtis detailed McCool to investigate. He found that Smith had moved to the Twenty-ninth Street house from 853 Second Avenue. He was unable to see the bartender, and the latter's wife said that he was at Red Bank, recuperating from the effects of an accident. To Red Bank went the investigator, but he could not find his man. He then consulted the police records. He found that a John Smith of 853 Second Avenue had suffered a fracture of the left hip on Oct. 20, 1914, by falling into a coal hole at 52 West Forty-sixth Street. This, it is believed, was a bona fide accident. The injured man spent some time in Flower Hospital. The next record was that John Smith of 853 Second Avenue had been injured by a fall in front of 145 West Forty-fifth Street. An ambulance had come from the Flower Hospital, but the injured man had refused to go there.

The day after this accident his wife notified the owners of the property and a representative of the law firm of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan called on Smith. He found him in bed with a plaster cast on his right hip and leg attached to which was a fifty-pound weight. Smith, it is said, was unwilling to discuss his case, as he said, "the police have the record." And so they had and the case was settled with the payment of $300.

The next case was that against the Burtons. This was on April 12, and it was on May 4 that he fell in front of 160 East Thirty-sixth Street. This investigation was quietly carried on, and as soon as the records were established Mr. Sprague went to Thomas O'Sullivan of 51 Chambers Street, who represented Smith in the Burton damage suit, and said that his clients would be willing to settle, but they asked to have his client examined by a physician. This was agreed to, and several days ago Smith was examined by Dr. R. E. Brown of 135 West Fifty-eighth Street. He reported that Smith was not suffering from an injured hip.

According to McCool, he had men waiting outside the doctor's office to trail Smith. He had there also the men interested in the other suits brought by the John Smith of Second Avenue. These, he said, identified the bartender. It took Smith several minutes to hobble down the street to the doctor's office and twice as long for him to work his painful way up Fifty-eighth Street to Seventh Avenue. He hobbled along until he turned into Seventh Street, and then he ran to the subway station.

In his bill of particulars in the Burton suit Smith alleged that he had been incapacitated for work from April 12 to Aug. 3. It was found he had not missed a day's work in that time. Smith in his suits figured as a tailor who was able to make $45 when business was good in the Summer. The police say he would go out with a relative in the daytime to find defective coalholes.

TO SPEAK ENGLISH ALIENS' FIRST DUTY

Necessary to Instruction In American Citizenship, Naturalization Bureau Points Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Responding to numerous inquiries, the Bureau of Naturalization today issued a general letter relative to the course to be followed in training the alien population in American citizenship. While pointing out the impossibility of laying down any hard-and-fast rules on the subject, the letter declares that the prime requisite is ability to speak the English tongue.

"It is through this medium alone," it says, "that aliens can acquire a practical knowledge, both in and out of the schools, of our institutions. This will lay the necessary foundation for instruction in some simple outline of American civics, the duties and the obligations as well as the privileges and immunities of American citizenship.

"Above all in this connection they should be taught that the supreme authority in this country is the law, and that the first duty of an American citizen is obedience to that law, even though it may seem an unwise or objectionable law, the remedy in the latter case being through constitutional methods to modify or change the law."

HEARS SON DIED AT FRONT

Three Days After King Gave the Victoria Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—Shot by a German sniper, Alexander Granger McDanagh, 26 years old, son of Mrs. Isabel McDanagh of 542 Broadway, died in the trenches on July 12. McDanagh was a member of Company 3, Blackwater Battalion, Indian Expedition Field Artillery. He entered the British service on Nov. 13, 1909. He went to France at the beginning of hostilities and had been at the front since last September.

Three days before his death McDanagh won the Victoria Cross, which was conferred upon him by King George of England, in person, for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle. News of McDanagh's death reached here this afternoon in a letter from a sister of McDanagh, who lives in Glasgow. The letter says that he was buried with military honors, just behind the trenches near the firing line. Military censorship had deleted the name of the place where McDanagh met his death.

McDanagh was the youngest member of his family. He leaves his mother and two sisters in Elizabeth, a brother in the British Army, and a sister in Scotland.

AUSTRALIA FEARS FOE GETS METALS

Attorney General Charges That German Firms Get the Colony's Output.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 11.—Accusations supported with documentary evidence, showing that the Commonwealth metal trade is under the influence of powerful German companies with ramifications in the United States and England and that this control is hampering the output of munitions by Britain and the prosecution of the war, have been made by the Australian Attorney General, William M. Hughes. Several weeks ago Mr. Hughes caused a sensation in Australia and the mother country by charges that the home authorities were allowing German metal firms to dominate the zinc and copper markets and that the big Australian companies, by not annulling their contracts with these German firms, were passively assisting the enemies of Great Britain and her allies.

Disclaimers in London and here only served to quicken Mr. Hughes to make new attacks. These have taken the form of statements in and out of the Federal Parliament, and a controversy has grown up between him and Australian metal interests. He has just proposed that an Australian metal exchange be created to destroy the German combination, that it be under Government control, and that no persons be permitted to buy Australian metals or metallic products unless they are pro-British.

In one of his statements Mr. Hughes said:

"Owing to the costly nature of the distilling process, the disposal of zinc concentrates is a difficult problem, but it must be solved and without delay. Limited quantities of concentrates have been dispatched to the small distilleries in England, and some parcels have been forwarded to Holland for treatment, only the metal itself being returned to England. Recently a parcel was sent to the Vielle Montagne in France. A cargo, sent to American distilleries, has been consigned to several works in the United States.

Suspects German Influence.

"The companies are regarded as American, but there is a considerable amount of German capital invested in some of them and German influence is considerable. In many other cases it is difficult to learn the true position. As to how far this influence goes there is no doubt that it is far reaching. From the information at our disposal it appears that the Bartlesville Zinc Company is largely controlled by Merton of Frankfort; the National Zinc Company by Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Frankfort; the American Zinc, Lead and Silver Company by Aaron Hirsch, while among the shareholders of the Minerals Separation American syndicate are Beer, Sondheimer Co., Aaron Hirsch & Sohn, and the Metallgesellschaft.

"At the present time nearly all metallic zinc used by Great Britain comes from America, and the prices are about 400 per cent. higher than pre-war prices. Prior to the war Germany, Silesia, Belgium and Northern France and the United States were the world's greatest producers of metallic zinc, and although Australia is the second largest producer of zinc minerals in the world, only 5,000 tons annually of metallic zinc are distilled within the Commonwealth.

"Had the contracts providing for the sale of zinc concentrates through enemy agents been annulled at the outbreak of the war and a regular supply of zinc concentrates during the war and subsequent thereto been guaranteed to British buyers, British enterprise would have grappled with the position and distilleries would have now been nearly completed; but this was not done.

"The result is that the spelter market is cornered in America; there is a dearth of the metal; famine prices rule, and Australia is unable to market the zinc concentrates, of which 400,000 tons a year are produced, containing 180,000 tons of metallic zinc. Britain is paying $525 a ton for a product that her enemy can get for $145, while the Australian producer is no better off than before the war, for he does not participate in the high price of spelter.

Copper and Lead Sales.

"So much for zinc," continued the Attorney General. "Let us now deal with copper. This terrible war has been raging nearly twelve months. The position of the metal industry has been explained again and again with great emphasis. The ramifications of German influence and the power of Merton's and the Metallgesellschaft have been made clear to all save those who will not heed. Yet one of the largest companies producing copper in Australia today is selling its output through Merton's and Smith's. Merton's is the very fountain-head of the German metal domination, while the latter, prior to the war, were one of the London agents of the Elder Zinc Co."

In another statement dealing particularly with lead Mr. Hughes assailed the firm of H. R. Merton of London, the founder of which, he said, was Wilhelm Merton of Frankfort-on-Main. He said:

"H. R. Merton's is not an English firm save in name. It is German. Every ton of metal passing through Merton's hands means the strengthening of German credit during the war and the assurance of profits therefrom going to them after the war; and it means, too, that while Merton's is the channel through which metals reach the English market, British industries will suffer and German interests benefit."

In this same statement the Attorney General said:

"Before the war the price of lead was fixed by the Lead Convention. The members of the Lead Convention, when it was first formed in 1909, included the Metallgesellschaft and the Broken Hill Proprietary (the big Australian mining firm.) It was controlled by the German element. In February, 1914, the convention was reconstructed with the American Metal Company (the American Metallgesellschaft) excluded. After the war began there was another shuffle. The Metallgesellschaft stepped out and the American Metal Company came back. All that happened to the Lead Convention after the war was that the name of one party was changed. The German control was unaffected. The convention was still dominated by the German group, and it manipulated the market, as it had always done, for its own benefit. But the scope of its power was increased because American lead in England was now regulated by the convention as well as lead from other countries."

It was announced this week that the Imperial authorities had informed the Commonwealth Government that they did not object to the application made to the Federal authorities by the Amalgamated Zinc Company of Broken Hill to export 50,000 tons of zinc concentrates to the Edgar Zinc Company of the United States. The Americans will pay the Australians $2,875,000. The concentrates of the Amalgamated Zinc Company average 46 per cent. of zinc contents.

Incidentally the first shipment will be by the steamship Colusa, an American vessel which holds the record for having borne through the Panama Canal the largest cargo of wool in the history of the American-Australasian wool trade.

New Jersey Central
One Day EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
TOMORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

EDWARDS WOULD BE AMERICAN SHERIFF

No Year for Man of Foreign Extraction, "Big Bill's" Sponsor Says.

CANDIDACY IS LAUNCHED

At Dinner in Biltmore Hotel Friends Laud the Former Street Cleaning Commissioner.

The boom for "Big Bill" Edwards, former Street Cleaning Commissioner, for Sheriff, was launched last night at the Biltmore Hotel, when some 150 of his friends gave him a dinner and in complimentary speeches told him what a fine Sheriff he would make. Mr. Edwards said it felt like a call from the coach to go into training for a football game, and he added that he intended to work hard for the nomination in the Democratic primaries.

Herbert C. Smyth, an ex-Assistant District Attorney, aroused considerable enthusiasm by announcing that what New York City needed for the next two years was a real American Sheriff. He hinted that possibilities might arise whereby a Sheriff of the type of "Big Bill" would be urgently needed. This was no year, he said, for a man of foreign extraction to be in that important office.

Another war-like note was sounded when John W. H. Crim, former United States Assistant District Attorney, said that "Big Bill" if elected, would deputize some 50,000 men to assist him, if necessary, in the defence of the city.

"He will originate this force," said Mr. Crim, amid applause, "equip it and discipline it into a vast army, and during the next two years you will see that army drill in our parks, march through our streets, accompanied by martial airs, led by "Big Bill" Edwards astride a black charger and wearing the plumed hat of Henry of Navarre."

Although there was not a Tammany war horse present, with the exception of ex-State Senator Walter R. Herrick, who presided, the impression was general that Tammany was really back of Mr. Edwards, though he was being put forward at this time, under independent Democratic auspices.

The majority of those present were business men, and many were classmates of "Big Bill" in Princeton. The first speaker was William Freeman, an advertising man, who said that business interests demanded a man of the type of Mr. Edwards in the office of Sheriff.

In introducing the candidate, ex-Senator Herrick said:

"We are here tonight not only to pay our tribute to one whom we honor and esteem, but to bring before the people of this country the candidacy of a young man whom we know has all the attributes of an honest man and an able official, one who in business has been successful, one who in public life has been a capable official, performing his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people, and last, but by no means least, one who in a tragic emergency has shown himself to be a modest but great hero—'Big Bill' Edwards."

Mr. Edwards told the diners frankly that he wanted the office, and that he intended to work hard to get it. He said he sought the nomination for the purpose of doing public service independently and efficiently, and added:

"It is from the people that a trust is derived and to them alone I make my appeal for confidence and support. The direct primary law is an invitation to frankness and supposedly the open door to official responsibility.

"I am accepting the invitation and with your assistance I shall endeavor to enter the open door, and if I am honored with the indorsement of my people and my party, I pledge assurance that I shall do my very best to justify such a confidence."

Other speakers were John Buckle, President of the Gansevoort Market Business Men's Association, and Charles C. DeWitt, Raymond B. Fosdick and Augustus Thomas sent telegrams of regret. Several headquarters have already been opened where signatures to Edwards petitions will be received.

FEA

JEWELRY TO CHANGE WITH THE SEASONS

National Retailers' Convention Hears That Dame Fashion Will Aid the Cause.

A $2,000,000 EXHIBITION

Campaign of Publicity to Persuade Women That They Should Not Wear Winter Gems in Summer.

Jewels are to change with the seasons; henceforth it will be as unfashionable to wear last year's style lavalliere as to drive last year's auto; next year's earrings will dangle differently from this year's; necklaces will shift their size and shape, and in the ring department long engagements will take on a fresh embarrassment—all of which is calculated to make for the prosperity of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, which opened its tenth annual convention in Grand Central Palace yesterday. It is the first time that the jewelers got together like makers of women's clothing to decide the fashions for the coming season.

President T. L. Combs of Omaha, Neb., told the 1,200 delegates that jewelry was not a luxury but a necessity of higher civilization, shaping loves, hates, sympathies and passions from the first jeweled trinket that pleases baby in its cradle to the silver plate atop one's coffin. He said the time had come for fashions in jewelry.

Experts in the employ of the association last night completed an inventory of the exhibits when it was found their value would run well over $2,000,000. The exhibits will cover an acre of space and will form what is said to be the greatest array of jewels ever shown in New York. The exhibition will not be opened to the public, the officials of the Association having decided that the risk would be too great. The jewels and silverware will be seen only by members of the Association on every day except Friday when jobbers and manufacturers will be admitted. Officials of the association said they would like to throw the exhibition open to all, but that there was so little control over who might enter that they wouldn't undertake the risk.

All of the many diamonds to be shown will be real, and they, with other precious stones, will be locked in vaults in downtown Manhattan every night after the convention sessions close.

All yesterday big vans were unloading the exhibits, and it was stated last night that there will be more than five tons of jewelry on exhibit this afternoon, and not one piece of imitation.

Experts of the association will meet in deepest secret until Friday when Bartley J. Doyle of Philadelphia will outline to the convention a plan for a campaign of publicity to persuade the women of the United States that they should wear jewels by seasons.

Everybody Sells Jewelry Now.

The keynote of the speeches yesterday was that the educational campaign should try to persuade the public to buy jewels from jewelers and not from the many other kinds of shopkeepers who sell jewelry.

"Why, everybody is selling jewelry now," declared Colonel J. L. Shepherd. "I know a block in this city where there are twenty-six stores, all of which sell jewelry except the butcher shop. When I get home this evening I wouldn't be surprised to see a diamond ring on a sausage in the window of the butcher shop."

Colonel Shepherd also thought there were too many laws.

"Politicians are ruining business," he said. "Too many laws! Forty-three thousand four hundred pages of new laws every year. It is the only American industry that is working overtime. Kansas gives us a good illustration of superfluous laws. It's a prohibition State, yet has a law prohibiting the eating of snakes—and there they are supposed to drink only water. I know a man who invited a friend to Kansas City, and when he got him there bet him $100 he couldn't go six hours without breaking a law. The stranger took him on and then went to sleep, confident of winning the $100. His host waited until his nap was over and had him pinched for sleeping under a sheet less than nine feet long. Too many laws, I say."

In the absence of Mayor Mitchel, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks welcomed the delegates yesterday morning. He told them they were costing the city much money.

"With no jewelry," he said, "one-half of our detective force would go out of business; our jails and prisons would be only half filled, and nearly all burglars would have nothing to do. But what would the wives and sweethearts say?"

Wives and Daughters Motored.

The retail jewelers of New York also extended a welcome, through Henry Healy of Brooklyn, Vice President of the Retail Jewelers' Association of Greater New York. After Walter H. Mellor of Michigan City, Ind., had responded to the speeches of welcome, an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

While the men were meeting in the afternoon, their wives and daughters went for automobile trips through Central Park.

Secretary A. W. Anderson of Menah, Wis., said that in the past year State organizations had been formed in Massachusetts, Kentucky, Vermont, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Treasurer A. H. Thomas of Piqua, Ohio, told the convention the finances of the association were in good condition. President Combs, in his annual address, advocated the establishment by this convention of a salvage or sustaining company which should help jewelers in financial difficulties and buy up jewelry whenever there was a chance to do so advantageously at auction sales.

He also recommended a closer study of stones and a wider application of the idea of exclusive manufacture of merchandise for the use of members of the association. None of the officials' reports dealt with the effect of the war upon the jewelry trade.

William J. Burns told the jewelers that they belonged to the same class as bankers in respect to protection and suggested the formation of a protective department similar to the Bankers' Protective Association. He offered his advice in the perfection of such a department and warned the jewelers against the employment of detectives until their reliability had been established.

Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel Hershenstein told the delegates of the work of his office in prosecuting bankrupts for concealment of assets. He made a distinct hit with the convention which applauded the advice from a man scarcely out of his teens. At the end of his speech three cheers were given for "The Boy." He thanked the association for the help it had given in convicting bankrupt frauds and declared that although there had been a steady increase of bankruptcy cases in the past three years, it did not signify an increase in crime, only that more were being caught.

New Law for Bankrupts.

Mr. Hershenstein said that United States District Attorney Marshall would present to the next Congress a bill for the amendment of the bankruptcy law so that the time a fugitive remains out of jurisdiction cannot be figured in determining whether prosecution is barred by the Statute of Limitations. The jewelers applauded this information.

There had been staged a little play, by which President Combs was to announce the theft of his watch fob, Detective Burns was to find it, and Mr. Herschenstein was to arrest the thief. All went well until Mr. Burns's search extended to the pockets of Secretary Anderson, in which the fob had been placed without notifying Mr. Anderson. He tried to shake hands with the detective when Mr. Burns approached him, and when the sleuth insisted on going through his pockets matters appeared rather interesting until some one explained to Mr. Anderson, who left the platform—without a smile on his face. No arrest was made.

The convention will adjourn on Saturday morning. Many trips about the city have been arranged for the entertainment of the delegates. Minneapolis wants the 1916 convention.

DETAINED WILSON'S COUSIN.

Mrs. Johnston and Husband Victims of Immigration Law.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph Johnston, a cousin of President Wilson, and her husband, a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, arrived today on the liner Shinyo Maru, but were unable to land until after they had submitted to a medical examination at Angel Island.

The action of the immigration officials was taken in accordance with a new rule requiring all foreigners reaching here from the Orient to submit to medical examination before they can land.

Mr. Johnston and his wife are touring the world under the Alfred Kahn scholarship, which Mr. Johnston won at college.

RABIES AFTER FOUR YEARS.

Mr. Ryan, Bitten by Pet Dog Then, Dies in Great Agony.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 23.—Simon B. Ryan, a former member of the State Legislature, died yesterday from hydrophobia, contracted four years ago when he was bitten by a pet dog, receiving severe lacerations on both hands. His dying hours were marked with all the agonizing symptoms of hydrophobia, including the maniacal aversion to water.

Mr. Ryan was taken ill Friday night. Saturday he grew rapidly worse. Medical books were procured, and a close perusal proved that two years was the longest time on record between the bite and the resultant symptoms of hydrophobia. Thus Mr. Ryan's case furnishes a new record.

Arrest Check Passer in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Robert Robertson, known also as Harry Collins, who created quite a stir in Englewood last Spring, on the strength of his social standing, and who gave a bad check to a Paterson furniture dealer for $500 worth of the best he had in the store, is now in the hands of the police in Canton, Ohio. In the few days it took to determine the check was bad, Robertson sold the furniture in New York and disappeared. This was only one of several cases against him. Detective Tracey of Paterson caused his arrest.

TRICKISH LAWYERS DENOUNCED IN COURT

Magistrate Corrigan Holds Yvette de Von on Charge of Perjury.

TALKS OF "STRIKE" SUITS

Breach of Promise Action Against Banker Cuneo Brings Out Scathing Address from Bench.

After delivering a scathing arraignment of blackmailing lawyers, Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs Police Court last night held Yvette de Von, actress and artists' model, for the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury made by Andrew Cuneo, the Italian banker. Cuneo is the defendant in a $50,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss de Von. She was accused of having sworn falsely in her affidavit that Cuneo represented himself to her as an unmarried man.

Magistrate Corrigan told John J. Reilly, counsel for Miss de Von, that he did not mean to reflect upon the lawyer's conduct, but merely wished to speak his mind about certain classes of suits. Mr. Reilly had called the perjury action a bogus suit to discredit Miss de Von's breach of promise suit.

In holding Miss de Von for the Grand Jury the Magistrate said:

"I want to say now, Mr. Reilly—you spoke of bogus suits—and I want it particularly understood that I do not reflect in any way on your conduct in this case or on your standing at the bar, because I have had the pleasure of knowing you for many years and my respect for you and my knowledge of you have always been very pleasant and friendly, but there is growing up in New York a class of shameless shyster lawyers, who are willing to take any case, who will undertake any 'strike' suit that malice or cupidity can inspire. They are licensed pests. Their only weapon is publicity. They bring disgrace on a lot of decent lawyers and on the whole profession.

An Abuse of Legal Process.

"They are absolutely cold-blooded conspirators. They are legal shakedowns, and when a client fixes on a victim from whom he thinks he can extort hush money, he goes to one of these lawyers and he cooks up the evidence. It is an abuse of legal process and brings publicity, suffering and sorrow to a number of innocent persons and it is done purely to shake down people and get money from them. I am not saying this to influence or prejudice your suit. I am saying it because I think it is something that should have been said long ago. I mean to say the criminal courts in New York and the Magistrates' Bench and the District Attorneys' office—and I think I have the indorsement of the District Attorney in what I am saying—should put themselves on record as strongly opposed to any suit brought against a man, not because there is any meritorious cause, but based on the belief that he will settle rather than face publicity.

"Any man in this city is liable to find himself a victim. I do not have to do anything more than point to the circumstances in this famous Oliver Osborne case in which Mr. Osborne swore that he never even—"

"Is there any comparison between the two cases?" cried Mr. Reilley, leaping to his feet.

"I said," continued the Magistrate, "that I am not applying to this young woman's case. I am saying this because I think it should be called to the attention of the public. It is time the Magistrates should take action to stop this blackmail."

Flirted with Miss De Von.

The first witness yesterday was Eugene A. Casazza, insurance broker, of 1,600 Avenue T, Brooklyn, who testified that he first met Miss De Von at the French Students' ball at Terrace Garden in November, 1910. He said he flirted with her and that later they became frequent companions. He said Cuneo saw them one day, and the next day asked for an introduction to the young woman. He said he told her Cuneo wanted to meet her, remarking at the time that he was the husband of Mrs. Jean Newton Cuneo, the noted automobile driver. He said she replied that she had heard of Mrs. Cuneo. Casazza testified he had subsequently introduced Cuneo to Miss De Von in the Wall Street subway station, and that she had said: "Isn't it strange that every nice man I meet is married?" He said they had discussed Mrs. Cuneo on the trip to a Brooklyn theatre that followed.

Cuneo followed Casazza on the stand and denied he had ever promised to marry Miss de Von. He said he had taken her to hotels, had rented an apartment for her in East Thirtieth Street, and had given her a duplicate of a ring he wore, as well as a plain gold band. He said he sent her to Italy to study acting and paid her expenses. He denied he had promised to build a theatre for her.

Cuneo couldn't say how many letters he had written the defendant, but he thought it was less than 1,000. He admitted he had offered Miss de Von $3,000 for a general release, but that he had done it only to avoid publicity.

Refuses to Dismiss the Case.

At the close of the prosecution Mr. Reilly moved to dismiss the case.

"This is an attempt to prejudice this girl's action," he said. "She has been dragged into the Magistrate's Court before she has had an opportunity to try her case before the jury, and if your Honor holds her she will be sent into the Supreme Court prejudiced. If you hold her she will have been prejudged before her case reaches the jury."

"These proceedings would never have been started," said Jonah J. Goldstein, Mr. Cuneo's lawyer, "if she had not tried to try her case in the newspapers."

When Magistrate Corrigan refused to dismiss the charge on the plaintiff's evidence Miss de Von decided she didn't want to take the stand. When she heard the Magistrate's decision that he would hold her she wept.

BEATEN AND ROBBED ON SHIP.

But Ex-Assistant District Attorney Colligan Refuses to Make Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Charles E. Colligan, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New York under Governor Whitman, was taken to the hospital upon his arrival here from New York today on the steamer Bunker Hill, suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg. Colligan told the police that he had been attacked by a crowd of men during the night and robbed of $30.

The Boston police were called into the case by a wireless message. When they boarded the steamer and questioned Colligan, he said he knew the men who assaulted him, first becoming acquainted with them while he was connected with the District Attorney's office. He said, however, that he would not prosecute any one in connection with the affair.

According to the story as told by the officers on the boat, Colligan engaged in a scuffle with another passenger on the boat, and, during a fight, in which both rolled on the floor, Colligan received the injuries which caused his removal to the hospital.

Colligan was on his way to visit his wife, who is seriously ill at a hospital here. He was attended on the steamer by Dr. J. W. Lyman, who was returning to his home after service at the Bellevue Hospital in New York.

WAITERS SAVE HILL TOP INN.

Stop Serving Newport Society to Fight Fire as Bucket Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Manager August Keller's waiters' fire brigade saved $100,000 worth of jewels and clothing belonging to guests of the Hill Top Inn by efficient work in fighting a fire which started in the kitchen at dinner time tonight. When Manager Marshall of the Hotel Vanderbilt of New York City took over the Inn at the beginning of the season, he instituted fire drills for the fifty waiters. When the fire started tonight, the waiters, who were serving dinner, dropped everything and, under the direction of Manager Keller, formed a bucket brigade. They confined the fire to the rear of the house and the firemen put out the blaze. The rooms of the guests were in the front.

When the fire started, Newport society was gathered at the Inn to view the sculpture exhibition of Prince Paul Troubetskoy and H. Kevorkian, which had been arranged on the lawn. Scores were inspecting the exhibition, but most were attending the various dinner parties arranged for the evening, when there was an explosion in the kitchen, followed by a burst of flame.

Helping the waiters fight the fire were many of the leaders of the Summer colony. Herbert A. Harriman, Walter S. Andrews and William T. Bull were among those who joined the bucket brigade. It looked for a time as if the fire would spread to the front of the building, so the Duchess de Chaulnes and her sister, Miss Marguerita Shonts, made their way through the fire line, over the hose, into the building filled with smoke, and to the apartments of Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Charles A. Mellen, whom they assisted to the lawn. When the alarm of fire was given, Leader Fejer started his orchestra playing a lively selection, and many of the diners remained at their seats until the smoke drove them out.

Manager Keller put mechanics at work to outfit a temporary tent kitchen. He estimated the damage at $10,000, covered by insurance.

FOOD STORED FOR WAR.

New Jersey Refrigerator Statistics Still Show Excess Over Normal.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Reports of the State Department of Health made public today show the food in cold storage in the State on July 1 more nearly normal than on April 1. On April 1 16,-225,115 pounds of fresh meat was in storage, compared with 776,686 pounds on April 1, 1914, while on July 1 of this year 7,081,725 pounds was in storage, compared with 4,498,386 pounds on July 1, 1914.

While one reason for the reduction in the fresh meat in storage may be the movement to Europe it is believed that the chief reason is that the space is required for eggs. On July 1, 21,825,240 dozen eggs were held in storage, compared with 1,738,590 dozen on April 1, and 18,596,070 dozen on July 1, 1914. The excess of eggs is due to the large crop.

The reports show a very great increase in the storage of salt meat, which for July 1, 1915, was 1,754,213 pounds, compared with 154,370 pounds on July 1, 1914. This excess of salt meat is stored, awaiting shipment to Europe.

DINES, THEN LEAPS INTO BAY

Sheepshead Guard Saves Actress Who Said She Had No Reason to Die.

Frederick Mills, a life guard, saw a woman jump from the foot of East Sixteenth Street into Sheepshead Bay shortly before midnight last night. He dived after her and managed to swim to her in the darkness and bring her back to shore.

After being treated by Dr. Herold of the Coney Island Hospital she was taken to the Coney Island Police Station and locked up on the charge of attempted suicide. She said that she was Marion Thompson, an actress, living at the Hotel Hargrave, and added that she had no reason to commit suicide and had no recollection of her reason for attempting it. She said she had been dining with a party of friends, and thought that some red wine which she had tasted had put the idea of drowning herself into her mind.

Jane Addams Has Bronchitis.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—Jane Addams came to Bar Harbor about a week ago with a bad cold, which developed into an attack of bronchitis. She has been ill in bed for several days, but her physician and friends have not been alarmed as to her condition. She expects to leave for California on the 30th, and her illness is not expected to be serious enough to interfere with her plans.

FLOOD BREAKS LEVEE, INUNDATES TOWN

Five Persons Drowned as Torrent Sweeps Newport, Ark.—Three Buildings Shelter 5,000.

3,000 MISSOURI DESTITUTE

Appeal Issued for Help for Valley Park Refugees—New York State Storm Cyclonic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Ark., Aug. 23.—Five persons were drowned and the entire city of Newport was flooded, shortly after midnight on Sunday, when the White River levee just above the town broke. The country for miles around is under several feet of water. Motor boats are running over cotton and corn fields, rescuing farmers and their families. The river is still rising.

$25,000 causeway over Newport Lake has been washed away, and a report says that three negroes were caught by the overflow and drowned. Thousands of persons are homeless in the White River bottoms, near Newport.

A farmer, his wife and three children were drowned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 23.—Nearly the entire 5,000 population of Newport, Ark., was marooned tonight in two hotels and the Court House, according to telephone messages received here. All communication, except by telephone, was cut off as a result of the flood of the White River.

Food and water supplies were reported running low, while the city was covered with from five to twelve feet of water. Several trains were stalled there.

Newport reported calls for help from river points south, but the strong current made it impossible to send a steamer down the river. Two steamboats today made repeated trips through the oil trough bottoms, rescuing many families who had spent the day and night on the roofs of their houses.

The levee at Newport broke early in the day, and men who were working to reinforce it were forced to flee.

Many refugees from other towns have added to the seriousness of the situation at Newport. The river, though rising slowly tonight, was expected to begin falling tomorrow.

3,000 MADE HOMELESS.

Missouri Flood Refugees Face Starvation—Appeal for Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—Three thousand persons in Valley Park and the Meramec River valley are homeless and facing starvation as a result of the flood. Relief funds are being raised in St. Louis. There is difficulty in getting food to many of those marooned.

All that section of Valley Park known as New Town still is under water, from two to forty feet. Every house not water bound has been ransacked for bedding, but many of the refugees have been forced to sleep on hard floors in churches and public buildings.

D. K. Albright, Chairman of the Valley Park Relief Committee, today announced that $100,000 was needed immediately for the destitute of the city. It was decided to appeal to the Governor.

The glass plant at Valley Park, which gives employment to 1,500 persons, is damaged $100,000, and, according to its manager, cannot resume operations until repairs costing $50,000 are made. This means that the little city will be forced to support destitute persons for weeks.

UP-STATE STORM CYCLONIC.

Carried Destruction in Narrow Path Followed by Cloudburst.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The cyclonic storm which visited Sullivan and Ulster Counties yesterday afternoon and which had followed a cloudburst, did widespread damage, especially in Glenwild, Rockhill, Centreville and Ellenville villages. The track for 500 feet south of Summitville on the Monticello & Kingston railroad was washed away. The path of the storm was about 200 feet wide at Rockhill, a hamlet near Monticello, where the pine forest was mowed flat to the ground. The Glenwild post-office was wrecked and Postmaster Bowers's icehouse carried away.

The storm cut James Crawford's barn in two. One-half was carried away; the other half stands firm, as though sheared off with an axe. The kitchen of the large Summer boarding house of George Calhoun was blown away. The orchard on the Charles Couch farm, known to hundreds of city people as a Summer resort, was blown down. The storm caught up Edward Smith, carried him through the fields like a doll and dropped him into a gully.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The storm damage in this section is estimated at $35,000. Hardly a town in Sullivan County escaped without some damage. Bridges were washed away, houses carried off their foundations, tents blown into trees, and whole fields of oats and rye laid flat.

In the Mongaup Valley a cyclonic disturbance lasting five minutes did $5,000 damage. At Bridgeville a valuable forest of pine and hemlock, covering several acres, was blown down. Trees a foot in diameter were broken off. Bridges at Parksville, Callicoon, Neversink, and Hortonville were washed away.

Special to The New York Times.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The damage done to property in Ellenville by the cloudburst on Sunday amounts to $25,000. One house was destroyed; another was washed downstream. The tracks of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad were washed out for 200 feet.

WOULD BAR WAR HORSES.

Racing Association Says They Are Ruining the Empire Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Aug. 23.—Supreme Court Justice Tompkins today handed down a decision granting in part an application made by the Empire City Racing Association to eject the National Fair Association from its grounds at Yonkers. The stabling of 20,000 horses on the race track grounds previous to shipment to Europe for war purposes was the cause of the proceedings, the racing association alleging that irreparable damage had been done to its grounds.

The racing association asserted that under the lease executed with the fair association the latter body was not entitled to use the grounds except for fair purposes without first obtaining consent of the plaintiff. The racing association also charged that it had received no part of the money paid to the fair association for keeping the horses on the grounds.

The fair association received an injunction restraining the defendant from using the premises for the herding of horses upon condition that the plaintiff stipulate to try the case at the October special term for trial in Westchester County and deposit $5,000 with the defendant to indemnify it against any damage it may sustain by reason of the injunction.

The Meaning of Service at the Standish Arms

SERVICE in the Standish Arms is something totally different from a Yale scrimmage for your money and your hat—you are treated as a guest, not as a "good thing."

We make the above distinction as about the best illustration we can think of to emphasize the difference between hotel life generally and life at the Standish Arms.

The Standish Arms is a twelve story hotel, on the Brooklyn side of the East River, about fifteen minutes from Broadway, catering to people who like the exclusiveness of a smart residential section, a real home table, and a quiet life in easy reach of change. 40% lower than New York prices.

1 and 2 rooms and bath, 3 rooms and 2 baths, or apartments to suit, furnished or unfurnished.

American or European Plan.

STANDISH ARMS 169 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE
(Fete of Fashions)
Introducing Latest Paris Models at
Castles by the Sea
for the benefit of
The French War Sufferers
Wednesday Thursday & Friday
August 25, 26 & 27.
Entire display under the auspices of
J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Broadway and 33d Street GIMBELS Store Opens 8:30; Closes 5:30

The Biggest Sale Of Its Kind In New York Today!

Summer Mark-Down Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing

Savings of one-quarter, one-half, and MORE THAN ONE-HALF, upon clothing of every kind from "Palm Beach Cloth" Suits to Fur Coats. For instance:

Men's $22 to $27.50 Suits at $14
Men's Fine $30 Suits $16.50
Men's $32 to $45 Suits $19.50
Men's $25 Silk-lined Overcoats, at $15
Men's $35 to $50 Overcoats, at $25
Men's $10 "Palm Beach Cloth" Suits, at $5
Men's $28 Shantung Suits, at $12.50

BOYS will find equally astonishing values, such as $4 to $5 Norfolks at $1.95; $10 to $12.50 Overcoats at $4.75; $2 to $2.50 Wash Suits at $1.25; 75c Knickerbockers at 50c; etc., etc. Fourth Floor.

Bedsteads of Mahogany and Brass at 10 to 25 Per Cent Less

Notable in the GIMBEL August Sale of Furniture—"with Initiative"

WHEN WE BUY bedsteads—or bedding—we select manufacturers who set an immovable quality standard before they think of price at all. This done, our wonderful organization and vast buying power win us concessions from the manufacturers that save the buying public many thousands of dollars during a single August sale.

Your choice of Brass Bedsteads in this sale lies between forty different prices and seventy-five different styles. Suggestions follow:—

$16 from $20—$15 from $18—$18 from $25,
$24 from $30—$25 from $35

Among Colonial Bedsteads in mahogany we direct special attention to those at $17.50, from $25; $25, from $30; and $30 from $40.

Specials in Hair Mattresses
$19.75, Reg. $25

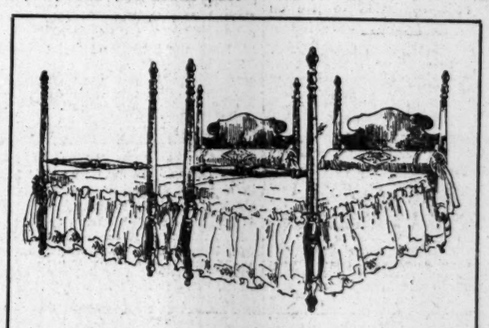
Finest selected black hair, full size, weighing 45 lbs. and finished in "biscuit" tufting. Plain edges. Covering of blue-and-white ticking.

$23 Full-Size "Ostermoor" Mattresses, $15

The 50-lb. genuine layer felt mattresses; with roll edges and covered in attractive ticking.

$14 Full-Size Box Springs, $11.75

For brass or wood bedsteads. Upholstered cotton top, strong steel spiral springs—well tied to insure long service—and a covering of plain or fancy ticking. Smaller sizes in proportion.



$35 "COWAN" Mahogany Bedsteads, $20 each.

Five Thousand Felt Mattresses

—in five different grades and at the lowest prices we have ever been able to quote. Made of pure, sanitary felted cotton, built up in graduated layers so as to be thickest where the wear is heaviest.

$5, $6.50, $7.50, $9, $10.50

Seventh Floor

$30,000,000 TO AID COTTON GROWERS

Continued from Page 1.

would make no comment. Before determining the course of this Government in the cotton issue the State Department will consider the action of the British Government very carefully, both with regard to precedents and new elements in the situation.

It is believed that the forthcoming note will register a protest against the classification of cotton as "absolute" contraband. The attitude of the United States was set forth by John Hay, Secretary of State, during the Russo-Japanese war, in 1904. At that time Russia issued a declaration that coal, naphtha, alcohol, and other articles of fuel were to be treated as contraband of war. Secretary Hay opposed the Russian position and, in a careful exposition of certain neutral rights, he held that fuel and cotton, if treated as contraband at all, should only be classified as conditional contraband.

Secretary Hay's first statement of the position of the United States at that time was embodied in a circular note, under date of June 10, 1904, addressed "To the Ambassadors of the United States in Europe," a copy of which was delivered to the American Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. After dealing with the Russian declaration of coal as contraband and pointing out that in the war of 1870 Great Britain "held that the character of coal depends upon its destination, and refused to permit vessels to sail with it to the French fleet in the North Sea," Secretary Hay had this to say about the treatment of cotton as contraband of war:

"We are also informed that it is intended to treat raw cotton as contraband of war. While it is true that raw cotton could be made up into clothing for the military uses of a belligerent, a military use for the supply of an army or garrison might possibly be made of foodstuffs of every description which might be shipped from neutral ports to the nonblockaded ports of a belligerent.

"The principle under consideration might, therefore, be extended so as to apply to every article of human use, which might be declared contraband of war, simply because it might ultimately become in any degree useful to a belligerent for military uses."

"Coal and other fuel and cotton," Secretary Hay asserted, "are employed for a great many innocent purposes. Many nations are dependent on them for the conduct of inoffensive industries, and no sufficient presumption of an intended warlike use seems to be afforded by the mere fact of their destination to a belligerent port. The recognition in principle of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent States of all articles which could finally be converted into military uses.

"Such an extension of the principle by treating coal and all other fuel and raw cotton as absolute contraband of war simply because they are shipped by a neutral to a non-blockaded port of a belligerent would not appear to be in accord with reasonable and lawful rights of a neutral country."

In a later note sent by Secretary Hay under date of Aug. 30, 1904, through American Ambassador McCormick for delivery to Count Lamsdorff, then Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Hay, dealing with the question as to what constitutes contraband, said in part:

"When war exists between powerful States it is vital to the legitimate maritime commerce of neutral States that there be no relaxation of the rule—no deviation from the criterion—for determining what constitutes contraband of war, lawfully subject to belligerent capture, namely, warlike nature, use, and destination. Articles which, like arms and ammunition, are by their nature of self-evident warlike use are contraband of war if destined to enemy territory. But articles which, like coal, cotton, and provisions, though ordinarily innocent, are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to be actually destined for the military or naval forces of a belligerent."

Again in the same note Mr. Hay said: "The established principle of discrimination between contraband and non-contraband goods admits of no relaxation or refinement. It must either be inflexibly adhered to or abandoned by all nations. There is, and can be, no middle ground. The criterion of warlike usefulness and destination has been adopted by the common consent of civilized nations after centuries of struggle in which each belligerent made indiscriminate warfare upon all commerce of all neutral States with the people of the other belligerent, and which led to reprisals as the mildest available remedy."

Secretary Hay's view was adopted by the Russian Government. Count Lamsdorff saw to it that instructions had been sent to prize courts and naval commanders supplementing and explaining the regulations respecting contraband of war originally issued. The conditional contraband character of articles of dual use was admitted in the new instructions.

Lest you forget California

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-see the Grand Canyon
-cool Summer route
-eat Fred Harvey meals
-service plus scenery
-all the way Santa Fe

When a railroad runs 29 Limited trains to California in a five-days' period, besides three other daily California trains, and pleases everybody, that railroad is run right

The Santa Fe? you've guessed it

Four daily transcontinental trains including the California Limited

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EXPECTS CARRANZA REPLY THIS WEEK

Washington Looks for Rejection of Appeal and Demand for Recognition.

TELEGRAPH LINES WORKING

Carranzistas Report the Restoration of Western and Southwestern Communications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The reply of General Carranza to the Pan-American appeal recently sent to the leaders of various factions in Mexico is expected to reach Washington in the course of the present week. The answers of all the Carranza generals and military governors to whom the appeal was addressed have been received and are identical in character. Consequently the response of General Carranza, who is believed to have outlined the character of the various answers, is not expected to contain any surprises.

It would not startle Washington if General Carranza took advantage of the opportunity afforded him, to ask the United States to accord recognition to his Government. Such recognition will not be given, according to the best obtainable information in Washington, in the immediate future, if at all. It was almost a foregone conclusion when the Pan-American peace appeal was delivered that the Carranza Government would not accept the suggestions conveyed by the United States and the Pan-American plenipotentiaries. High officials here believed that the appeal would be rejected by Carranza and his present supporters. This belief has been strengthened by events.

The Brazilian Minister to Mexico, Senhor Cardoso da Oliveira, discussed Mexican affairs with Secretary Lansing today. The conference was largely of an informative nature and for the purpose, of enabling Senhor Cardoso to make a detailed report to Secretary Lansing regarding conditions in Mexico City. Senhor Cardoso will remain in Washington indefinitely and will be of great assistance to officials of the United States Government in connection with the handling of the Mexican situation in an effort to evolve a solution.

The Carranza agency tonight issued this announcement:

"Minister Jesus Acuna of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Constitutionalist Government today informed the Washington agency that telegraphic communication had been opened since Aug. 18 between Mexico City and Vera Cruz as far north as the city of Fresnillo, which is immediately south of Torreon. The telegraphic links between the cities of San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Nuevo Laredo, Tampico, and Matamoros are in complete working order and have been even since before that date.

"'Telegraphic communication between Guadalajara, Manzanillo and other important points in Western and Southwestern portions of the republic has also been restored and is open to general telegraphic traffic. The wireless station at Mexico City is now in complete working order, according to Mr. Acuna. During this week railroad communication with Laredo, to the northeast, and to Fresnillo, on the line slightly west of north of Mexico City, is in regular running order.

"Continued quiet reigns in Mexico City, where normal commercial and industrial conditions once more prevail. The food supply is flowing into Mexico City uninterruptedly."

STARVATION KILLS 25 A DAY IN MEXICO CITY

Only Heavy Food Imports Can Avert a Higher Death Rate.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13 ,(by Courier to Vera Cruz, Aug. 16; via New Orleans, Aug. 23.)—Deaths by starvation continue in this city, and most conservative estimates place them at twenty-five a day.

A visit to the various hospitals by a representative of the American Red Cross disclosed that for the first three days of August, twenty deaths from starvation were recorded. This number did not include the many who died in the streets from lack of food. Yesterday six death certificates attributed starvation as the cause.

In the month of July 1,856 deaths were registered in Mexico City. According to Charles J. O'Connor of the American Red Cross, 8 per cent. of the deaths occurring in Mexico City are due to starvation. As many deaths from starvation are not properly authenticated, it is believed that an average of twenty-five daily from this cause is a conservative figure. The military authorities have learned of investigations made by Red Cross workers, and have ordered that hospital or cemetery officials shall not make public any statistics in the future.

Although the authorities here may be actuated by sincere motives to relieve the distress, their work up to now has been of little or no effect. School teachers, Government employes, and employes of the Beneficencia Publica, which corresponds somewhat to the charity organizations of American cities, are among those who have made applications to the Red Cross for assistance.

Such supplies as were brought in by General Gonzales when the Carranza forces reoccupied the capital on Aug. 2, are nearly exhausted. The situation is such that only large supplies of provisions from outside the capital can prevent an increase in the number of deaths from starvation and allay the misery among the lower and even the middle classes.

A comparison of prices during July, 1914, and July this year shows the following increases: Corn, 2,400 per cent.; beans, 2,200; rice, 1,420; sugar, 940; flour, 900. The increase in the price of corn, the only absolutely essential staple for the Mexican people, has made it prohibitive to the poor, and many cases have been discovered of entire families who have been compelled to live on herbs.

WASHINGTON FETES CARDOSO.

Secretary Lansing Gives a Dinner for the Brazilian Diplomat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Officials of the United States Government continue to entertain Senhor Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, now the guest of the United States, and in numerous ways are indicating the sincere appreciation in which his services during the past year in Mexico City are held by the American people. Tonight Secretary of State Lansing gave a dinner of twenty-two covers in his honor. Besides Secretary and Mrs. Lansing and Senhor and Senhora Cardoso, those present were Domicio da Gama, Ambassador from Brazil to the United States; Henry Breckinridge, the Acting Secretary of War, and Mrs. Breckinridge; Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Acting secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Scott, wife of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army; John W. Davis, the Solicitor General; John E. Osborne, Assistant Secretary of State; General and Mrs. William Crozier; Mr. and Mrs. Francisco y Yanes, Carlos Cordilho, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Mexico City; Captain Powell Clayton, U. S. A., Special Military Aid to Senhor Cardoso during his visit to the United States; Leon J. Canova, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs of the State Department, and Mrs. Canova; Mrs. Julian James; Senhora Virginia Cardoso, Miss Ohl, and Manuel Betancourt, Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy.

Earlier in the afternoon Senhor Cardoso was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered by Mr. Breckinridge at the Army and Navy Club. Later in the day Senhor and Senhora Cardoso, accompanied by members of their party and by Mr. Breckinridge, witnessed a special exhibition drill by United States Army cavalrymen at Fort Myer, Va. The distinguished visitors were taken to Fort Myer for this drill in motor cars as special guests of the Government.

Tomorrow the visitors will make a pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

SAYS LEADERS BACK CARRANZA

His Consul General Predicts an Impressive Reply to Lansing.

F. S. Elias, the local Consul General of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, yesterday received from the office of the Foreign Minister at Vera Cruz the following bulletin:

"The answer of the First Chief to Mr. Lansing's note is being carefully prepared and will be issued soon. It will be couched in courteous and diplomatic language and will contain statements that will command respect of the entire world. All Constitutionalist Governors and Generals have referred their replies to the note to the First Chief, designating him as the sole authority to conduct negotiations. All pledged loyalty. Besides the principal leaders, a large number of minor officials send telegrams and letters pledging co-operation with any course Carranza pursues.

"The authorities at Mexico City contemplate declaring bread an article of public utility in order to counteract conscienceless speculators demanding exorbitant prices. Flour is nearly half its former price, but bakers are asking extortionate prices for bread. Fifty thousand sacks of flour purchased by the Government in Kansas City are on the way here.

"Attorney Roque Estrada has been appointed Secretary of Justice in the Cabinet of General Carranza."

SOLDIERS SOLD AMMUNITION.

Mexican Arrested for Purchasing Cartridges from U. S. Troopers.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 23—Jesus Real, a Mexican, was arrested today and held for preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner on the charge of purchasing ammunition from United States soldiers.

Recently several thousand rounds of rifle ammunition belonging to the Sixteenth Infantry disappeared. Investigation was said to have disclosed that soldiers were selling cartridges to Mexicans who, in turn, disposed of them to the revolutionary factions.

A number of soldiers were said to be under arrest in connection with the case.

Send Families from Texas Border.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 23.—Refugees reaching here today from San Diego, Duval County, Texas, birthplace of the "plan of San Diego" for a revolution in South Texas, said today that ranchers in that vicinity were sending their families here for safety. They said only thirteen American men remained in San Diego. Mexicans there are all reported armed and are said to have been buying ammunition in quantities. Five soldiers from the border patrol at Brownsville were today ordered to San Diego.

FAR APART ON ALIMONY.

Mrs. Falke Asks $100 a Week—Husband's Salary Is $10.

Application was made yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn by Mrs. Adele Falke for $100 a week alimony and $500 counsel fees pending the trial of her suit for divorce against Herbert Falke of 5,816 Thirteenth Avenue. Decision was reserved.

Mrs. Falke said her husband could well afford to pay the alimony she asked, as his income was $10,000 a year. She charged her husband with "burning money" on the "Gay White Way" attractions. This is denied by Falke. He is employed by the drug concern of E. E. Falke in Brooklyn, and he asserts that his salary is $10 a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Falke were married two years ago, and have one child, Lucille, 11 months old. Falke says he and his wife lived together until last November, when they separated. He blames his wife's relatives for their troubles, contending that they induced her to break up her home. She is now living with her parents in Manhattan.

RUNS DOWN WOMEN; FLEES.

Driver of Horse and Buggy Escapes —Victims Go to Hospital.

As two women were crossing the street in front of 1,529 Avenue A yesterday afternoon they were run into and knocked down by a horse and buggy going downtown. The driver whipped his horse and escaped before any of the crowd that ran to the rescue could seize the animal.

When picked up the women gave their names as Mrs. Sarah Krauss of 585 East Seventy-eighth Street and Stella Lindenfeldt of 511 East Seventy-ninth Street. Both were taken to the Reception Hospital by Dr. Jones, who found them suffering with internal injuries. Mrs. Krauss had several ribs broken. Detectives were sent out to try and trace the driver.

BANK SUES MAJESTIC HOTEL

Corn Exchange Seeks to Recover on $30,000 Thirty-Day Note.

The Corn Exchange Bank, through its attorneys, Bowers & Sands, yesterday started suit in the Supreme Court to recover $30,000, with interest from Aug. 19, from the Majestic Hotel Company.

The complaint recites that the hotel company made out a note for $30,000, payable one month from date, and in return received the money. The Rothschild Realty Company, as indorser of the note, is made co-defendant.

Suicide Was W. T. Wood.

The body of the man who shot himself in a room at the Essex Hotel at 158 Market Street, Newark, Sunday, leaving a note reading "I am sorry to trouble you, but the joke seems to be on me," was identified yesterday as that of W. T. Wood, a salesman for the Underwood Typewriter Company of New York. His mother is Mrs. T. J. Woolf of Revere, Mass.

TIMES SQ. SUBWAY CONTRACT UPHELD

Justice Shearn Orders Estimate Board to Approve and Grant Funds Needed.

WORK MUST BEGIN AT ONCE

Court Finds Action Taken Unbusinesslike and Illegal—Calls Delay Intolerable.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn in a decision handed down yesterday cast aside all the obstructions that have been put in the way of the construction of the Times Square section of the Broadway-Seventh Avenue Subway, and granted a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to "reconvene forthwith" and sign the contract with the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation.

The mandamus writ carries with it, too, an order that the Board of Estimate prescribe the amount of corporate stock needed to meet the city's obligation in carrying out the contract, and directs the Controller to issue the stock "without any condition or proviso whatever." The Public Service Commission is also directed to do its part. The language of the court on these points is:

It follows, therefore, that the relator, (the contracting firm,) is entitled to a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the respondents, (members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment,) to reconvene forthwith and formally pass a resolution consenting to the contract, prescribing a limit to the amount of corporate stock available to meet the city's obligations under the contract and authorizing and directing the Controller to issue the necessary stock, all without any condition or promises whatsoever, and requiring the Public Service Commission to convene and immediately after the approval of the contract by the Corporation Counsel to cause the contract to be executed and delivered to the relator.

Calls Delay Intolerable.

The decision recites in detail the trouble that has imposed "upon the public the intolerable burden of a long delay." The Justice takes into consideration the act of the Boardof Estimate in amending the contract with regard to extra work after bids had been opened and the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation had been discovered to be the lowest bidder. This action of the Estimate Board was taken on the recommendation of Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, after the Public Service Commission had accepted the contract form without alteration and sent it to the Estimate Board for approval.

The Estimate Board had no power to so alter the contract, the Justice finds. Commenting on the alternative of allowing a lump payment for extra work, the Justice says, in part:

It is true that an alternative provision in the contract also furnishes an opportunity for favoritism and jobbing. The new policy attempted to be put into effect by the Board of Estimate may be wise; in spite of the fact that the alternative plan has worked well and has been generally considered most satisfactory. But this would have no bearing upon the legal question, many times decided, that the contract cannot be materially changed after advertising. It cannot be lawfully contended that the Board of Estimate has the power to attach to a contract a condition that will invalidate the contract.

Method Unbusinesslike.

Then the Justice, speaking of the manner in which the Estimate Board has handled the affair, says:

The course that has been pursued in respect to this contract is, to say the least, most unbusinesslike. If it were to prevail, no bidder for city work could ever know where he stood. There must be some reasonable certainty in these large matters, and in the end the city would be the loser by having the courts approve such methods as are here disclosed, where, after public hearings on the form of a contract, advertisement of its terms, invitations to bid thereon, and an award to the lowest bidder, an attempt was made to coerce the contractor into accepting a materially different contract.

The Justice also sets forth in his decision that owing to the complications and uncertainties incidental to the construction of rapid transit railroads in city streets, it was found necessary to provide some method for paying for incidental work that could not possibly be foreseen.

The Board of Estimate's function in the proceeding, the court finds, was merely to approve the contract as sent to it by the Public Service Commission, and then furnish the funds to carry on the work.

The decision does not mandamus the Corporation Counsel to sign his approval of the contract, but says:

It is doubtful whether a writ against that official to sign the contract at this time would lie. It certainly would, not unless it be that having already approved the form of the contract as advertised, his approval now is purely ministerial. However, it is not to be conceived that under the existing circumstances the Corporation Counsel would block this work by an arbitrary refusal to approve the form of a contract that has been passing through his office and that of his predecessor for more than two years.

Orders Work to Go Forward.

Putting aside the contentions of the Board of Estimate and recommending that the case be taken to the Appellate Division, but ordering that the work in the meantime go forward, the Justice says:

Assuming that the Board of Estimate is unwilling to abide by this decision affecting its powers, there is a simple solution of the entire matter that would obviate all the delay and consequent public loss and inconvenience incident to carrying this case through all the courts.

Let the Public Service Commission acquiesce in the wish of the Board of Estimate and approve that the lump payment method be not applied to this particular contract. The contractor is bound to accept whichever method is prescribed by the commission. The commission can readily go on record by resolution at this time declaring that in the matter of extra work on this particular contract it will not adopt the lump payment method. The Board of Estimate can readily accept this assurance and pass the consent resolutions without any proviso.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Hahlo, acting in the absence of Corporation Counsel Polk from the city, said that he would not be able to make any statement on the decision until he had studied the document and had conferred with the members of the Board of Estimate, which meets on Thursday.

Aldermanic President McAneny, who fought the abrogation of the lump payment clause, but was defeated at the Estimate Board meeting by a vote of 9 to 7, said yesterday that he did not feel it proper to say anything at this time. It was evident, however, that Mr. McAneny was in hearty agreement with the ruling of Justice Shearn.

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See the stamp on the selvage; —the label in the garment.

PUSSY WILLOW

HEALTH MAN 'SHANGHAIED.'

Gets Warrant for Boat Captain Who Took Him on Involuntary Trip.

Inspector John McGill of the Health Department in the Tombs Court told Magistrate Corrigan yesterday how in the exercise of his authority in the soft coal smoke crusade he was taken to Glen Island against his will on the steamer Claremont.

Armed with a summons calling upon the master of the Claremont, Moses Osborn, to answer to a charge of permitting the use of soft coal on the excursion steamer, McGill went aboard the craft yesterday as she lay at her pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. He was told the Captain was in the pilot house, but he found the pilot house locked. Suddenly the lines were thrown off and the steamer moved into midstream.

The Captain was on the bridge forward of the pilot house, but when McGill ascended with the summons the Captain brusquely demanded, he said, if he, McGill, was a Federal official.

"No," admitted the Inspector.

"Then leave the bridge," the complainant asserted he was ordered.

"You were sort of shanghaied?" broke in Magistrate Corrigan.

"Something like that," responded McGill.

McGill said he presently saw the Captain descending to the deck and approached him with the summons.

"Have you paid your fare?" demanded the Captain.

"No," replied McGill.

"You have no business on this steamer," the Inspector declares the Captain retorted.

McGill paid his fare, returned, and finally served the summons. When Glen Island was reached McGill asserted he could not get passage back and was forced to walk to New Rochelle to get a trolley connection. Magistrate Corrigan smiled, and then remarked:

"Well, we must show that we have some jurisdiction over the waters of the city." A warrant for the Captain was issued and given to Acting Sergeants Rose and Rotchford, as Captain Osborn had not appeared in court.

TAKEN WITH BURGLAR TOOLS

Two Men Accused of Attempt to Rob United Cigar Stores Company.

Hearing the sound of woodwork and plaster being displaced as he was passing a building at 111 Canal Street, Policeman Cohen of the Clinton Street Station stepped into the hallway early yesterday morning and tried to light the gas. Finding that the flow had been shut off he walked to the rear of the hall and lighted a match. Before the match had flared up to throw a light on the surroundings it was snatched from his hand. Recovering from his surprise Policeman Cohen drew his revolver and waited. The man who had grabbed the match made no effort to attack him. In spite of the darkness Cohen was able to make out that the man was hiding under the staircase in the hallway and was probably looking for a chance to slip past and rush into the street.

Cohen walked back a few feet, got ready to shoot if any attempt was made to rush him, and then blew his police whistle. In a few minutes several other policemen arrived. They threatened to shoot unless the man under the stairs came forth. Upon this threat two men came out. The police then lighted matches and allege the men, with the help of a six-foot extension jimmy, a saw, brace and bit and other burglar's tools, had made a hole two feet square in the wall and would soon have been able to crawl through into a store of the United Cigar Stores Company, where there was a safe containing $700.

At the Clinton Street Station the two men said they were Henry Meyers, a plumber, of Dallas, Texas, and Morris Rose, a printer, of 21 Cannon Street.

HALTS Y. W. C. A. HOME.

Adjoining Property Owner Says Plans Will Violate Easements.

A suit to restrain the Young Women's Christian Association from building its new home at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, in accordance with specifications which provide for the erection of a stone wall at its western extremity and the closing of an alleyway to the east of a row of brick buildings just beyond the stone wall, was started in the Supreme Court yesterday. James C. McGuire, owner of the brick buildings, has obtained an order from Justice Delehanty directing officers of the association to appear in court and show cause why a temporary restraining order should not be made permanent.

McGuire alleges in his complaint that when his property and that of the association were sold by the same owner, Susan P. Lilienthal, there was a restriction placed upon what the association bought, making it subject to easements of light, air, and access for a space of three and a half feet from the buildings west of it.

McGuire then says that if the building proposed is erected in accordance with the association's present plans, these easements will be violated. He was represented in court by Ferriss & Storck.

Typhoid in Branch Workhouse.

While the typhoid epidemic on Hart's Island is well under control and there have been no new cases at the Reformatory, according to Deputy Correction Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis, four suspects at the branch workhouse developed yesterday into full-fledged cases. The four prisoners have been transferred from the branch workhouse to the City Hospital for treatment. Up to the present time there have been five deaths on the Island due to typhoid, which was first discovered on July 27. Health Department physicians are still investigating the possible cause of the outbreak.

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CHURCHILL HOLDS PRENDERGAST ERRS

Head of Board of Education Answers Attack on Teachers' Pension Fund.

SAYS RECORD IS GARBLED

Seeks to Explain Away the Alleged "Padding of Rolls" Under a Former Administration.

Replying to Controller Prendergast's recent attack on the conduct of the teachers' pension system, Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, defends the action of the accused officials and expresses amazement that the Controller, who has charge of the pension fund, should have acquiesced in its management for five years before voicing any criticism.

The Controller charged the Board of Education and the Board of Retirement with "vicious methods in padding rolls," meaning that teachers unworthy of retirement or ineligible for retirement were, for some reason, perhaps through sinister influences, made the recipients of pensions. Mr. Prendergast submitted a number of cases in support of his charge.

Mr. Churchill sent a rebuking letter to the Controller yesterday. He asserts that there is internal evidence in Mr. Prendergast's statement that he did not examine the records personally, and charges that his "informer" picked out parts of the original testimony "that were intended for a special pleading in order to make a case." He then reviews the cases cited by the Controller. Of the first of these he says:

In the case of the teacher of alleged intemperate habits, your informer, manifestly for some oblique purpose, garbled the record. His report is that this teacher was retired for "nervous insufficiency." The doctor's certificate states that she was suffering from "nervous insufficiency and peripheral neuritis."

Controller Prendergast cited as evidence of improper retirement the case of an annuitant who had married. Mr. Churchill holds that the law doesn't forbid marriage after retirement, and says the annuitant was retired after twenty-two years of service on testimony of a reputable physician that the teacher had become totally deaf and was unable to perform the duties of a classroom.

Mr. Prendergast charged that a delay in retiring this teacher cost the pension fund $7,000.

Mr. Churchill says "this is another instance of suppression of a part of the record by your informer," and maintains that only $900 could have been saved to the pension fund and that by taking advantage of a legal technicality and the ignorance of a teacher who had given long and faithful service to the city.

Controller Prendergast cited the cases of two teachers who had been allowed for time absent on leave in making up their term of service in retiring them.

Mr. Churchill says one of these teachers was a physical wreck and the other had been sent to an asylum. He explains that the Board of Education and the Board of Retirement took legal advice on these cases, and it was held that the law had been amended to relieve just such cases. There has been no case since February, 1906, according to Mr. Churchill, in which the actual service was less than twenty years.

Turning to the Controller's responsibilities in the matter, Mr. Churchill says:

I am amazed at your allusion at this late date to alleged illegal retirements. You are the chief financial officer of the city and as such have custody of this fund. The Board of Retirement must resort to you for full knowledge of the financial conditions at any time whatsoever. These retirements were made with your full knowledge and all the retirements made since the meeting in your office on May 19, 1914, to wit, fifty, were made with your explicit sanction, approval, and recommendation. You told the board that the fund would stand fifty retirements more that year and that number was accordingly retired. This year no teachers have been retired.

If you were not constantly aware of what was going on since your incumbency in office in 1910 you are at fault. The blame is on the Controller of the City of New York. The Board of Education and the teachers were working out a plan for re-organizing the fund in 1913-14 when stopped by action of the Board of Estimate on Jan. 20, 1914, requesting the Legislature not to consider any pension legislation until the City Pension Committee had submitted its conclusions. The Board of Education has not been apathetic. I charge that the blame is on the Controller of the City of New York and his associates on the Board of Estimate for the prevention of the necessary relief legislation.

If the teachers retired are not to receive their pensions they ought to be restored to their positions. This course is not economical or good for the service. Our province now is to find a way to bridge the gap until the Legislature meets and then to advocate a constructive measure on a sound financial basis.

Mr. Churchill explains that none of the cases cited by Controller Prendergast occurred under the present Board of Education or the present Board of Retirement.

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TOOK WHALE FOR A U-BOAT.

Captain Says Sleeping Monster Snored Like Muffled Thunder.

The first whale story of the season was brought to New York yesterday by the officers and passengers of the Russian-American liner Czar, incoming from Archangel. The whale was sighted on Sunday morning, by passengers who had stayed on deck instead of attending church service in the main saloon. It was asleep on the surface of the sea between Sable Island and Cape Cod. Accounts varied in regard to its size, and a TIMES reporter was informed that the whale was from 65 to 85 feet long and had a beam of 25 feet. Captain J. Laredei, who said that the exaggeration of happenings at sea caused him considerable pain, gave his opinion that the cetacean was 100 feet long, with a 50 foot beam, and threw a spout of water as high as the peak of Teneriffe.

On first sight the huge mammal created some alarm under the impression that it might be a German submarine, on closer inspection it was thought to be the hull of an upturned vessel, and as the Czar came alongside the identity of the strange object was established.

Ivan Snabzhonkersotovitch, the lookout man, whose name it is customary to pronounce like three sneezes combined with an attack of croup, was the first to report the supposed submarine early on the Sunday morning, and Vladimir Gah'yechnykipvooch, the quartermaster, on duty in the wheelhouse, was sent to tell the captain.

As the Czar steamed close up it was discovered to be a very large whale, sound asleep and snoring, with a sound like muffled thunder, on the bosom of the deep. The foghorn was sounded three times without effect, and then the powerful siren was tooted several times almost alongside the miniature subway-tunnel, said to be the whale's starboard ear. The steamer passed so close that her bilge keels scraped off the barnacles on the side of the leviathan and woke him up.

At that moment Piotr Pnedmateechesovitch, the ship's cook, threw a lump of telyachya gahlofka at the huge hole in the whale's back, but it was caught in a spiral column of water and hurled so high in the air that it met the second spout on its descent. This is what the passengers said.

The mammal kept up with the liner for a time, but finally sent up a spout of water that went far above the masthead, and went astern and steered for Sable Island.

KEITH DROPS THREE MEN.

Brooklyn Revenue Collector Gives Permanent Job to Woman.

The shake-up expected in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue Henry P. Keith in Brooklyn happened yesterday. Three Nassau County men were ousted, although they were officially reported as having "resigned." The other changes in the office staff included the promotion of five persons to higher salaried places, the appointment of two from temporary to permanent jobs, and one new appointment.

The three Nassau County men dropped from the office staff are Nelson Seaman of Rockville Centre, whose salary was $1,600 a year; Henry Curtis of Woodmere, salary $1,200, and Floyd Weeks of Hempstead, salary $1,400, with $600 traveling expenses. Their places were filled by others promoted in the service.

One of those who benefited by the shake-up was Miss Hazel B. Mora, of Manhattan, who was appointed to the Internal Revenue Department on the recommendation of William Jennings Bryan. She was given a permanent position at $1,200 a year to succeed Curtis. She formerly held a temporary position at $900 a year.

CITY BREVITIES.

Sixty-eight Armenian refugees arrived from Turkey yesterday on the Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi. They were sent to Ellis Island to await investigation by the immigration authorities.

As the result of the explosion of a gasoline tank in a machine shop at 160 West Eighteenth Street yesterday, Louis Beartoti, 40 years old, a machinist, was seriously burned about the body and arms. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

The body of a man who committed suicide by shooting himself at 228 West Forty-third Street on July 11 was identified yesterday as that of Paul Smith, 30 years old, a clerk, of 140 Plains Street, Providence, R. I.

Following a Coroner's inquest, Abraham Horowitz, 22 years old, a chauffeur of 88 Ludlow Street, was committed to the Tombs yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Aug. 19 Horowitz ran down and killed John Linneball, 42 years old, of 1,723 Bleecker Street.

As the result of having swallowed poison, which had been scattered about the rooms by a professional vermin exterminator, Mary Byrne, 2 years old, died in her home at 280 West 130th Street, yesterday She had taken the poison on Sunday, and at first it was thought the child would recover.

After a special meeting of the Kosher Butchers' Union yesterday, it was announced that the union had voted a general strike of 5,000 butchers. The date of the strike is to be kept secret.

William Morrison, 53 years old, of 1,628 Amsterdam Avenue, foreman of the blasting squad which is excavating for a building at 815 Madison Avenue, was killed yesterday when a derrick bucket struck him on the head. Robert Gill, 40 years old, of 65 East 130th Street, and Dominick Bruno, 37 years old, of 380 East 107th Street, were arrested on charges of criminal negligence. They were held by Coroner Feinberg in $1,000 bail each.

DEWEY THEATRE CAN REOPEN

Superintendent of Buildings Loses Suit Over Permit.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty yesterday upheld the Board of Examiners created by the Building Code to review the actions of the Superintendent of Buildings.

The case at issue was that of the Dewey Theatre, in Fourteenth Street. Supt. of Buildings Ludwig had refused the lessee, Bernard Golden, permission to repair the edifice and reopen it as a theatre, and the Board of Examiners reversed the Superintendent, who took the matter to court.

The Fourteenth Street part of the building was originally a chapel, but was remodeled by the theatrical firm of Sullivan & Kraus and the place turned into a beer garden, the Superintendent maintained. Later the edifice was changed into a theatre without the consent of the city, the papers recite. In 1913 it was closed by city officials on the ground that no permission for theatrical enterprises had ever been granted on the property.

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The coats are splendidly tailored of fine quality corduroy, in Russian green, African brown and navy blue. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

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$6.95 Art Glass Gas Domes..... $4.95

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19c to 39c Electric Globes—various colors, shapes and designs..... 12c

Women's $3 "Extra Size" Skirts..... $2.95
Good quality Serge—in the two best staples—navy and black. Choice of three beautiful styles. 31 to 40-inch belts. 38 to 43-inch lengths.

98c Grain Leather Hand Bags—at..... 79c
Mounted on metal frame; fitted with change purse and mirror.

Women's $1.25 House Dresses..... 95c
Sizes 34 to 52.

A Fine 100-Piece Porcelain Dinner Set—for... $9.50 Set includes—
(Regular Price $12.95.)
$14.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; same quality as above; elaborate border design; at.. $10.50

$1.25 Jose Lovera Banderos Cigars—oval shaped cedar Box of 25.. 90c

$2 Havana Resagos Cigars—Havana filler; shade grown Connecticut wrapper; box of 50..... $1.25

Women's Shoes (Former prices to $2)—White canvas button shoes and pumps; high and low heels. Sizes 1 to 4½, in B and C widths only.... 59c

Misses' and Children's Shoes (Former prices to $1.50)—White canvas shoes and pumps; practically all sizes from to 1..... 59c

Men's Summer Underwear at Clearaway Prices

25c Balbriggan Drawers—reinforced seats; small sizes only; at..... 15c

50c Olus Balbriggan Drawers—reinforced double seats; finished with pearl buttons; sizes 30, 32 and 34 only; at... 25c

50c and 65c Shirts and Drawers — Balbriggan, fine white cotton, fancy madras and plaid nainsook; slightly imperfect; at..... 39c

50c Union Suits—light weight plain nainsook; athletic style; at..... 29c

"Seconds" of $1 Olus Union Suits—fancy plaid madras; athletic style; at..... 49c

$1 Crepe Cloth Union Suits—fine light weight; athletic style; at..... 59c

$1.25 Union Suits—fine quality ribbed white lisle thread; at..... 79c

Women's and Misses' $3.95 to $5 Summer Dresses at $1.50

Here are pretty and becoming styles, correct for many Summer functions.

Materials include VOILES IN NOVELTY CHECKS, FANCY FIGURES AND COIN DOTS.

New, effective collars of sheer lawn, vestees, silk girdles, pretty combinations where two materials of contrasting colors are used—very stylish three flounce skirts.

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DOCTORS DISAGREE ON TWILIGHT SLEEP

Death of First American Patient Renews Discussion of Painless Childbirth.

OVERESTIMATED, SAYS ONE

Great Boon and Will Become Universal When Intelligently Used, Another Declares.

The death of Mrs. Francis X. Carmody of 1,114 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, in the Long Island College Hospital early last Saturday morning, although all reports agree that twilight sleep treatment was not involved, started a revival yesterday of the discussion of that treatment in childbirth. Mrs. Carmody was the first American woman to take the treatment, which was eminently successful, when her fourth child was born, in July, 1914, in Freiberg, Germany, where the treatment originated. After her return to this country she became active in advocating the method, and appeared on the lecture platform and told of her experiences in Freiberg.

There was immediate and great interest in the method, and the Twilight Sleep Association was founded to promote its use, and a number of institutions and physicians adopted the treatment. Mrs. Carmody was expecting soon again to become a mother, and her death resulted from hemorrhage.

Francis X. Carmody, her husband, a lawyer of 61 Broadway, said yesterday that twilight sleep was not in any way blamable for his wife's death. "I wish to absolutely deny, from my personal knowledge and study of the case," he said, "that the treatment applied in Mrs. Carmody's accouchement of last year, when the twilight sleep treatment was used, had anything to do with her fatal illness. I cannot approve of comment on such a case by men of no medical standing or with no intimate knowledge of such illness or methods used in treating a patient such as my wife."

Dead Issue, Says Dr. Rongy.

Dr. A. J. Rongy of 154 Henry Street, attending obstetrician and gynaecologist of the Jewish Maternity and Lebanon Hospitals, said yesterday that he considered that twilight sleep treatment is practically a dead issue. It was introduced last year in the Jewish Maternity Hospital by Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk, late of Freiberg, Germany, and was said to have been remarkably successful. A report was made public that told of the first 125 cases and it was said at that time to have a great future.

"Mrs. Carmody and I have both been enthusiastic about twilight sleep," Dr. Rongy said yesterday, "and I have not lost my interest, but I must say that the use of the treatment had greatly declined. In the Maternity Hospital I have had only one case in the last four months, and would not have had that had not the patient asked for the treatment.

"The statements of Dr. Minas S. Gregory, of Bellevue Hospital, in which he said that delirium often followed the administration of scopolamine did more to prejudice mothers against the treatment than anything else. Six months ago many women who came to the hospital anxiously asked to have the treatment. The treatment was accepted with too much enthusiasm and the Twilight Sleep Association let its interests run away with it and did the greatest harm to the movement by urging mothers to insist on having it. There were not enough physicians who knew how to give it and the treatment has been abandoned in most hospitals.

Only Given When Asked For.

"I never advise the twilight sleep treatment and would never give it unless the patient insisted on it. The risks are too great.

"There is great misconception on the part of the public regarding this treatment. People think that it is painless or at least almost painless. This is not so; there is as much pain as in the ordinary childbirth. The only difference is that the patient does not remember having the sensation of pain. The finer cells of the brain do not register the impression, and when the mother comes to she thinks that she has not suffered.

"I have had cases where the patient screamed so while under the treatment that she was heard four floors below. Others have given manifestations of the greatest agony, and yet all, when they come out of it, declare that they have had no pain. The strain on their bodies is just as great with the twilight sleep as without it.

"In fact, twilight sleep is exactly like a man walking in his sleep. He walks at night and knows nothing about it next morning, and in fact, will deny it, but nevertheless he has used his legs to walk. Just so, a woman taking twilight sleep has the pain, but does not know that she has it. This leads her to believe that she has not suffered, but she has."

Will Have a Great Future.

Dr. William H. Wellington Knipe of 3 Riverside Drive, formerly adjunct professor at the Post-Graduate Hospital, and now attending obstetrician at Gouverneur Hospital, said yesterday that he was emphatically in favor of twilight sleep, and prophesied that it would have a great future here.

"It is silly to say that twilight sleep was a passing fad and is no longer used," he said. "During the last year I, myself, have used it in more than 250 cases, and always with excellent results. I have three cases right now and more are coming in.

"Probably there is more talk and less knowledge about twilight sleep than any other new method that was ever introduced. My own experience with it proved to me that it is not fully understood by more than two or three physicians in this country.

"In 1907 I took it up and after a trial discarded it and did not think it would ever amount to anything. I told my classes at the Post-Graduate Hospital of my experience and branded the method as a failure. It was suggested to me that I did not know how the treatment should be administered, and last year I went to Freiberg and spent some time there doing nothing but learning their methods. It was a revelation to me and I realized that the real method and what we had been doing in 1907 were very difficult. Ever since then I have been a firm believer in twilight sleep and have used it steadily.

Requires Constant Attention.

"The only trouble with the method is the great physical strain of administering it correctly. The physician must stay with his patient from the time he makes the first application until the end. He must be sleepless, or at the most must only sleep an hour or so at a time, and must be ever on watch.

"Twilight sleep is not a science or a patent medicine—it is an art. The physician must gauge each patient, and no two are alike. There are many differences in the application of the method. I, myself, use less morphine than is usual; one-sixth of a grain is the most I have ever used, and I must say that I have had uniformly excellent results.

"It is very wrong to say that the patient suffers as much or even more pain when under the treatment than without it. Twilight sleep minimizes pain in every case, and, of course, more in some than in others, according to the reaction of the patient. It is true that they never remember having suffered. Their condition is the same as that of a sleeper, whose foot is tickled with a feather. He draws the foot away, but does not wake, and in the morning has no memory of having been tickled. The memory is so dead that I have had a mother wake at the sound of her baby's cry and ask, 'Is that my baby?' and then fall right back into the 'sleep' and then not know anything about it when she became really conscious.

Great Institution Planned.

"The difficulty has been that there are so few physicians who are competent to properly give the treatment. This condition, however, is soon to be remedied. Plans are under way to found a great institution in which mothers may have the twilight sleep properly administered and where the proper method will be taught. There is no question that twilight sleep is the greatest boon ever granted to mothers, and within a few years, when those trained in the Twilight Sleep Hospital are taking care of obstetrical cases, this will be universally recognized."

MORE BRIDGEPORT STRIKES.

Seven New Outbreaks—Four Adjustments Predicted Today.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 23.—Seven new strikes—making fourteen now in progress—were instituted here today. About sixty employes of the Spring Perch Company walked out late this afternoon. The night force at the American Tube and Stamping Company went out on strike tonight. Labor leaders say that the day force will take similar action tomorrow. About 3,000 men are employed.

Employes of the Lowe Laundry struck when work from the Crawford Laundry, where the employes are out, was brought to the Lowe Laundry. Two plants of the Canfield Rubber Company were tied up when the employes walked out.

While conferences were on with organizers of the American Federation of Labor and President Russell of the George C. Batchellor and Crown Corset Companies, regarding an adjustment of the difficulties, seven hundred women and girl employes became impatient and walked out.

Four adjustments are expected tomorrow by labor leaders. Conferences will be held at the Salts Textile Company, where fifteen hundred men are out; the Batchellor and Crown plants, and the Crawford Laundry.

Labor leaders expressed themselves optimistically tonight regarding an amicable adjustment of the troubles, and the granting of the eight-hour day.

MACHINISTS WANT HELP.

Seek Support of Metal Trades in Eight-Hour Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Officers of the metal trades division of the American Federation of Labor took under advisement today the question of whether the International Association of Machinists should be supported in a campaign to obtain an eight-hour work day.

Plans of the machinists for immediate action in four New York and New England cities in plants employing 15,000 men were placed before the council by W. H. Johnston, President of the machinists. In these cases strikes have been authorized if the eight-hour day cannot be obtained by peaceful means.

It is generally believed that the metal trades will vote to uphold the machinists, and they also are expected to inaugurate a general campaign in other branches of the metal industry.

WIFE GONE WITH FURNITURE.

Husband Finds Note Saying Lawyer Had Advised Departure.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 23.—Clarence Lovejoy, 52 years old, an immigration Inspector at Ellis Island, who lives in Hempstead Heights, is anxious about the whereabouts of his wife, who is 36 years of age and attractive.

Two sons of the couple, William, age 13, and Arthur, age 11, are also anxious to know if mother is coming back as she promised. Lovejoy, on returning home late Saturday, was informed by the boys that their mother had gone with all the household effects except the beds and the piano, telling the boys she intended to visit in New Jersey, but would return. Lovejoy found a note saying that his wife had acted on the advice of an attorney, and gave the name of Felix Reifschneider, Jr.

The Lovejoys have been married about twenty years.

MOTOR FERRYBOAT BURNS.

Passengers Taken Off by Fire Island and Coast Guard.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Backfire in a carburetor this morning caused the motor ferryboat L. R. Bransford, which plies between this place, Patchogue, Point of Woods, Ocean Beach, and Saltaire to take fire while a short distance off the pier at the latter place and burn to the water's edge.

Flames burst from the engine and Captain Barber, who was in charge, let the boat drift onto a shoal, where the coast guard from the Fire Island station took off the twelve passengers.

RUEF OUT OF PENITENTIARY.

Former Political Boss Will Enter the Real Estate Business.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Aug. 23.—Abraham Ruef, under fourteen years' sentence for offering a bribe, left San Quentin Penitentiary on parole today. The former political boss of San Francisco had served four years, five months and fifteen days of his sentence, which had been cut by good behavior to eight years and ten months. Besides this time he was three years in jail following his indictment in 1906.

Ruef will spend ninety days on his ranch near Ukiah, Cal., at his own request, because a city election is pending in San Francisco, in which he does not care to participate. Later he will enter the real estate business. He is said to be worth $450,000 or more.

Burglars Get $1,000 in Jewelry.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 23.—The jewelry store of George Fyfe was entered by burglars last night and goods worth more than $1,000 were taken. Entrance was made through a driveway which comes out directly opposite police headquarters. William Horsfield, who lives above the store, said that about 11 o'clock last night he heard a thumping sound. He thought it was a restless horse in the stable near by.

War Materials

Firm offers desired in the following:

Barbed Wire,
Benzol,
Carbolic Acid Crystals,
Rifles, Ammunition, etc.

Only offers from reliable Manufacturers entertained.

L. de Sarandy, Finsbury Court
Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C.
(England.)
Cables: "Finavesto—London."

15 COUPLES WAIT IN VAIN TO MARRY

Not an Alderman to be Found to Relieve Congestion in City's Hymenal Chapel.

ALL OFF ON PLEASURE BENT

Messengers and Telephones Fail in Quest—Some Runaway Pairs a Bit Nervous.

"Waitin' at the church" was not a humorous thought to fifteen couples who spent a greater part of yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Building hoping for an Alderman to marry them.

The lure of breeze-swept beaches and chill mountain air and the stress of business affairs were said to be responsible for the scarcity of Aldermen. Employes of the Marriage License Bureau and the City Clerk and his staff sent messengers and the telephone was worked often, but nary an Alderman was found in his native habitat.

Eleven of the disappointed couples arrived in time to get licenses, but the others were late. City Clerk P. J. Scully said, however, that they were really to be classed with the other disappointed ones, for had there been an Alderman present the clerks would have stopped the clock and made out the licenses.

Alderman Fred Smith of Brooklyn spent most of the morning at the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building. He married a couple from the Bronx just after 1 o'clock and then departed. Five minutes after the elevator had carried him from the third floor the first of we-want-to-be-married pairs arrived. Both principals showed evidences of familiarity with country life, and the man explained that they had come in from "up State" and intended to go back as soon as they were married.

"There ought to be an Alderman here at any minute," opined Matthew Dobbins of the Commissioner of Accounts' office.

The couple took seats inside the chapel to await the coming of a City Father. Twenty minutes later they were joined by another couple. This pair was decidedly up-to-date in appearance. The man wore a Palm Beach suit, with a half Norfolk jacket pleated across the back. The woman had on one of those invisible brim hats and a white silk waist. Another couple joined them, and at intervals they came until there were fifteen.

All this time the City Clerk and his help were trying to reach an Alderman—any aged Alderman—on the telephone, but not an Alderman was get-at-able.

One it was found, had gone out of town, another had "gone down town on business," another was expected home late in the afternoon and in a majority of cases no one knew their whereabouts.

There was disappointment when the City Clerk announced that there could be no marriages in the chapel until today.

"Gee," exclaimed a young man in consternation, "I didn't want the fellers to know I was getting married and so I got a friend to report me sick. I can't be sick two days."

"Well," said Clerk William J. Bergen, "be sick tomorrow and I will see that you get a certificate if it is necessary."

The youngster and his bride-elect beamed their thanks, though they were evidently much disappointed.

A young girl in a loose blue silk dress with no waistline almost cried when Mr. Bergen told her the chapel was to be closed. "I don't think I can get away from mother tomorrow."

"Too bad," said Mr. Bergen, kindly, "maybe you can."

A representative of the United States Immigration Service was on hand as the guardian of an Italian girl who came here to marry a young man of her own country. She and her young man talked together long and excitedly when told they must come again if they wanted an Alderman to marry them.

She shed a few tears when told that she could not go to friends here, but would have to go back to one of the mission houses until she was discharged from Governmental guardianship as a married woman.

Several went away saying they would be married by a clergyman.

"Me for the Little Church Around the Corner," said one hoping-to-be husband as he left.

"Well, don't forget there will be an Alderman here sure tomorrow morning," said a clerk as the disappointed ones left.

Brace up that lagging appetite.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

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$5.00 a Year Postpaid.

AVIATION AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Aero Club Will Start Schools and Hold Meets Next Spring.

Sheepshead Bay is soon to become an aviation centre, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Aero Club of America, which is now completing arrangements with the officials of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. This will provide weekly flying meets and facilities for training those who wish to fly.

Plans have been drawn for a row of concrete hangars, sixty feet square, provided with electric light, steam heat, and all the conveniences necessary to enable aviators to stay with their aeroplanes in Winter as well as Summer. Beginning next Spring, meets will be held every Saturday, and aviation schools and passenger-carrying tests will be conducted every day in the week.

Henry Woodhouse, Governor of the Aero Club, said yesterday:

"Had there been aviation schools and weekly flying at Sheepshead Bay this Summer, we would have at least a score more aviators for national defense than we now have."

Bookkeeper Is Park Suicide.

Having apparently sought the one time in the week when there were fewest persons in Bronx Park, a man whom the attendants have seen there several times lately jumped into the Bronx Park Lake opposite the Zoological Gardens yesterday morning and was drowned. The body later was recovered. A Masonic certificate in the name of Meldrum W. MacCready, some cards, letters and the initials in his straw hat suggested his identification. Last night Mrs. Josephine Stephany of 196 Broadway, Brooklyn, positively identified the body. She said MacCready was 45 years old and a bookkeeper for a large tobacco concern. He had boarded with her for ten years. She said she knew of no reason why he should commit suicide.

Women Struck in Street Car Riot.

A crowd of young men returning from North Beach on a Grand Street car terrorized the passengers early yesterday and when the Metropolitan Avenue bridge, crossing Newtown Creek in Williamsburg, was reached, there was a riot. Several women were struck. They became excited, picked up their children and leaped off. The reserves from Stagg Street Police Station quelled the disturbance and made three arrests. Later, in Manhattan Avenue Court, one of the prisoners was fined $10 and the other two $5 each.

ELOPERS MARRIED ON OCEAN'S BEACH

Minister's Wife Plays Wedding March on Hand Organ on Fire Island Breakwater.

BRIDE'S FATHER IN THE PLOT

Nuptial Costume of Ruth Brewster a Yachting Frock, and Duncan Dobie, Jr., in Outing Suit.

Friends of Miss Ruth Brewster, the twenty-year-old daughter of Eugene V. Brewster, a lawyer well-known in Brooklyn, were surprised yesterday when they learned that she had been married on July 27 to Duncan Dobie, Jr., a student at Columbia and a son of Dr. Duncan Dobie of Broadway and 111th Street.

The bridegroom is the same age as the bride. The young couple met seven years ago in Ironia, N. J., where the young man's father has a farm of 200 acres. They fell in love then. Miss Brewster spent this Summer in a bungalow at Fire Island, and young Dobie called there. They decided to get married and went to Bay Shore, L. I., for a wedding license. They intended to keep their wedding secret from their relatives, but Mr. Brewster saw them at Bay Shore and decided that something was on foot. He followed the couple to Fire Island, and they let him into the secret.

The wedding was performed by the Rev. Herbert W. Hunter of Asbury Park, N. J., who was spending his vacation on Fire Island. The six children of the minister acted as flower bearers, and the ceremony was performed on the beach alongside an old breakwater. The minister stood on the breakwater as he performed the ceremony, and his wife, who sat on the edge of it, played a wedding march on a hand organ which she held in her lap. Mr. Brewster gave the bride in marriage, while her brother Rayfield was best man.

The wedding attire of the couple was very unusual. The bride wore a yachting costume of white, while the bridegroom was dressed in a blue serge coat and white flannel trousers and wore a sport shirt. Dr. Dobie was much amazed when he heard that his son had taken a bride, but he has since become reconciled to the wedding.

The honeymoon was begun in a tent on the shore of Fire Island, but the bride became ill about a week after the wedding and went to the home of her grandfather at Bay Shore. The bridegroom is living for the time being with his parents in this city. The bride's mother is spending the Summer at Sparta, N. J.

MRS. LANE FIGHTS DIVORCE.

Admits She Kissed Groll and Daughter Held His Horse.

Recommending a decree of divorce for Albert F. Lane from Mrs. Mabelle M. Lane, Referee Josiah T. Marean filed his report yesterday with Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn. The counsel for Lane asked the court to confirm the report, but this was opposed by counsel for Mrs. Lane, and Justice Callaghan reserved decision. The report contained testimony to the effect that Mrs. Lane and Leon L. Groll, a physical culture instructor and dancing master, were on too friendly terms. According to the testimony of Groll, he and Mrs Lane met while horseback riding on Riverside Drive.

Groll admitted that he invited Mrs. Lane to visit him at his studio, and she did. Frequently after that, he said, he visited her at her apartment at 583 Riverside Drive. Both testified that they kissed each other several times, and Groll explained that the reason for Mrs. Lane's affection for him was because he was kind to her. At a hearing before the referee, Miss Gertrude Lane, daughter of the defendant, testified that when Groll was visiting her mother she had been sent out to hold his horse.

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6N

GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES—DODGERS AND YANKEES DROP ONE EACH—SARATOGA RACES

DOUBLE DEFEAT FOR THE GIANTS

Cardinals Capture Both Games of Double-Header by Scores of 5 to 4 and 4 to 3.

The Giants turned further back on the baseball trail yesterday at the Polo Grounds when they dropped two games to the St. Louis Cardinals. The first was lost by the score of 5 to 4, and in the second also one run was enough to win for St. Louis, the score being 4 to 3. Just at present the Giants are hurrying down to secure a firm grip on last place, with every indication pointing to the successful attainment of such a condition. At any rate McGraw appears to have given up hope of anything better. He hugs the bench like a raw recruit, never emerging from its seclusion for even an argument with the umpires. The crowd had a glimpse of John J. for just about five minutes between games yesterday when he was giving his fielders a little practice and casting a few unkind remarks at Hank O'Day when it was comparatively safe to say things like that.

It is difficult to determine just who is responsible for the loss of that first game, whether Pol Perritt or Fred Merkle. Perrit started the game, but lasted less than two innings, and in that short space of time practically turned the game over to the Cardinals. He was as wild as a March wind and to the four batsmen who faced him in the second he gave two passes, hit one, and allowed the other a single. At that point Pol was retired and Schauer succeeded him. The damage, however, had been done, and three of the runners crossed the plate before St. Louis was retired by the assistance of Schauer. By three passes in the next inning, however, he helped along another tally for the Cardinals. That gave them four, but when the Giants pounded Leon Ames in the sixth and seventh, the score was brought to a tie.

Now comes the point where Fred Merkle places his fame in jeopardy. Schauer, who never did quite steady down, opened the eighth by passing Long. Dolan, however, struck out, and Long was doubled at second. With two down there was not the least hint of a tally for St. Louis. Not even Fred Merkle scented danger. Miller drew another pass and then Betzel shot a single to centre that ambled right up to Fred without his having to move a step. He made a perfect fumble, and then followed it up by hurling the ball so that it took about three bounds before it reached Lobert. Miller was racing to the bag, and Hans missed the ball, which kept on going to the stand, and Miller trotted home with the winning run.

Just how woefully bad the Giants were is indicated by the fact that the Cardinals scored five runs on four hits, no two of which were grouped in one inning. On the other hand, the Giants took nine from Ames, and Perdue, who succeeded him in the seventh.

This game dropped Hans Lobert from the Giants' line-up. In the eighth inning he tried to steal second, and what he accomplished was to wrench his knee so badly that he had to be helped from the field.

Kelly, the Giants' new first baseman, also retired from the game, the call being sent to him in the sixth inning, and Babbington took his place. Kelly has been in five games without making a hit. Just after Babbington went to the position Miller Huggins made him look foolish. The spry Cardinal drew a pass and took a long lead. Meyers threw to catch him and Huggins hurried to second. But Babbington was entirely oblivious of this and made a great sweep with the ball to catch a runner who was announcing his arrival at second.

In the second game it was Matty who pitched, and Matty could do no better than gain another of the defeats which are becoming so prevalent of late. He started out like the pitcher of a few years ago. For three innings he retired the side in order, and then the Cardinals opened up a heavy fire. They hopped out three singles at the start of the fourth, and followed this with a pass and two sacrifice hits to the outfield, brought in three runs. Matty was still vulnerable in the next inning and another run was scored. Another pitcher would have been recalled, but Matty stayed on and justified the confidence by reasoning his unusualness and holding the Cardinals safe for the remainder of the game.

The Giants scored three runs in the third inning of this game before Robinson was called from the mound. Perdue, who finished out the session, was just as effective as in the last of the first game; in fact, he gets the credit for both victories. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	Burns, lf	.5	1	1	0	0
Butler, ss	4	1	0	2	5	Rob'n, rf	4	2	8	3	0
B'cher, lf	4	0	0	2	0	Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	2	1
Long, rf	3	1	1	0	0	Fl'v'n, ss	4	0	0	4	4
Dolan, cf	3	1	0	1	0	M'kle, cf	3	0	0	4	0
Miller, lb	0	2	0	16	1	Kelly, lb	2	0	0	9	0
Betzel, 3b	4	0	2	0	2	*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c	4	0	1	5	2	Br'n'd, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	2	0	1	0	3	Meyers, c	3	0	4	0	2
Perdue, p	1	0	0	0	1	Meyers, c	0	0	0	1	0
						Doolin, c	.3	0	0	6	2
						Rab'n, lb	1	0	0	0	0
						Perritt, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Scha'er, p	3	0	1	0	2
						†Wendell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	4	27	16						

*Batted for Kelly in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Schauer in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Robertson, Doyle, Schauer. Three-base hit—Robertson. Stolen bases—Burns, Hugging, Butler, Miller. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; New York, 4. Sacrifice hit—Ames. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Double play—Doolin and Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; off Schauer, 7; off Ames, 1. Hits—Off Perritt, 1 in 1 inning (none out in second); off Schauer, 3 in 8 innings; off Ames, 8 in 6 innings; off Perdue, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, Miller. Struck out—By Schauer, 7; by Ames, 2; by Perdue, 2. Wild pitch—Schauer. Passed balls—Doolin, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b	4	1	4	4	2	Burns, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Butler, ss	3	1	1	2	3	Rob'n, rf	4	0	1	0	0
B'sch'r, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
Long, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Fl'v'n, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Dolan, cf	3	0	1	0	0	Merkle, cf	4	0	3	2	0
Miller, lb	4	0	0	7	1	Br'n'd, lb	4	0	0	12	0
Betzel, 3b	3	0	0	3	1	Grant, 3b	4	0	0	3	3
Snyder, c	3	0	0	2	1	Meyers, c	4	1	1	4	1
Rob'n, p	1	0	0	0	0	Mat'y, p	2	1	1	0	3
Perdue, p	2	1	1	0	3	*Kelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	8	27	11	Total	33	3	9	27	16

*Batted for Mathewson in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Stolen bases—Merkle, Dolan. Earned runs—New York, 3; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hit—Butler. Sacrifice flies—Doyle, Dolan, Betzel. Double plays—Grant, Doyle and Brainerd; Fletcher, Grant and Doyle; Grant and Brainerd; Grant, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 3. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Robinson, 1. Hits—Off Robinson, 4 in 2 innings, (none out in third.) off Perdue, 5 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Robinson, (Mathewson.) Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Perdue, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Stockdale and O'Day. Time of game, one hour and forty-five minutes.

Phillies Get an Even Break.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The double-header here today resulted in an even break, Chicago winning the first game, 4 to 3, and Philadelphia the second, 13 to 5. In the opening contest Mayer weakened in the last two innings. In the ninth, with one out and runners on third and second, Alexander went to the rescue and purposely walked Saier, Schulte was forced at the plate on Williams's grounder. Killifer threw to Luderus, who threw wild to catch Zimmerman at third, and Zimmerman and Saier scored the winning runs. Luderus's throw broke the little finger of Byrne's left hand. The closing affair was a walk-over for the Phillies, Humphries being driven off the rubber in the second inning, when seven runs were scored. McQuillan made his reappearance with the home team and pitched in good style. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	0	1	1	Byrne, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss	4	1	1	2	2	Fl'ft'r, rf	4	0	1	4	3
Sch'le, lf	4	0	2	4	0	Pask't, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Z'man, 2b	4	1	2	2	3	C'v'th, rf	2	1	1	1	1
Saier, 1b	3	1	1	10	0	Lud's, 1b	4	0	2	15	0
W'ms, cf	4	1	1	1	0	W'ted, lf	4	1	1	1	0
P'lan, 2b	4	0	0	2	0	N'h'f, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
Archer, c	3	0	0	3	1	K'fer, c	3	0	1	7	0
Cheney, p	2	0	0	0	3	Mayer, p	3	0	1	1	2
Zabel, p	0	0	0	0	0	Alex'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Murray	1	0	0	0	0	Wenkel	0	0	0	0	0
						†Stock	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	12	Total	32	3	7	27	11

*Batted for Cheney in eighth inning.
†Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Alexander in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Errors—Good, Archer, Cheney, Luderus.

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, 2; Luderus, Killifer, Cravath. Home run—Fisher. Stolen bases—Cravath, Whitted, Niehoff. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hit—Paskert. Double play—Mayer, Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 3; off Alexander, 1. Hits—Off Cheney, 6 in 7 innings; off Zabel, 1 in 2; off Mayer, 8 in 8 1-3; off Alexander, 0 in 2-3. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Mayer, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	5	2	2	1	2	Good, rf	5	1	1	3	0
Fl'ft, ss	3	2	1	0	3	Fisher, ss	4	1	2	3	2
Pask't, cf	4	2	2	8	0	Sch'le, lf	4	0	1	4	0
C'v'th, rf	5	3	4	3	0	Zim'n, 2b	4	0	0	3	3
Lud's, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	Saier, 1b	3	1	1	9	1
W'ted, lf	3	2	1	1	0	Will's, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Nieh'f, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	O'Neil, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Burns, c	3	1	0	7	2	Bres'n, c	4	1	0	2	2
M'Q'n, p	3	1	0	0	2	H'ph's, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Zabel, p	3	0	0	0	4
						*Murray	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	13	10	27	9	Total	35	5	8	24	15

*Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.

Errors—Schulte, Zimmerman, (2.) Phelan, Bancroft, (2.) Niehoff.

Philadelphia	0	7	0	2	1	0	1	2	—13
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1— 5

Two-base hits—Williams, Paskert, Whitted, Cravath. Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Whitted, (2.) Bresnahaman, Murray. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Phelan. Double play—Luderus, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Base on errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 3; off Zabel, 6; off McQuillan, 1. Hits—Off Humphries, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Zabel, 6 in 6 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Zabel, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Humphries, 1; by Zabel, 1; by McQuillan, 6. Wild pitch—Humphries. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill.

Snodgrass Comes to Life.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Braves took the third straight game from Pittsburgh today, 3 to 2. Fred Snodgrass, a former member of the New York Giants, appeared in a Boston uniform for the first time. His double in the eighth resulted in the winning run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	3	0	0	0	0	Barn'y, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	2	4	3	Collins, cf	4	0	1	2	0
S'gr's, cf	3	1	1	2	0	J'st'n, 1b	4	1	1	9	1
Magee, lf	4	0	1	2	0	H'ch'n, rf	3	0	1	2	0
S'midt, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	Wagn'r, ss	2	1	1	1	1
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	1	2	Viox, 2b	2	0	0	4	0
M'Gle, ss	2	0	0	2	3	Baird, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Whal'g, c	3	0	1	8	1	Gibson, c	3	0	0	2	1
Gowdy, c	0	0	0	0	0	Adams, p	4	0	0	0	3
Tyler, p	2	1	1	0	2						
Hughes, p	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	29	3	7	27	11	Total	31	2	5	24	9

Errors—Smith, Whaling.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—	3
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	2

Two-base hits—Smith, Snodgrass, Magee. Home run—Johnston. Stolen bases—Wagner, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Maranville. Sacrifice hit—Hinchman. Double play—Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; Boston, 5. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Tyler, 7. Hits—Off Tyler, 5 in 6 2-3 innings; off Hughes, none in 3 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Adamas, 2; by Tyler, 6; by Hughes, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Snodgrass.) Wild pitch—Adams. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
St. Louis, 4; New York 3.
Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Philadelphia, 13; Chicago, 5.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; New York, 3.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 0.
St. Louis, 11; Chicago, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 6; Montreal, 4.
Rochester, 4; Richmond, 1.
Richmond, 9; Rochester, 4.
Buffalo, 6; Harrisburg, 2.
Toronto at Jersey City.
(wet grounds)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	60	49	.550
Brooklyn	61	53	.535
Boston	57	54	.513
Chicago	56	57	.496
Pittsburgh	56	59	.487
St. Louis	55	60	.478
New York	51	57	.472
Cincinnati	53	60	.469

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	74	37	.667
Detroit	74	40	.649
Chicago	70	44	.617
Washington	57	54	.513
New York	52	55	.486
Cleveland	43	69	.384
St. Louis	41	72	.363
Philadelphia	35	75	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Newark	63	49	.563
Kansas City	64	51	.557
Pittsburgh	62	50	.554
Chicago	63	53	.543
St. Louis	60	54	.526
Buffalo	56	66	.463
Brooklyn	54	64	.458
Baltimore	39	75	.342

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	71	38	.652
Buffalo	63	40	.612
Montreal	56	52	.519
Harrisburg	52	54	.491
Toronto	51	58	.468
Rochester	47	58	.448
Richmond	43	62	.436
Jersey City	40	66	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Newark.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Harrisburg.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

ONE BAD INNING BEATS BROOKLYN

Jeff Pfeffer Makes Poor Start and Cincinnati Takes Game by 3 to 2 Score.

Big Jeff Pfeffer made a distressing start against the Cincinnatis at Ebbets Field yesterday and in the first inning the Reds got three runs, which were plenty to win by a score of 3 to 2. If young Eugene Dale, the Reds' pitcher, hadn't injured his leg in the sixth inning, perhaps the Brooklyns wouldn't have had any hits or runs either. Dale doesn't pitch with his feet, you understand, but he strained a tendon, which greatly interfered with his pitching motion and weakened him so much that he was batted from the box in the sixth.

Up to that time Dale hadn't permitted a single hit, and only two men got to first. Wheat was favored with a pass in the fifth, and was forced at second by Cutshaw. Dale seemed to have all the curves on the calendar that Brooklyn couldn't hit. When he retired after a run had been scored against him, Cincinnati's pitching find, McKenry, took up the task and confined the Dodgers' scoring enthusiasm to one more run.

Brooklyn had numerous inviting opportunities to score, but was unable to take advantage of them. Uncle Wilbert's lads were again a bit sluggish on the bases. The offender yesterday was Jake Daubert, who is old enough to know better. In the eighth inning Jake made a single. Zack Wheat hoisted an inoffensive fly to Williams in left.

Daubert then essayed to steal second base. His intentions were of the best until he had almost reached his goal. Then he stopped to look around to see if Wingo was going to throw the ball. Of course he was. Even with this delay Daubert could have made the steal if he had condescended to slide. But he went into the base standing up and was an easy out. This changed the complexion of the game, because Cracker Griffith a fly to deep right. Griffith was playing back near the wall for it. If Daubert had been on second base Griffith would have been playing in, and the Cutshaw slam would have gone for a two-bagger easily.

An imposing array of pitchers was used—Pfeffer, Appleton, and Douglass for Brooklyn, and Dale, McKenry, and Schneider for the Reds. The small Brooklyn gathering on hand was much elated when the scoreboard gave forth the tidings that the Cubs had beaten the Phils in the first game in Philadelphia. Here was a fine chance, they figured, for the Dodgers to get out of the Phillies' dust; but the Dodgers' opportunity of gaining on the leaders faded with Pfeffer's bad first inning, and the Flatbushers are now one and a half games behind the fast-romping team of Pat Moran.

Pfeffer's bad first inning was very bad. After Groh had gone out at first Herzog apilled a three-banger against the left-field wall. Williams then lofted a fly to Cutshaw. Killifer was hit on the arm and got a life. Griffith poked a two-bagger to right and scored Herzog. Wingo jarred a single to centre and sent Killifer and Griffith home.

Joe Wagner struck out, but McCarty permitted the third strike to drift past him, and Wagner got to first. Mollwitz grounded out to first and put an end to Brooklyn's suffering. Griffith continued to pound the ball all afternoon, and before he finished he had two doubles and two singles to his credit. This should be pleasing news to George Stallings of the Braves, who turned Griffith loose because he couldn't hit.

In the fifth inning Dale appeared to be in trouble, and McKenry was rushed out to warm up. Dale's leg bothered him, but he started the sixth inning. His arm was in such fine shape that he was reluctant about succumbing to his bad leg. McCarty got the first hit of the game for Brooklyn, a two-bagger, in the sixth. Schultz, hitting for Pfeffer, got a pass. Myers forced Schultz at second, McCarty going to third. He scored on Olson's sacrifice fly. Daubert singled to centre, sending Myers to third.

McKenry then took up the twirling duty, and purposely passed Zack Wheat, filling the bases. Cutshaw popped a foul fly over the field boxes back of first. Mollwitz leaned over the railing and made a remarkable catch.

Stengel walked in the seventh and Getz filed to Griffith. McCarty popped to Groh and Appleton singled to left centre, scoring Stengel. Smyth ran for Appleton. Myers singled to right, but Olson forced him at second for the third out. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	0	1	2	4	Myers, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Herz'g, ss	5	1	2	0	5	Olson, ss	3	0	0	1	1
W'ms, lf	5	0	0	0	0	Sm'th, 1b	4	0	2	13	0
Kill'r, cf	4	1	1	2	0	Wheat, lf	3	0	1	1	0
G'fiths, rf	5	1	4	2	0	C't's'w, 2b	4	0	0	1	3
Wingo, c	2	0	1	1	2	Steng'l, rf	3	1	0	4	0
Wagn'r, 2b	3	0	0	4	2	Getz, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
M'w's, 1b	4	0	0	15	0	M'Kry, c	4	1	2	2	0
Dale, p	2	0	0	0	2	†Peffer	0	0	0	0	0
M'K'ry, p	1	0	1	0	0	*Schultz	0	0	0	0	0
Sch'd'r, p	0	0	0	0	0	Ap'ton, p	1	0	1	0	1
*Leach	0	0	0	0	0	‡Smith	0	0	0	0	0
						D'glas, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	10	27	15	Total	30	2	5	27	10

*Ran for McKenry in eighth inning.
†Batted for Pfeffer in sixth inning.
‡Ran for Appleton in seventh inning.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—	2

Two-base hits—Griffiths, (2.) McCarty. Three-base hit—Herzog. Stolen bases—Dale, 2. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Wingo. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 2; off McKenry, 2; off Pfeffer, 2; off Appleton, 1. Hits—Off Dale, 2 in five and two-thirds innings; off McKenry, 2 in one and one-third innings; off Schneider, 1 in two innings; off Pfeffer, 7 in six innings; off Appleton, 2 in one inning; off Douglas, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1. Passed ball—McCarty. Umpires—Messrs. Bron and Smsile. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

Callahan to Join the Reds.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 23.—R. J. (Pat) Callahan, pitcher of the Spokane Northwestern League baseball team, was sold today to the Cincinnati National League team and will depart tonight to join the Cincinnati team at Boston.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT HARRISBURG.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1—	6
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2

Batteries—Gaw and Onslow; Lee and Heckinger.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City-Toronto game postponed—Wet grounds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Montreal	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—	4
Providence	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0—	6

Batteries—Cadore and Hawley, Cooper and Casey.

AT RICHMOND.—FIRST GAME.

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1

Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Russell and Sweeny.

SECOND GAME.

Rochester	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—	4
Richmond	0	2	4	1	0	2	0	0	0—	9

Called by agreement.
Batteries—Huencke and Williams; Morrissette and Sweeney.

Scout Dahlen Takes a Trip.

Bill Dahlen, the former Brooklyn manager and now a scout for the Dodgers, has hit the trail South in search of new players. He will inspect the Southern Association, the Texas League, and the South Atlantic League before returning with the good news.

Woostward's Owner Gets King's Cup

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A gold cup, offered by King George V. of England, was presented today to John R. Hanify of this city, whose sloop Woostward yesterday won the second and final leg on the trophy in the international yachting regatta being held here in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P. M. GIANTS vs. ST. LOUIS.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Ganzel's Debut as Brookfed Manager Celebrated with a Victory.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23.—John Ganzel made his début here as manager of the Brooklyn Federals this afternoon, and the team celebrated by easily defeating Baltimore 5 to 2. Falkenberg received exceptional support, Cooper, Myers and H. Smith taking the leading parts in this respect. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—	5	11	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—	2	10	2

Batteries—Falkenberg and H. Smith; Quinn and Jacklitsch.

St. Louis Routs Chicago Pitchers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—St. Louis routed three Chicago pitchers here today, defeating the local team, 11 to 5. Three runs were made from four hits off Prendergast in the first inning and four more hits were counted against him before he was relieved in the fourth, Black finishing the inning. Black was retired in favor of Hendrix in the fifth, but St. Louis then had a lead of two runs which Chicago was unable to overcome., Five more runs were added to the score of the visitors when Hendrix weakened in the ninth. For St. Louis, Crandall proved ineffective, and in the third inning gave way to Willett, who allowed but four scattered hits during the rest of the game. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	5—11	18	1
Chicago	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	—5	10	4

Batteries—Crandall, Willett and Hartley; Prendergast, Black, Hendrix and Fischer.

Allen Shuts Out Kansas City.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—Pittsburgh shut out the Kansas City team today, 4 to 0, due to the good pitching of Allen. Main was hit hard in the first inning, when two singles, a double, a triple, and a walk produced four runs for the home team. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	4	0
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	8	1	

Batteries—Main, Adams, and Brown; Allen and O'Connor.

Pittsburgh Buys Pitcher Slattery.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Phil Slattery of the Central Association Club at Marshalltown, Iowa, has been purchased by the Pittsburgh National League Club, according to an announcement tonight. He will report about Sept. 6.

PRINTERS PLAY BASEBALL.

Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland Lost in Printers' Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Boston, the present champions, as well as Philadelphia and Cleveland, was eliminated in the first round in the union printers' eighth annual baseball tournament which opened here today. The winning teams were St. Louis, Washington, and St. Paul.

Indianapolis tonight was unanimously chosen by the Commissioners of the Union Printers' National Baseball League as the place for holding next year's tournament. The games will be played some time in August, the exact date having been left to the local committee. The scores:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	3
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	6	1

Batteries—Smith and Harvey; Neuel and Meyers.

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	5	5
Washington	0	0	0	2	8	2	1	0	—8	6	1

Batteries—Patterson, McDermott, and Augustine; Blanton and Doughton.

									R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	—8	10	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	—4	13	6

Batteries—Ewald and Beyer; Miller and Bonath.

BIG BASEBALL POOLS.

Earnings Greater Than Those of Pirates, Says Dreyfuss.

That the promoters of baseball pools were getting more money out of Pittsburgh than the Pittsburgh National League team is the statement made in The Baseball Magazine by Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburgh club. Although legal action has been taken against the pools in several places, there are many still in a flourishing condition.

Mr. D

TENNIS STARS AT SOUTHAMPTON DRAW FOR TITLE PLAY—WOMEN SAIL YACHTS—GOLF—ATHLETICS

COLLEGE TENNIS PLAYERS COMPETE

Former and Present Stars Play Important Part in Meadow Club Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 23.—Many intercollegiate players figured prominently in the weeding-out process of the opening round of the lawn tennis singles tournament today on the turf courts of the Meadow Club. R. S. Stoddart, the Captain of the Yale team, carried off the honors of the first round by winning a dashing contest against William Blair of the Cornell team at 11—13, 6—2, 6—1. Then G. Colket Caner of Harvard outplayed Paul Brinsmaid, the old Yale star, at 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, the two three-set battles standing above anything else on the card.

Ward Dawson of the California forces was on hand and received the benefit of a default, as did Clarence J. Griffin, William M. Johnston, also of California, and R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national champion, the last named being expected tomorrow. The name of Maurice E. McLoughlin did not appear in the singles. He is only to practice here in singles in preparation for his effort to regain the championship title next week on the courts at Forest Hills. McLoughlin will take his place in the doubles with Thomas C. Bundy later in the week.

It was the absence of the players who played so brilliantly at Newport last week that afforded the collegians an opportunity to display top form. One of the fastest of the matches of this description was that in which A. H. Coffey, one of the best of the Princeton team, defeated E. A. Le Roy, Jr., 6—1, 6—3. This contest was closely watched by George M. Church, the Princeton Captain, who defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, last Autumn for the intercollegiate honors. Coffey worked through lively rallies, running up to the net to whip off the returns from Le Roy at sharp angles across court. Church, Johnston and Griffin, the Californians, are regarded as the trio that will make the fighting to the finals in the lower half of the draw.

In the second round Leonard Beekman, the youth who won the national intercholastic championship last season and now of the Princeton team, displayed the resourcefulness of his driving against Harold Wainwright at 6—3, 6—2. Harvard's old Captain, Edward H. Whitney, was stroking so smoothly as to practically make a walkover against F. M. Humphreys at 6—0, 6—3. Merter, one of the Harvard players, was less successful, however, as he found William P. Snyder, Jr., of Pittsburgh, a hard volleyer, who won at 6—2, 11—9. Defaults were dealt out liberally where players failed to appear, as it is planned to clear two rounds tomorrow for the beginning of the doubles on Wednesday. The summary:

Meadow Club Singles.—First Round—G. W. Burgwin defeated Morris Pryor, 6—1, 6—1; William Rand 3d defeated T. R. Coward, 6—0, 6—2; Ward Dawson defeated Hugh Trulant, by default; R. S. Stoddart defeated William Blair, 11—13, 6—2, 6—1; Edward Toland, Jr., defeated Dr. D. Roberts, 6—3, 6—6; J. G. K. Lawrence defeated R. L. Oakley, 10—8, 3—6; Lyle E. Mahan defeated Frank B. Washburn, 6—3, 6—3; S. G. Mortimer won from S. W. Merrihew, by default; S. Kelly defeated E. S. Winston, 7—5, 9—7; G. C. Caner defeated Paul Brinsmaid, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2; E. W. Peaslee defeated J. B. Moore, by default; A. H. Coffey defeated E. A. Le Roy, Jr., 6—1, 6—3; Clarence J. Griffin defeated A. C. Spofford, by default; J. P. Paret defeated W. P. Compton, by default; C. S. Garland defeated D. Morgan, by default; W. F. Cole defeated F. W. Paul, Jr., by default; T. R. Pell defeated Sydney Thayer, Jr., by default; A. M. Kidder defeated F. Willett, 6—3, 6—2; J. Geary defeated Dr. W. L. Niles, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; L. Curtis defeated Murray Mitchell, 6—1, 7—5; J. F. Hubbard defeated J. G. Thomas, by default; L. du Pont Irving defeated R. Emmet, 6—0, 6—2; E. H. Hooker defeated H. R. Rea, Jr., 9—7, 2—6; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated H. S. Parker, by default.

Second Round.—Walter Merrill Hall defeated R. H. Cole, 7—5, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Day Kimball, by default; William P. Snyder defeated C. A. Herter, 6—2, 11—9; Karl Smith defeated C. T. Miller, 6—3, 7—5; Edward H. Whitney defeated F. M. Humphreys, 6—0, 6—0; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Stanley Wainwright, 6—1, 6—3; Leonard Beekman defeated H. Wainwright, 6—3, 6—2; William M. Johnston defeated L. E. Dean, by default; Ralph L. Baggs defeated Goodhue Livingston, Jr., 6—0, 6—1; Frederick C. Inman defeated Irving Riker, by default; Francis T. Hunter defeated W. S. McElroy, Jr., by default; George M. Church defeated R. S. Jenkins, by default.

Third Round.—Frederick C. Inman defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—3, 6—2.

Junior Tennis on Brighton Courts.

The first rounds of the mixed doubles and junior singles tournaments in progress at the Brighton Baths tennis courts were completed yesterday, a good entry list appearing for both events. The best match of the day in mixed doubles was between Miss Elsie Rayser and C. M. Burrows and Miss Davison and Dr. Jennings. Miss Rayser displayed good judgment in placement shots, and, with the aid of her exceedingly fast partner, the team won the match in two straight sets. Molly Conroy, teamed with Lawrence Hanlon, lost to Miss Lohrst and Mr. Vernon of the Atlantic Yacht Club. This match went into the extra set and was close throughout.

The junior singles matches were fast and exciting, especially that between Hermann Broockmann and Harold Taylor. Brockmann won after two hard sets, every game going to deuce. Summary:

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Sines and Mr. Goll defeated Mrs. Marshall and Mr. Taylor, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Rayser and Mr. Burrows defeated Miss Davison and Dr. Jennings, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Lohrst and Mr. Vernon defeated Miss Conroy and Mr. Hanlon.

Junior Singles.—Cecil Donaldson defeated C. Seibert, 6—2, 6—8; Hermann Broockmann defeated Harold Taylor, 6—3, 7—5.

New Brunswick Wants Title Races.

Then ten-mile running and seven-mile walking championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which originally were scheduled for the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, may be contested this Fall on the quarter mile track of the Johnson and Johnson A. A. at New Brunswick, N. J. So far the New Jerseyites are the only ones who have bid for the title events, but it is expected that the Millrose A. A. will make another effort to land the exhibitions. They applied last year, when the events were awarded to Columbia University, and it was found that while their ten-lap track was a perfect cinderpath, there was not enough accommodations for spectators. The Johnson and Johnson field will be able to take care of all the spectators who will desire to see these contests. The contests will be held on Oct. 30.

NO MORE RECORD TRIALS.

A. A. U. Decides That These Exhibitions Do Not Elevate the Game.

Ted Meredith, the University of Pennsylvania athlete, winner of the quarter-mile national championship at San Francisco, will not get a chance at Maxey Long's record of 47 seconds for 440 yards, in a special trial at the old Guttenberg race track, where the world's time was established fifteen years ago. The Amateur Athletic Union will not sanction the trial.

Secretary Frederick W. Rubien of the A. A. U. yesterday declared he thought it in the best interests of the sport that Meredith should not be permitted to run at Guttenberg. This decision he undoubtedly reached after the fizzle that was made of the University of Pennsylvania representative's time trial on the exposition track at San Francisco.

Meredith never agreed to accept the offer of Sheriff Kinkead of Hudson County, N. J., who was prepared to stand the expense of reconstructing the quarter-mile stretch at Guttenberg if the quarter-mile champion would run there. In fact, it is believed in athletic circles that Meredith is through running for the present season. He is said to have broken training, and did so before he attempted his record trial on the coast.

From an impression gained by Secretary Rubien's statement of yesterday no more special time trials will be permitted by the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Rubien went on record as being in favor of athletes trying for records in regularly scheduled events, so that there can be no flareback if new world's marks are made.

He also was certain that such a trial as was planned for Meredith would not be attractive from the public viewpoint, for on a quarter-mile straightaway very little of the performance could be witnessed.

WORKING FOR THE BIG BOUT.

McFarland and Gibbons Will Finish Their Training Here.

Both Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons have gone into real training for their ten-round bout at the Ocean Athletic Club, Brighton Beach, on Sept. 11, according to reports received by the promoters here yesterday. McFarland is preparing himself at a gymnasium in Chicago, while Gibbons is working in St. Paul. Three weeks of hard training faces the principals in what should prove the biggest financial boxing attraction ever staged in the East.

Gibbons will work only about a week in St. Paul, and will come to New York for the hardest part of his preparatory course. He will shape himself at the New Polo A. A., where he has trained for nearly all of his local exhibitions. Mike takes exception to the general opinion that the weight imposition of 147 pounds ringside, forced on him by McFarland, will place him under a disadvantage. The clever St. Paul boxer believes he will have little difficulty making the poundage required by the agreement, for in his last bout he tipped the scales at only 152 pounds. Gibbons will go along slowly until the latter part of next week when he breaks camp to come East. His training program now consists of a five-mile run every morning in company with his brother, Tom, and from five to eight rounds of boxing in the afternoon.

Curious to know how his hands will stand the siege of training, McFarland, too, is taking things easily and will not extend himself until assured that his hands are in good condition. Packey has been very fortunate with his hands, injuring them only once or twice and never seriously. Joe Welling, the hard-hitting lightweight, and Tommy Burke, of St. Louis, have been added to the Chicagoan's training staff.

McTeague Wins Bout from McGirr.

Mike McTeague defeated Walter McGirr at the Olympic A. C. last night with his busy right jab. McTeague continually whipped his right to McGirr's face, and at the end of the bout McGirr's face plainly showed evidence of the punishment he received. McTeague weighed 159 pounds ringside, was much stronger, and much more aggressive than his opponent. With his longer reach he had no difficulty in landing on McGirr at will and had the better of every round. McGirr weighed 152 pounds. In the sixth round McTeague was fired from the beating he had given McGirr, but rallied in the next round and finished the bout strong. The go was fast, and there was plenty of action in every round. In the semi-final between Happy Howard and Packey Sullivan, the referee stopped the bout in the ninth round to save Sullivan from a knockout. Sullivan was dazed and helpless at the end of the eighth, and in the ninth the referee saved him from further punishment. Jim Coffey sat at the ringside last night, but was not introduced to the crowd because of the rule of the Boxing Commission forbidding such introduction.

ERROR IN SWIMMING POINTS.

Miss Freeman Defeats Miss Galligan and Wins Life-Saving League Cup.

Checking up the scores made by the contestants, in their annual diving and swimming contests held on Sunday, officials of the National Women's Life-Saving League discovered yesterday that an error had been made in the total number of points won by Miss Lucy Freeman.

It was announced after the program had been concluded that Miss Freeman and Miss Claire Galligan, with sixteen points each, had tied for the point trophy. Miss Freeman earned a point in the canoe tipover contest, which had not been put to her credit. This gives her seventeen points against Miss Galligan's sixteen and entitles her to the cup.

Miss Freeman and Miss Galligan will go to Philadelphia next week, where they will take part in some swimming contests as representatives of the New York Women's Life-Saving League.

Racing for Quincy Yacht Cup.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 23.—Ellen, owned by C. P. Curtis, Jr., of the Boston Yacht Club, and Cima, owned by Guy Lowell of the Manchester Yacht Club, divided honors in the first day's racing for the Quincy Challenge Cup, a trophy that has been offered for small boats annually for fourteen years.

Ellen, which is defending the cup, captured the forenoon race, and Cima won the afternoon event. The other challengers were Sprig, owned by R. D. Boardman and Caleb Loring of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and Mingo, owned by Commodore H. M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club.

The wind conditions today were uncertain. The racing will continue until one of the yachts has won three races.

DRAW TENNIS STARS IN TITLE TOURNEY

Williams and McLoughlin in Different Sections—Small Entry List for Championship.

The draw for the national tennis championship tournament, which begins next Monday on the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., about evenly divides the leading players of the country. The list of 128 entrants will enable the Executive Committee to arrange the playing schedule without a preliminary round. The sixty-four pairs will probably complete the first round in the first day's play. With favorable weather conditions the challenge round will be reached Labor Day, but one day will be devoted to the doubles title round, thus adding one session to the tournament.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national champion, is drawn in the upper half against Adrian Riker, while Maurice E. McLoughlin, former title holder, will oppose Ernst F. Kuhn in the lower half of the first round. As the two players, who are ranked at the top of the list of the players are widely separated, the pair should reach the semi-final round. Karl H. Behr promises to be Williams's most formidable opponent, while William M. Johnston, H. H. Hackett, Wallace F. Johnson, Ward Dawson, and C. J. Griffin are also in the upper section.

McLoughlin's opponents will be George M. Church, intercollegiate title holder; N. W. Niles, W. M. Washburn, Dean Mathey, G. C. Caner, Harold A. Throckmorton, Frederick B. Alexander, and T. R. Pell.

While the entry list is not as large as during the last six years at Newport, the best of the racquet players are enrolled with but few exceptions. The notable absentees include Elia Fottrell, R. Lindley Murray, and J. E. Strachan of the Pacific Coast and W. J. Clothier and W. A. Larned from the Eastern section.

President Robert D. Wrenn of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association stated that in view of the entry requirements the list was one of unusual merit, and should produce some exceptionally fast tennis. According to the schedule, play will begin at 10 A. M. during the first two or three days of the tournament, after which all matches will be staged in the afternoon. Either Saturday, Sept. 4, or Monday, Sept. 6, will be set aside for the doubles match in which McLoughlin and Bundy will defend their title against Griffin and Johnston, the challengers. The draw follows:

UPPER HALF.—Louis Graves versus Norman Johnson, John G. McKay versus Ward Dawson, William D. Cunningham versus Charles Stedman Garland, C. J. Griffin versus Sidney Thayer, Jr., George W. Wightman versus Charles M. MacMullen, Fenimore Cady versus E. D. Toland, J. S. O'Neale, Jr., versus William Mitchell Blair, Cedric A. Major versus Bernard E. Lee, Alrick H. Man, Jr., versus Douglas F. Watters, James W. Anderson versus Hugh Tallant, Harold H. Hackett versus W. M. Johnston, Clarence C. Pell versus Ferdinand L. Turnbull, Henry C. Martin versus Karl H. Behr, H. L. Bowman versus G. William Phillips, H. S. Parker versus Charles Chambers, Dr. William Rosenbaum versus Robert Le Roy, Spencer E. Palmer versus C. C. Thomas, Julian S. Eaton versus A. E. Copeland, J. B. Adoue, Jr., versus Paul S. Brinsmade, Richard Stevens versus A. M. Kidder, Frederick C. Inman versus Clinton L. Childs, Adrian Riker versus R. N. Williams, 2d, Wallace F. Johnson versus Elon H. Hooker, W. Merrill Hall versus Chandler Burrows, Herbert W. Forster versus Craig Biddle, Robert Rand versus Edmund W. Peaslee, Leonard W. Knox versus J. W. Geary, Jr., Lawrence I. Grinnell versus Thomas A. Robinson, Jr., H. Blackstone versus Frank A. Pell, Walter L. Pate versus Dr. B. F. Drake, John G. Thomas versus William Rand, 3d, and W. Irving Plitt versus B. Da Silva.

LOWER HALF.—Sidney F. Henshaw versus W. S. Anderson, Francis T. Hunter versus Murray Sargent, G. A. L. Dionne versus Middleton De Camp, F. A. Vaile versus S. R. McAllister, Francis W. Cole versus Carter J. Fort, Jr., Eastech Brown versus J. S. Pfaffmann, William A. Campbell versus Felix D. Doubleday, John T. Allen versus Paul W. Gibbons, R. S. Stoddard versus W. Halsey Wood, Andrew H. Allen versus Leonard Beekman, Dudley Roberts versus Dean Mathey, Ernst Fritz Kuhn versus M. R. McLoughlin, Arthur S. Crain versus Charles L. Johnston, Jr., S. Howard Voshell versus Robert E. McClave, Walter Roberts versus Philip Roberts, N. W. Niles versus F. B. Alexander, Hernon S. Prentice versus W. D. Bourie, Arthur B. Coffey, Jr., versus Harold Swain, Cornelius Boocock versus Ralph L. Baggs, T. H. S. Andrews versus Benjamin M. Phillips, Ralph J. Sommer versus Irving C. Wright, James S. Cushman versus C. Colket Caner, F. T. Frelinghuysen versus R. F. Thomas, Jr., Irving Riker versus Harold D. Harvey, E. H. Whitney versus Harold Throckmorton, T. R. Pell versus Alan Fox, E. J. Newhouse versus W. M. Washburn, George S. McKearin versus George M. Church, George H. Nettleton versus Abraham Bassford, Jr., Charles M. Bull, Jr., versus Lyle E. Mahan, Ludlow Van De Venter versus H. A. Plummer, Fred H. Harris versus C. L. Russell.

BOAT RACE BY MOONLIGHT.

Sterling Wins Event for Speed Craft at the Keansburg Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

KEANSBURG, N. J., Aug. 23.—The fourth day of the carnival brought a large crowd to witness the motor boat races held here today. The feature of the events was the race for speed boats, darkness coming before the race was finished. The race was held by moonlight. The first event was for open boats, over a course of seven miles. It was won by Signia of the Keyport Yacht Club, owned by E. J. Munch. Miss Mabel Tilton was at the helm.

The Margaret of the Keyport Yacht Club, owned by Audey Duryea, was second, with Helen Paula, owned by Riley Ross of the West Hudson Yacht Club, third. In the day cabin class Naniva II., owned by Morris Christie of the Sewaren Yacht Club, won, and Jessie M., owned by A. L. Miller of the Red Bank Motor Boat Club, was second. The cruiser boat class had three entries, the Mermaid, owned by P. A. Proal of the Red Bank Motor Boat Club, finishing first.

The speed boat event, in the moonlight, was closely contested, the Sterling of the Pavonia Yacht Club, owned by William Burns of Highlands, winning first honors. The Mermaid was second. The course was twenty miles. The time of the winner was 40:45.

SQUADRON A POLO.

Teams in Practice Match for Coming Tournament at Van Cortlandt.

Squadron A polo teams started practice yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, for their annual Polo Association tournament, which opens Sept. 6. As a number of outside teams have promised to enter this event, these preliminary matches are to get a line on the various players and the best combination, which will enable the national guardsmen to place their strongest team in the field, against the visitors.

In the six period game yesterday, the Whites easily defeated the Reds, the score being, 7½ to 2½ goals. The match was not as one-sided as the score might indicate, as the goals were well distributed over the whole time of play. A. C. Smidt opened in the first period for the Whites, that being the only point made during the session. Both goals were frequently in danger, but a lack of direction and over-riding the ball, kept the score down.

J. F. Johnson evened up, in the second chukkar, making the first point for the Reds, after two minutes of play. W. B. Eaton, although at back for the Whites was in a goal-scoring mood and tallied twice for his side in the third period; he also made two more in the fifth. A. C. Smidt was in good form and helped his side considerably.

The line-up:

Whites—A. C. Smidt, T. Strong, W. B. Boulton, Jr.; W. B. Eaton.
Reds—Dr. Blackwell, T. C. Eastman; Dr. Richards; J. F. Johnson.
Individual goals: Whites—Eaton, 5; Smidt, 2; Boulton, Total, 8; ½ goal for safety; net score, 7½. Reds—Johnson, Eastman, and Blackwell. Total, 3; ¼ goal for safety; net score, 2¾.

WOMEN SKIPPERS IN RACING YACHTS

Novel Feature Marks Opening of Atlantic Y. C. Week—Mistrel Withdraws After Accident.

The largest regatta given exclusively for women opened the annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday. Twenty-three yachts, running from the thirty-footers of the New York Yacht Club down to the popular star class, crossed the starting line in a light breeze from the south. Practically all of the yachts finished. Mistrel of the handicap class was the only one disabled. Just after starting the second round Mrs. S. B. Axtell, who was sailing the Mistrel, thought she had enough room to pass the anchored Florence, a big motor yacht, the property of Vice Commodore Peterson of the Atlantic Club.

A turn of the tide swept the racing yacht down on the anchored craft, and before Mrs. Axtell realized what was happening the big bowsprit of Florence had pierced the mainsail of Mistrel, ripping the canvas all along the leach. Fortunately the tide was not particularly strong, and the racing yacht was soon freed. Mistrel, however, withdrew from the contest.

There was considerable interest watching the starts of the various divisions. The Regatta Committee picked a course for the largest class, that gave them a spinnaker run from the starting line off Sea Gate to a mark off the Bensonhurst Yacht Club. Here the yachts gybed booms to starboard for a reach to Fort Hamilton. Once around the mark off the fort, there was a long beat down the channel to Buoy 18, and then another broad reach home. As the start was down the wind, Curlew of the bird class, the Star Argus and Slow Poke of the knockabout class, all crossed too soon and had to be recalled.

Banzai, the property of Edmund Lang, was the only thirty-footer to start. The craft was sailed by Miss Bertha Sexton. As she had no competitor, the Regatta Committee stopped the boat at the end of the first round. Miss Grace Finlay, sailing Meteor, the property of her brother, had no great difficulty in coming home first in the star class, the largest division of the day. Skylark, sailed by Miss Davis, won among the knockabouts, and Mrs. C. L. Atkinson won the bird division with Oriole. Miss E. M. Valentine won in the Larchmont interclub class, and on Careless won on corrected time in the handicap class. The yacht was sailed by Mrs. C. V. Byram. The summary:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 12.36 miles.

Yacht and Skipper.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Banzai, Miss Bertha Sexton.	H.M.S. 2:37:29	H.M.S. 1:17:29

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 7.3 miles.

Meteor, Miss Grace Finlay	3:50:08	1:51:08
Neptune, Miss Vivian Vernon	4:01:52	1:50:52
Zefa, Mrs. G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:02:05	1:57:35
Cynosure, Mrs. A. P. Baxter	4:04:00	1:59:00
Maxine, Miss Grace Inslee	4:05:08	2:00:08
Canus Minor, Miss E. Drake	4:05:32	2:00:32
Argus, Mrs. E. C. Schut	4:08:13	2:03:51
Altair, Mrs. T. V. Willis	4:10:54	2:05:54
Little Dipper, Mrs. G. A. Corry	4:20:14	2:15:44
Little Bear, Mrs. Allen Walker	4:21:32	2:16:52

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 7.3 miles.

Skylark, Miss G. Davis	4:09:33	1:54:33
Oriole, Miss M. Breitenbach	4:09:15	2:07:15
Slow Poke, Mrs. S. Eldridge	Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 12.36 miles.

Dagmar, Miss E. M. Valentine	4:44:44	2:49:44
Barbara, Miss Caroline Brown	4:57:29	3:02:29

BIRDS.

Start, 2:00. Course, 12.36 miles.

Oriole, Mrs. C. L. Atkinson	3:07:26	1:07:26
Curlew, Miss Lucy Willard	3:08:06	1:08:06

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:50. Course, 12.36 miles.

Joy, Mrs. William Davis	4:34:34	2:44:34
Careless, Mrs. C. V. Byram	4:46:14	2:56:14
M & F, Miss I. R. Brown	4:48:28	2:58:28
Sterling, Miss A. Rottammer	5:13:09	3:23:09
Mistrel, Mrs. S. B. Axtell	Disabled.	

Corrected times—Careless, 2:52:57; M & F, 2:58:28; Sterling, 3:08:18; Joy, 3:20:46.

PORT IS WINE; WINE IS RED.

One Way for Novice Yachtsmen to Tell Sides of Boat.

One of the greatest difficulties of the amateur yachtsman is to remember yachting terms, according to The Philadelphia Public Ledger. The novice often becomes confused in trying to remember which is the port side of the ship and which the starboard. It is not infrequent that the beginner, to make sure not to make a mistake, uses the terms right and left. This, of course, is permissible under the rulings of the navy, which has done away with the terms port and starboard; but in the yachting world right and left are not acceptable as good form. To turn the prow to starboard the order is given "Port your helm." Nothing else will do, and to say "Left your helm" is likely to be met with scornful derision.

One way of remembering which side is port or which side is starboard is to fix in your mind that the buttons on your coat are on the starboard side. Most men are what is termed "right-handed," thus gripping the wheel naturally with the right hand, or as it were on the right-hand side. Once having fixed in one's mind which is starboard, by some such means which may seem foolish to the landlubber, the helmsman will easily remember which of the two is on the right side of the ship (starboard), and consequently the other, of course, must be the port side.

What is, perhaps, still more perplexing is to know the direction a vessel is moving, which may be crossing the bow or coming toward you in a position that only the white light and one of her colored lights is visible. A vessel coming in this direction is not moving toward you head on, and it becomes necessary to know what her position is.

All yachts of any size carry a white light at night, visible in every direction. In addition the boat carries a red light on her port side and a green light on her starboard side, in such a position as to show only in certain directions. Setting the lights on your own boat is comparatively easy, since the frame in which the light is set is painted the color of the light. On a passing boat or one coming in your direction this cannot be discerned.

A prominent yachtsman, and one who is a leader in yachting affairs in this city, a few days ago gave this formula as fixing in one's mind beyond a possibility of doubt the way to distinguish between the two. When asked for the best rule he said: "Always remember that 'port is a wine, and wine is red'; hence, if port is wine and wine is red, the red is on the port side, and the other color must be on the other side." This formula has since been tried by men who have been on the river for years, and who always had difficulty in remembering this vexing feature of yachting rules. It is always safe, however, when you see both side lights ahead to port your helm and show your red.

Brickley Coach at Penn State.

Charley Brickley, ex-Captain of the Harvard football team, will coach the eleven at Penn State this Fall as assistant to Dick Harlow, chosen by the Athletic Association to succeed Bill Hollenbeck. Brickley will be of great distance to Harlow, who contemplates changing the entire system of football at the college. There will be a big staff of coaches when the season opens, many of them former Penn State men. Bud Whitney, Captain of the 1914 Dartmouth eleven, will also assist Harlow.

DETROIT COURSE PLEASES TRAVERS

Open Champion and Other Eastern Golf Stars Practice for Amateur Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—With the fine greens and spick and span course of the Country Club at Grosse Pointe Farms, the point of interest in all amateur golfdom, the advance guard of Eastern stars for the national amateur championships, which begin Saturday, arrived today. Practice greens, adjacent to the spacious clubhouse, swarmed with the newcomers. This is the first year that preliminaries begin a full week before the finals.

Jerome D. Travers was the centre of attraction in the morning, but the four-time champion from Montclair contented himself with covering nine holes and going over the other nine in practice style. Travers has as company, F. Sherman and Thomas S. Sherman of the Ufica Club. Travers tackled the newly trapped course in confident style. Max Marston of Baltusrol, R. M. James of the Allegheny Country Club, and H. Kerr of the Greenwich Country Club, also were active on the practice greens. Travers fancies the course most of all the newcomers. He recalled today how it was in the West at the Euclid Country Club in Cleveland, that he first came to the front, and the course here is remarkably like that of the Cleveland course, which he knows by heart.

On Friday, as a preliminary event, there will be a four-ball best ball club pair match for the American Golfers' Cup. For this, Chick Evans and Ned Sawyer are paired as the Chicago Golf Club entrants, while Francis Ouimet, who is expected tomorrow, and James P. Guilford will represent the Woodland Club of Auburndale, Mass.

Entries will be received for this right up to the time of teeing off. The U. S. G. A. has arranged the preliminary qualifying round for Saturday, a full week before the finals. It is expected that the entry list will be at least 300. The best 64 scores of Saturday will entitle the players to take part in the 36-hole qualifying round to be played Monday.

"I look for the biggest and the most enjoyable rounds that the West has ever seen," said Travers tonight, "and I ought to know what Western championship play means."

Police in Bicycle Races.

Bicycle and motor-cycle races will be held at the Brighton Beach race track on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 4, by the Police Department. Howard Smith, John Howe and Edward E. Van Cleef, motor-cycle stars of the department, will compete in the six races open for motor cycles. Four of these events are closed to the use of department machines, but in two events—the six and ten mile races—the men may use any motor cycle they please.

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF.

Miss E. Rosenthal Heads Field of 100 in Qualifying Round.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Sixteen woman golfers qualified for the Western championship today at the Midlothian Country Club out of a field of more than 100 players.

The best score was returned by Miss Elaine Rosenthal of the Ravisloe Club, Chicago. She played the difficult course in 91 strokes, 45 out and 46 in. Miss Marjorie Dodd of Cincinnati was second with 99, all the other women taking 100 strokes or more.

A stiff breeze swept the hilly course, making Miss Rosenthal's score exceptionally good and furnishing an excuse for those who finished further down the list. Mrs. H. D. Hammond of Indianapolis, title holder, did not have to play in the qualifying round, entering the championship flight by virtue of her victory last year.

Many Stars Not Entered.

Although the entries for the national amateur golf championship, which will begin on Saturday at the Country Club of Detroit, closed last night, Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, will not give out the list until today, in view of the fact that there are likely to be some late arrivals in the mails. It may be said, however, that several star performers from the metropolitan district will not be among the number despite the fact that the outlook is for an entry larger than any in the history of golf in America. At the National Golf Links of America, near Shinnecock Hills, last Saturday, it was learned that Philip Carter, the metropolitan junior champion, who has gathered in several chief cups this season and is considered to be playing the game of his career, said that he would be unable to make the trip. Business plans have interfered with Oswald Kirkby, former holder of the metropolitan amateur and the New Jersey titles, so that this member of the "big four" will not be seen in action. Nelson Whitney, erstwhile Southern champion, who has been spending a month on the eastern end of Long Island, finds it necessary to return to New Orleans within the next few days. Gardiner W. White, once interscholastic title holder and winner of many chief cups, is hardly likely to make the trip because of business.

Davis Wins Golf Title.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 23.—The golf championship of the Misquamicut Golf Club went to S. H. Davis of Westerly today, when he defeated ex-Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, one up in thirty-six holes. Both players were survivors of the first sixteen, Mr. Davis eliminating R. C. Kerr of Holyoke after two ties and then William K. Clark of Springfield, former State champion, last year's champion at the club. The match was followed by a large gallery. Ralph Segar defeated the club President, G. A. Driggs of Waterbury, over sixteen holes, two up for the Consolation Cup.

Mixed Foursome at Maplewood.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 23.—Miss E. M. Brien of Lowell and General M. Weaver of Washington, D. C., led a field of seventy-two starters in the initial round of the handicap two-ball mixed foursome event for trophies offered by W. W. Owens of Brooklyn today, with a net score of 81. William M. Rice and Miss Laura F. Rice of Houston finished second with 82. D. E. Meeker of Brooklyn and Miss L. B. Rice of Houston were third with 86. The second and final round takes place tomorrow.

The stamp placed over end seals the package, which keeps out air, thereby preserving the quality of the blended tobaccos. By inserting the fingers as illustrated, the stamp easily breaks without tearing the tin foil, which folds back into its place.

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But the Chalmers Motor Company is NOW selling daily more than 100 of these cars equipped with the greatest *proved* type of motor in the world.

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Its unstinted wheelbase (124 inches) permits the "Six-40" to swing over the bumps with the easy motion of a boat.

The springs are wonderful. They are of special construction and the main leaves are vanadium steel.

The rear springs are 57 inches long—the longest on any car at the price, and the longest and most comfortable on any car at any price, weight considered.

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There is the comfort of your favorite rocking chair in the Six-40.

The body is big and roomy with plenty of leg-room for all. It is a real seven passenger body. The U-doors are unusually wide and swing back out of the way. The upholstering is deep and luxurious.

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The Six-40 is built in Chalmers shops. It is not "assembled."

It is beyond the limits of human ingenuity to "assemble" Chalmers balance and quality into a motor car.

Quality is *built into it* in Chalmers shops.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 24, 1915.

THE COST AND THE LOSS.

In the country of the blind Mr. BRYAN might be chosen King by acclamation. He has the qualification. His one eye is a seeing organ, but he keeps it resolutely fixed upon certain principles, projects, alternatives, and ways of escape of his own discovery and proclaiming, while his other eye is just as resolutely blind to considerations which upset his reasoning and conclusions. Evidently cherishing the belief that the American people still has some interest in his views and opinions, Mr. BRYAN has put forth a signed statement about the sinking of the Arabic which contains this passage:

> Diplomacy has not yet concluded its work, and even if diplomatic efforts fail, we have recourse to the treaty plan which must be resorted to in case of disputes with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia, and should be resorted to before going to war with any other belligerent nation.
>
> If the treaty plan fails, we still have a choice between entering this war and the postponement of final settlement until peace is restored. In the meantime, it will be well to think of the thousands, or possibly the hundreds of thousands, who would be sacrificed if we enter this war. These brave men are certainly entitled to consideration as well as the few who, by deliberately incurring unnecessary risks, bring harm upon themselves and danger to their country.

Every American who has thought about the matter at all has had in full view the costs and sacrifices of war. As a people we abhor war, for we know its frightful cost. That is why the American people give their sincere approval and support to the President in his resolve to exhaust the resources of peace before permitting our differences with Germany to bring us even to the verge of war. But, unlike Mr. BRYAN, most thinking Americans have taken grave account, not only of the cost of war but of the loss accruing to the nation should we resolve that no matter what comes we will not fight. The costs of war can be made up by patience and slow time. When a nation loses its own self-respect and the respect of all other nations, the loss is irreparable.

Yet Mr. BRYAN is in no position to ignore these aspects of the question. It was he who, on Feb. 10, over his own signature, gave the warning to Germany that we should hold her "to a strict accountability" for such acts as the destruction of the Lusitania and the Arabic. In that note Mr. BRYAN had no words of reprobation for those who "incur unnecessary risks" by taking passage on British steamers. The dominant thought in his mind was of the "acknowledged rights on the high seas" of our citizens. Violation of those rights by Germany would be, he declared, "indefensible" and difficult to reconcile with the friendly relations now subsisting between the two countries. Again, in the Lusitania note on May 13 Mr. BRYAN insisted that we could tolerate no "abbreviation of "the rights of American citizens or "American shipmasters bent on lawful "errands as passengers on merchant "ships of belligerent nationality." He declared that American citizens would exercise their rights "in the confi- "dence that their own Government "will sustain them" and that Germany could not expect the Government of the United States "to omit "any word or act necessary to the "performance of its sacred duty of "maintaining the rights of the United "States and its citizens and of safe- "guarding their free exercise and en- "joyment."

Now Mr. BRYAN would omit every word and act. He puts out of his mind what he said in the notes to Germany, he brings forward the "treaty plan," and if that fails he would say no more about the matter until peace was restored. Mr. BRYAN is a man of copious utterance, and he has said multitudes of things which later on he has found it convenient to forget. He insisted that there could be no prosperity until the fixed ratio between silver and gold was established by law, that the prices of wheat and of silver were so intimately related that neither could go down or up without the other, and with the solemnity of deep conviction he propounded a host of other bimetallic fallacies and falsehoods. Later he declared that the Government should own and operate the railroads. On these subjects he has long been silent. The eating of his own words has become a second nature. So now he forgets the grave and serious declarations of the notes he wrote while he was Secretary of State, and what is worse, he forgets why he wrote them. Mr. BRYAN'S motley experiences on the Chautauqua circuit, with the yodelers and light entertainers, has furnished to the world his own estimate of his own dignity. While he was Secretary of State a variety of circumstances gave to the public a pretty accurate measure of his self-respect. It is natural, it is characteristic, that he should now put aside all considerations of the national dignity, standing, and reputation, that he should counsel cringing and avoidance, that he should throw the rights of our citizens and the pledges of our Government to the dogs and that he should exhibit a sense of national pride on a level with that of China in its worst estate.

The great majority of American citizens are as keenly alive as is Mr. BRYAN to the urgent advisability of adjusting in a peaceable way our differences with Germany. But Americans look to the President to uphold the nation's dignity and self-respect and to keep its binding engagements for the protection of the rights of Americans by whatever measures the undertaking may demand. "Peaceably, if we may, forcibly, if we must," is a principle of action not unworthy of the most pacific of nations, and one which, where its rights are involved, no nation can disregard without menace to its future peace and security.

THE RESTORED CITY HALL.

At last the interior of our ancient and admirable City Hall has been appropriately restored. In its new condition it is as its tasteful designers of a century ago intended it to be, except that modern improvements, which are unobtrusive, have been made to increase its safety. It was recognized as an ornament to the city even in its days of comparative dilapidation. In its changed condition its worth must be obvious even to the humblest wayfarer. The next great improvement to be made will be to remove all the other buildings which encumber the City Hall Park, including the Mullet Post Office and the Tweed Court House.

We have been waiting patiently for many years for this most desirable improvement of "down town." We must be patient perhaps some years more, but the estimable City Hall will last another century or so, and when it is set, as it should be, in a spacious park forming a vista at the head of lower Broadway that impressionable foreigners will talk about and our own regenerated citizens daily enjoy, it will come again into its own. Just now the City Hall Park is not much to look at; in the not very remote future it will be one of the sights of the town, as of old it was the one impressive sight. The City Hall is a historic monument which has never lacked appreciation, but its effect, since the barracks of the civil war recruits were first erected at the south end of the park, has always been marred by ugly surroundings.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS.

A correspondent of The Washington Star, who has been traveling in the Middle West, says that while the old idea that the demand for stronger national defense is fostered chiefly by arms and ammunition manufacturers for the sake of the trade, and army and navy officers who are anxious for promotion, still persists, it is not as influential as it used to be, and the people are generally waking up to a realization of the country's needs. The strongest opposition to the plans to be laid before Congress by the War and Navy Departments will come from the interior of the country, nevertheless, and the work of enlightening the Middle Westerners as to the peril the country would be in in case of war must be vigorously prosecuted.

We are still far from the common point of view which Secretary GARRISON believes to be essential to the execution of the proposed plans of army and navy reform. What is more, there is not sufficient unity of spirit among the recognized defenders of the nation as to the tentative plans for arousing the people to a full sense of their lack of preparedness. Both National Guardsmen and regular army men too frequently speak slightingly, for instance, of the training camps for civilians, of which the much talked of Plattsburg experiment that has turned out so well is only one example, as camps of this sort, under strict military supervision, have been held all over the country. That a month's training can make a man a good soldier nobody pretends to believe. But these experiments tend to impress upon the men who take part in them the value of discipline, which, as Major Gen. O'RYAN of the National Guard has lately pointed out, is the first military essential, not marksmanship or "fire accuracy," not willingness or enthusiasm, but discipline.

All the national defense movements deserve military encouragement. The work of the National Security League, the Navy League, and the other associations which aim to spread the knowledge of our need of defense is valuable, even if all the suggestions of their members may not be worthy of professional approval. After the nation has been brought to understand the need of action and Congress responds to the demands of the President and the War and Navy Departments there may be great difficulty in obtaining the needed recruits for the army and navy, the National Guard which must be built up in every State, and the reserve. In case of actual peril, of course, there would be a prompt patriotic response to a call. But the plans are to be carried out, except in the matter of a volunteer army of huge proportions, whether or not we are in actual peril. We have hundreds of thousands of active, vigorous, and intelligent young men, but they have not been trained to discipline, they have grown to manhood in an era of protracted peace, and it will be no easy task to induce sufficient numbers of them to take up the military career even in the National Guard or the reserve. The educational influence of the training camp system, however, and the good example set by prominent men at Plattsburg and Chicago and in the various other camps which we shall have all over the country next year will have their due effect. The campaign of enlightenment throughout the country must first of all be carried on vigorously. The radical improvement of the regular army and the navy must first be accomplished, and this cannot be secured without the intelligent support of all the people.

SPOILSMEN AND THE SHORT BALLOT.

The Republicans and the Democrats of New York are bound, if the promises made in the State platforms of both parties are not lies and deliberate deceits, to support the short ballot. The proposal reported by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers does not give the absolute, true short ballot, which would contain only two names, those of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Mr. ROOT, seeing the temper of the convention, has accepted the half loaf. The shorter ballot would be a considerable gain for responsible State Government, even if it is less than the foes of the present confused and spoils-dickering system desire.

To lessen the number of elective State officers is so far to lessen the power of the bosses and bosslets, the faithful surviving partisans of the politics of the trough. Our Albany dispatches show the elements of reaction, of unrepentant spoilsmanship, of resistance to reform, of belief in "Venezuelan" government, banded together to beat the shorter ballot. The Tiger and the Elephant, Tammany and Republican hunkerism, have lain down together. The Republican Controller believes himself to be a candidate for Governor, the Kings County machine abetting him. The shorter ballot strips the Controller of the patronage on which machines and "booms" like his batten.

Down with the reform! By letters of appeal or threat, all over the State, the hidebound Republicans are doing their best to produce the illusion of a strong public sentiment against the shorter ballot. To Mr. ROOT himself much of sophisticated opposition and manufactured opinion is addressed. In short, a well-organized campaign of "acceleration" is being carried on by the adherents of reaction and the dividers of and hankerers after patronage, the devotees and beneficiaries of an outworn and a discredited school of politics.

Neither the Republican Party nor the Democratic Party has anything to hope, and each may have much to lose, from yielding to the opponents of the shorter ballot. If New York is to have a responsible form of government, if the work of the Constitutional Convention is to win, in its large outlines, the approval of forward-looking men, sick of government for the sake of office, the short or shorter ballot must be a part of that work. The source and character of the bitterest resistance to it, the intrigues of the professional politicians, are sufficiently enlightening. Mr. ROOT and all the friends of an accountable and a simplified State Government should not be discouraged or deceived by all this blustering parade of the professionals. These persons are going to beat a reform Constitution, beat the shorter ballot at the polls, are they? Give them the chance. Don't let them win in the convention.

DISMISSALS OF MINISTERS.

The British Parliament, late in 1854, when the triumph or defeat of the allies in the Crimean war seemed to hang in the balance, hastily passed a bill providing for the formation of a Foreign Legion from which Great Britain derived no benefit whatever but a great deal of needless annoyance. The act was ill-advised and its interpretation by various envoys of the nation in foreign lands, which led them to encourage recruiting on neutral soil, was most unfortunate. One of the British Consuls was actually placed on trial at Cologne. The mistaken activities of British representatives in the United States led to the dismissal of the British Minister at Washington, Mr. JOHN F. T. CRAMPTON, and the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, because of their complicity in illegal recruiting. Mr. CRAMPTON'S offense was, of course, personal; he had made himself persona non grata at Washington, but he was acting according to a mistaken notion of fidelity to his Government, which duly apologized for his error. There was no war or thought of war. Friendly relations were restored after a short interval.

The Crampton case differed somewhat from that of SACKVILLE-WEST, to whom, in 1888, President CLEVELAND sent his passports. SACKVILLE-WEST had been guilty of a gross impropriety in a diplomatic officer and his country was not involved in his offense. There was, naturally, no breach in international relations at that time. The dismissal of the present German Ambassador at Washington would be a rebuke to his country, not personally to him, but it would not inevitably be a prelude to war.

HONEST FELLOW'S LAW.

The complexity of legal procedure, the sometimes scandalous lengthening of litigation, the use of fat purses to impede justice or wear out the means and patience of the poorer party to a suit, the cavils and chicane of adroit and unscrupulous counsel, have long fostered in a considerable part of the public the notion that there is something wrong with the courts. Mr. ROOSEVELT took advantage of this feeling to advance his preposterous theories of the recall of Judges, of a popular referendum on decisions of Judges in matters of social justice. His remedy, so ardently disseminated at one time, is now practically on the list of forgotten, far-off things. There was, and there remains, a serious grievance. But the cause of it has been generally misunderstood. That cause Mr. ELIHU ROOT gave in an address before the American Bar Association, if we remember, and he has again given in a speech of extraordinary pith even for him in the Constitutional Convention. Not courts, but the Legislatures, and the lawyers of a certain class, are at fault:

> The cause of the prevailing discontent with our practice is that for forty years there has been a continual addition to the multitude of definite, certain, precise rules of procedure, binding on the men that sought redress of wrongs in the courts. I heard a lawyer in New York boast the other day that he could postpone any litigation for seven years. How? By compelling the honest fellow that comes into court to redress a wrong or to secure a right to litigate one after the other these statutory rights that have been created by the Legislature. • • •
>
> The existence of this great variety of minute, detailed statutory provisions has been breeding up a great number of lawyers whose principal concern is with the statutory code of rights, and not with getting justice for their clients. It has prevented the courts from doing justice.

The substitution of a plain, simple civil practice act, understanded of the people, for the present jungle of bewilderment, restraint upon the annual complicating hand of the Legislature, patching and adding confusion, is indispensable. Section 6 of the proposed judiciary article provides that the Legislature may appoint every five years a commission to report on changes needed in the law and rules of civil procedure. The Legislature must act on that report, and it can pass no other statutes on the subject unless the necessity of such legislation is certified to by the courts empowered to make and amend civil practice rules. Simplification of practice, the prohibition of the hitherto incessant legislative tinkering and bedeviling of it, the Solomon Pells and Dodson and Foggs stripped of their statutory net of devices of delay and impediment: here is the promise of speedy justice, of speedy satisfaction of the rights and redress of the wrongs, of "the honest fellow."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ranks High Among the Atrocities.

As an episode in a war that has included the sinking of the Lusitania and the ravaging of neutral Belgium, the bombarding by the Germans of a British submarine stranded on the Danish coast might be expected to pass for a trivial incident. Only fourteen fatalities resulted from it—a number hardly worth mentioning by the military statisticians—and the deaths were all of fighting men, not civilians and not women or children. A small affair, truly, as things go nowadays, and yet the brief and simple narrative of what occurred produces a strangely strong impression on minds that give the circumstances the consideration they deserve and so arrive at full realization of what was done.

It is certain that when, in after times, the history of the war comes to be written, the shelling of this little boat will receive condemnation as stern as does any violation of international law and the obligations of common humanity that has been or will be committed by any of the belligerents. More than possibly, if the facts are as they have come to us, the treatment of its crew will rank among the very worst of all the "atrocities" that find place in the dark records of the great conflict.

The reason, or one of the reasons, for this is that everywhere and from time out of mind, by everybody except savages and criminals, shipwreck has been allowed to terminate all enmities. For the sailor in distress, whether of the merchant or the naval service, all regulations and prohibitions have been relaxed or abolished, and the obligation to help him, if help could be given, always has been acknowledged and met. Even pirates have recognized it more than once, and though there have been in more countries than one people who made a sort of business of luring ships ashore and did not hesitate to murder survivors who reached the beach, such wreckers always have been counted the very worst of assassins and much ingenuity has been used in devising sufficiently painful punishments for them.

The gross illegality of attacking an enemy in neutral territory is of course apparent. As exciting indignation, however, that counts for little in comparison with the fact that the shelling was of men narrowly escaping from perils of the sea, their vessel lost and themselves incapable of further offense.

Peace and War Are Relational.

That HENRY FORD is a man of intentions the best and kindest nobody would dream of denying. The acquisition of much money—by hard work extending over many years, by the way, and not suddenly, as has often been said—has left his heart tender and inspired him to efforts which, whether well or ill devised—opinions still differ on that point—have for their only basis a fine desire to give to others a share of his own prosperity.

When, therefore, Mr. FORD talks on any subject, he must be heard with respect. It is not at all clear, however, that he is entitled to speak with much, or even any, authority except on the making and selling of cheap automobiles. Yet, curiously enough, we all do—we all must, being built that way—listen carefully when this amiable and estimable specialist goes out of his thoroughly mastered, but rather narrow, domain, and talks, as confidently as he does in it, about large things like peace and war.

Should we all listen to him carefully enough—which we all will not, unfortunately—we would observe that Mr. FORD, like other specialists who stray far from their specialty, is not a marvel of light and leading. With what he says about peace and war—about the horrors and losses of one, the beauties and benefits of the other—everybody cordially agrees. But he makes the mistake, which all of us do not, of viewing peace and war as if they were abstractions, entities in themselves, unrelated to anything else, unconditioned by anything else, unaffected in moral quality by their motives, and suggesting no inquiry as to their ultimate results in particular cases.

Mr. FORD pictures the work of the soldier correctly enough, in a way, but it is in exactly the way of one who could see no difference between the surgeon's mutilation of human bodies and that done by the assassin who also uses a knife. Peace, too, he describes accurately, but he quite ignores the possibility that it may be—has often been—a state of shameful slavery, with consequences worse than those of either successful or unsuccessful war.

Mr. FORD has done much with money, and he now purposes to use it in keeping the United States out of war. Can money do that? Is it desirable that money should?

Why Is She Allowed to Write?

One hardly knows whether to wonder the more at the severity with which Russia is treating that now, certainly, not very dangerous "political," Mme. BRESHKOVSKAYA, or at Russia's folly in letting the news of that severity reach the outside world.

For a suspicious mind, indeed, that folly is at once so great and so needless, Governmental powers being what they are in Russia, as to suggest that the constantly arriving news about "the grandmother of the Russian Revolution" may possibly have its origin somewhat nearer than remote and chilly Yakutsk, and that its purpose may be to keep alive doubt—not a particularly difficult task—of Russia's right to pose as the exponent and defender of civilization and freedom against anybody whomsoever.

Whatever may have been the activities of Mme. BRESHKOVSKAYA when she was young, she cannot be at all alarming to anybody, now that she is 71, and fast becoming blind. And so well known is she in both England and America, that Russia might be expected, as in the case of TOLSTOY, to leave her in peace, no matter what she says.

To do so would be to display very ordinary intelligence, and the Russians do not lack that. So, if she really has been sent, as reported, from the next to the worst, to the very worst, of the Siberian penal settlements, it is more than strange; it is inexplicable.

A Policeman Is Human.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say a few words in defense of the traffic policeman, as I have noticed two or three letters in your columns complaining that the writers were treated unfairly by them.

Take the policeman's view of the matter. He stands at his post hour after hour, correcting people's mistakes, until at last he gets so tired of having people go just as close to breaking the traffic regulations as they can without actually doing so that he jumps on some poor autoist that possibly doesn't deserve it—but the chances are that he does deserve it. Of course, the officer is not supposed to get peevish, but how many of the readers could be just as cheerful at 3 o'clock as they were at 9, after standing in the broiling hot sun all that time?

A. H. W.

New York, Aug. 22, 1915.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

Bend down, I want to whisper it:
I'm glad that German bullet hit
My arm, so I can't fire again.
I'm sick of killing, sick of pain—
Not the clean pain I suffer now,
But pain that comes, I don't know how,
Around one's heart or mind or soul—
Call it what name you please. The whole
Foul battlefield's a killing place
Of souls, not bodies. On the face
Of him just dead there is a look
Of horror, as if fighting took
More than his life away from him.
His mouth is set in tragic, grim,
And hopeless lines, as if he feels
The dying throes of his ideals—
As if his sightless, staring eyes
Had seen souls thrust from Paradise
Like Lucifer;—ah, why should I
Just kill and kill!
Then as you lie
And wait to fire, there comes a stab—
Unconsciousness—the dripping slab
Of the field hospital—the cool,
Clean pain of the calm, kindly tool
Handled by a physician-saint
Without a thought of self or taint
Of "kill or be killed." So you bear,
In silence, agonies that tear
You limb from limb, knowing that now
Your soul can rest itself, and vow
Anew the sacred vows you broke
On the red battlefields, where spoke
Th' inflaming voices of the guns
That made of peaceful men mere Huns—
That make a quiet citizen
A lawless murderer of men!

I shall return when I am well,
Of course, but not to fight in Hell!
Nay, rather to put heart of grace
Into these men's sad souls—to replace
The horror by the thought of deeds
Performed for unborn peoples' needs.
The enemy, I cannot fight,
But I can put a gleam of light
And hope into the stricken heart
Of men who 'gainst their will take part
In butchery of decency,
That future nations may be free—
That from the refuse foul we leave
(Dead, splendid bodies, hearts that grieve,)
May spring a phoenix, one superb
Unarmed race whose golden curb
Is but one God, one law, and one ideal!

Oh, thank you for the drink, I feel
Wild when I think of what I've seen
And know that it need not have been,
And should I not get well, but die—
Well, that beats killing, Sir—good-bye!

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

GERMAN TERRIBLENESS.

Does the World Not Fight It Blindly, as It Fought the First Machines?

New York, Aug. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the various attitudes taken by your many correspondents regarding the war, that of J. George Frederick is extremely interesting, inasmuch as he traces, with an open and impartial mind, the alleged shortcomings of Germany and the Germans to the youth of the present empire.

I have been in Germany repeatedly, the last time during the early months of the war, and it is hardly necessary for me to add my admiration of that wonderful top-notch efficiency to the testimonials of hundreds of prominent Americans who were fortunate enough to be equally unfortunate at that time. Ever since, the thought has been growing in me that, while the triumphant advance of the Germans is terrible in its subduing all and everything to one aim, perhaps this very concentration of all forces denotes Germany to be so far advanced as to be destined of necessity to force the whole world to the adoption of its efficient methods in peaceful and warlike work. Perhaps the methods and principles of modern Germany are a set of tools so superior to all former modes of life and production that they needs must triumph—just as machinery survived, although the ignorant workers several scores of years ago smashed the first labor saving devices entering the market.

No matter how painful certain phases of this war may be, there must be some sufficient reason for Germany's being able to withstand every military and economic attack—some principle of justice, so to speak, which both the believer in a supreme being or the scientist upholding a mechanistic universe must admit to be manifested. It is impossible that "luck" will achieve such successes, let alone continue to give them to the one side numerically inferior.

If German methods are superior both in military, civic, and economic activities, then it is extremely wonderful that lack of time for evolution has achieved such perfection. But, as such a paradox is not possible in reality, the lack of development in the German nation cannot be a matter of fact.

Another proof I venture to offer on behalf of the German character's maturity is the case of Lissauer, quoted by you some few days ago. The hatred of the enemy has been current in Germany as well as in England and France, especially the last named. But when did Watson or Kipling evidence the cool and honest common sense as did Lissauer? The fable of the Hun is being kept alive in France and England, probably in the interests of the Governments. Compare all this with German conditions.

I'll cite the words of a friend of mine, a distinguished scientist in Leipsic. On my last day there, we spoke about the attitude of the American press and public and that of the world at large, especially the Treitschke-Nietzsche theory circulated in England and America. "There's the rub," he said, and quoted from the work of the philosopher: "They understand me not; I am not the mouth for such ears."

G. A. LANGDON.

Telephone Registration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a business man who frequently comes to New York City to handle matters of importance, I heartily indorse the suggestion of Henry Gardner, made in a letter published in THE TIMES, relating to the establishment of a "registration bureau" in New York City. It is a unique idea and deserves careful consideration. It would be a boon to the passing population, going and coming. Let the enterprising telephone officials see that we get it, and thereby add to the efficiency of the telephone and the justly earned profits.

T. SWAIN.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of Henry Gardner suggesting the establishment of a "registration bureau" in New York, permit me to add my indorsement of the scheme. There is hardly a day passes when such a bureau would fail to be of service to me. New York and vicinity, with its astounding population, affords the opportunity to some private concern or to the New York Telephone Company to establish such a bureau, with the assurance of excellent returns on the investment. Such a bureau was successfully maintained, in a small way, however, during the Jamestown Exposition by a private party, whose idea was more of an advertising scheme for his business than one to make profit.

THOMAS N. MIRANDA.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Patrol Boats in the War Zone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In several papers I have been quoted with the statement "that the Cymric was taken in charge by at least sixty patrol boats, which escorted the Cymric from Liverpool to a point off Kinsale Head; that the convoys took turns in scouting the way, and that they carried at their mastheads big black globes as a sign that three submarines had been reported in nearby waters."

I shall be obliged if you will allow me to correct this report. I mentioned that there were probably fifty or sixty patrol boats between Liverpool and the old Head of Kinsale; that the patrol boats worked in defined areas. There would probably be three or four boats scouting in each area. A ship, on entering the area, would invariably fall in with a patrol that would be scouting on the same course as the liner. This does not constitute a convoy. The purpose of the patrol boats is to search for submarines and sink them, and not to convoy liners passing through the zone. No patrol boat circled the Cymric, which is the usual means of protection when under convoy. The black ball was hoisted at the signal station at Liverpool. On the eastbound voyage of the Cymric last June we only sighted five patrol boats the whole way through the zone. That some activity was contemplated by submarines, reported in the vicinity, might possibly have drawn patrol boats from other stations and is a probable reason why so many were sighted on this voyage. FRANK JACKSON.

Felix-Portland Hotel, New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

No Compromise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Germany has answered the United States, the following reasoning seems plausible: Germany coerced Austria into sending her note on the arms embargo before deciding on her future submarine policy, and when the United States flatly turned down the Austrian suggestion, Germany, seeing that the United States was not willing to alter its position, decided not to alter its submarine policy. AN AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Hay Fever a Nervous Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with your communication of Aug. 19 regarding "The Ragweed's Toll," it has been stated by members of the medical profession that, while pollen is the immediately aggravating cause of hay fever, the underlying cause is a nervous one, which can be cured by psychotherapeutic methods. Will you publish this for the benefit of the "thousands" of sufferers mentioned in A. W. Richardson's letter? S. DURYEA.

New York City, Aug. 20, 1915.

Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany is an infant in emotion, a youth in passion, and a man in efficiency. J. B.

Lakeland, Fla., Aug. 21, 1915.

VAGUE AND CONFLICTING AIMS OF WAR.

Plea for a Peace Policy on the Part of the Allies That Shall Contemplate a Definite and Moderate Object.

BY ERNEST F. HENDERSON.

Monadnock, N. H., Aug. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An Englishman, a member of a prominent family and himself an ex-M. P., has written down and printed for private circulation some of the sanest ideas on the present war situation that have yet been uttered. If, like him, our press would throw its whole energy into helping to find a rational solution of the awful problem, a body of public opinion might here be formed that would not be without weight in the final settlement.

This Englishman believes that his Government should have in view in continuing the war "not a vague and extreme, but definite and moderate object," and should be ready to seize the most favorable moment for securing that object. The policy should be based on reason, not on passion. Outbursts of rhetoric simply serve to convince the Germans of the need of resisting to the last man. The "vague and extreme" aim is to "crush" Germany, the "definite and moderate" one to preserve the integrity of Belgium and France. The one this Englishman calls "Policy A"; the other "Policy B."

Against Policy A he has the following objections:

(1.) "To kill, or everlastly police, a nation of 60,000,000 of people is an extravagant proposition," (quoted from The London Times.)

(2.) Germany may not be defeated for years.

(3.) Once committed to Policy A, the failure to gain an overwhelming victory might seriously damage the country's prestige.

(4.) The longer the war the greater the danger of friction among the Allies.

(5.) There would be friction at home should the war continue after the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France was already attainable. High prices, compulsion, trades unionism, &c., are apt enough to breed trouble.

(6.) Conscription, coercion, and suppression of free speech will tend to take away support from the Government.

(7.) Policy A means an infinitely greater sacrifice of lives and of natural wealth.

(8.) It would probably mean greater injury to Belgium and France.

(9.) Policy A would give color to the charge that "the violation of Belgian neutrality was only a pretext covering ulterior ends."

(10.) Germany could not be kept down for long—could not be kept down at all except so long as the Russian, English, French, and Italian alliance continued. The smaller powers will try to make rifts in that alliance for their own benefit: "In particular, the revival in England of the fear of Russia, which existed up to 1907, is obviously likely if the territorial position of Russia be greatly improved by the present war."

(11.) "The best authorities on the German people are of opinion that a Germany reduced to the position of a second-rate power would be a greater danger to European peace than a Germany which still retained its position in the colonial world and which felt that it had succeeded in defending its fundamental national interests. The danger would be such that Europe would return to the state of insecurity that preceded the war. Great armaments would still have to be maintained, and small nationalities would be no more secure than they were before."

As to Policy B, this Englishman says: "There is a considerable amount of evidence to show that the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France might be secured by negotiation in the near future."

The evidence is then appended, and has to do with the utterances of German public men. There are the demands of the other powers to be considered, and this is a matter of enormous difficulty. Still, he says, "the conclusion is that Policy B should be kept steadily in view. It is based on a sober view of facts. It is consistent with the declarations of the Government at the outset of the war. It would save an incalculable number of lives. It would probably save Belgium and Northern France from the doubling and trebling of the injuries they have already suffered. It is a strategically workable plan. It would maintain the unity of the nation during and after the war. It is the accepted policy of the nation confirmed by the speeches of its official representatives. It is the policy on the faith of which the Government secured the unanimity and enthusiasm of the country."

In conclusion the Englishman says: "At any rate, the significant fact remains that Germany has publicly made certain advances toward peace, while advances even of this very tentative nature have not yet been made by any of the other belligerents."

ERNEST F. HENDERSON.

PREPAREDNESS IN 1807.

How Fulton Introduced the Submarine as an Instrument of Warfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading one of Washington Irving's "Salmagundi Papers" recently, I was struck with a remarkable reference to the submarine torpedo which has become such a terror in the present war.

This particular chapter was dated Aug. 14, 1807, just 108 years ago, and it seems almost like reading a page from our daily papers at the present time. He says:

> The present Summer has had full employment in planning safety for our harbor. Among the various plans that have been offered, the most conspicuous is one devised and exhibited by that notable confederacy, "The North River Society."
>
> Anxious to redeem their reputation these aquatic incendiaries have come forward at the present alarming juncture and announced a most potent discovery which is to guarantee our port from the visits of any foreign marauders. The society has, it seems, invented a cunning machine, yclept a torpedo, by which the stoutest line of battleship may be caught napping and decomposed in a twinkling; a kind of submarine powder magazine to swim under water like an aquatic mole, or water rat, and destroy the enemy in the moments of unsuspicious security.
>
> It was determined an experiment should be tried, and an old brig was purchased for not more than twice its value and delivered over to its tormentors, the North River Society, to be tortured and battered and annihilated.
>
> A day was appointed for the occasion, and all the good citizens of Gotham were invited to the blow-up. After a world of manœuvring the old brig was duly blown up as per arrangement.

In a footnote to the chapter the editor of these papers says:

> The allusion is here evidently to the experiment made by Robert Fulton in New York Harbor on the 20th day of July, 1807, shortly after his return from Europe, bringing with him his favorite plans for torpedo warfare, as he called it, which he had laid before the Governments of France and England. An old brig was after some delay blown up in the bay by one of Fulton's "charged cannisters." The affair, with Fulton's appeal to the Government, his previous lecture on Governors Island to the magistracy of the city, when the audience was somewhat diminished on the production of one of the loaded torpedoes, with his declaration that it contained 170 pounds of powder, and that if he were to suffer the clockwork to run fifteen minutes he had no doubt it would blow the fortifications to atoms—all this, with his letter to the corporation the day after his successful experiment, was well calculated to produce the stir in the city so pleasantly set forth in this paper of Salmagundi.

The citizens of New York were certainly looking out for "safety first" as long ago as 1807, and Uncle Sam carried his umbrella under his arm as an emblem of preparedness even at that early juncture when things were looking critical during the years preceding the war of 1812. How history repeats itself!

New York, Aug. 18, 1915. E. N. ROOT.

A Neglected Naval Reserve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your many articles regarding the National Guard. Little or nothing has been said about the naval militia. This important arm of the navy is equally as necessary as the National Guard. Having served eight years in the militia, I have been brought to realize what little attention has been given to this branch.

The efforts to organize a naval reserve have failed, therefore in time of war it would be necessary to call immediately on the naval militia for trained men, as the present navy is far below its required strength. Why, then, does not the Navy Department give more attention to the proper equipment and training of the naval militia? I sincerely hope that this great wave of "preparedness" which is now sweeping the country will awaken all to the importance of this branch, and that in the near future better equipment and facilities for actual battleship training will be afforded. A PETTY OFFICER.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Chairman Tanner's Intentions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read a news item in THE TIMES of Aug. 23, that "Chairman Tanner has been ailing for weeks and his friends fear that he might collapse if he were to take up the task of leading the fight." I would be greatly obliged if you would correct this statement at once. I expect to open the debate on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, of which I am Chairman, at the earliest date that it can be reached upon the calendar and to continue the fight until this amendment is carried.

FREDERICK C. TANNER.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1915.

A SEA WALL'S EFFICIENCY.

Evidence That Galveston's Breakwater Served Its Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial on "Galveston's Problem," you say: "That concrete bulkheads, no matter how strongly reinforced, will not permanently serve as protection against the sea in a tempest, however, is a fact that has been proved often along the Atlantic Coast. The problem of Galveston's protection must be taken up anew by the engineers."

Do the facts bear out this statement? The sea wall was built after the severe storm of 1900, which, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, destroyed 5,000 lives, and $17,000,000 worth of property. In 1900 the city was exposed to another great storm, in which I think no lives were lost, and very little property. The sea wall was unbroken.

The storm this week, as far as I can learn, has not destroyed any portion of the four and one-half miles of sea wall, though it is to be expected that some portions of it must be damaged from the pounding of heavy logs that had accumulated on the beach and the wreckage of the large buildings that were permitted to be built outside of the sea wall. While attention had been called to these dangers, it was thought best to incur the risk and damage whenever a great storm should occur, rather than prevent the full utilization of the beach between these periodic hurricanes.

While earlier reports said a gap had been made in the wall, The Associated Press representative who left Galveston at 10 A. M. on the 18th said they were not true, and the Mayor said the sea wall had done its duty fully and had saved Galveston. Mr. Murch, Auditor of Galveston County, telegraphed me yesterday: "Confidence in sea wall fully justified." The loss of fourteen lives in this storm compared with the loss of over 5,000 in the storm of 1900, which apparently was not much worse, would indicate

MAY IRWIN SHINES IN HER NEW FARCE

She Provides Most of the Fun to be Found at "No. 13 Washington Square."

WRITTEN BY LEROY SCOTT

Splendid Farce Idea, Somewhat Inexpertly Used and Given with an Inadequate Company.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE—A farcical comedy dramatized by Leroy Scott from his novel of that title, with May Irwin, in the Park Theatre.

Mrs. De Peyster.....Frollet Paget
Jack De Peyster.....John Junior
Judge Harvey.....Charles Abbe
Miss Gardner.....Charlotte Carter
Matilda.....May Irwin
William.....Lark Taylor
Olivette Harmon.....Clara Blandick
Rev. Dr. Pyecroft.....Leonard Hollister
Mr. Mayfair.....George Clarke
Mary Morgan.....Marion Doyle
Lieutenant Sullivan.....Joseph Woodburn
Charlie.....Richard Collins
Bill.....Max Meyer

As has been her lot before throughout more than one season of her long and honorable career as a comic spirit, so now May Irwin is called upon to attend personally to most of the laughter in the entertainment which received its first New York production last evening at the Park Theatre, thereby ensuring that Columbus Circle playhouse for the new theatrical year. This is "No. 13 Washington Square," a somewhat inexpert four-act farce which Leroy Scott has fashioned from his own book of the same title.

Mr. Scott, a newcomer among the playwrights, started with a capital farce idea, added to that a considerable exuberance of invention and stopped there, leaving the rest to the ample and competent Miss Irwin. It is a long time since her name first attained the dignity of capital letters, and in that period new stars have been made and unmade, but they have left her undisturbed as the most wholesomely and abundantly amusing actress on the American stage. And though Mr. Scott has hardly furnished the most brilliant material she has ever had, she manages to be so hugely and delightfully herself that he would be dour indeed who could sit through "No. 13 Washington Square" without chuckling frequently and every once in a while paying tribute with a roar of laughter. But one cannot saunter forth from the new piece at the Park without wondering vaguely why it is that an actress who, like Miss Irwin or Miss Dressler, say, can get along without a good play, is usually asked to do so. Maybe it's fate taking a turn at economy. It evens things so.

Mr. Scott's story is that of the appalling Mrs. De Peyster, who lives in a red brick mansion facing the celebrated square and is simply devoted to her social position. She is so devoted to it that when a certain nameless railroad passes its dividend and thus prevents her social climbing hope, she pretends she has already sailed and, disguised as her own housekeeper, plans to spend a furtive Summer behind the boarded windows of her own home. She gets into all manner of scrapes and thereby hangs the tale which the author has now dramatized.

As this unhappy lady was clearly the leading character of the story, it was apprehensively assumed in some quarters, when word went out of Miss Irwin's having the play, that she would go in for hauteur as the frigid and absolutely humorless Mrs. Caroline De Peyster. But, by dint of some violence in the way of decentralization, Mr. Scott has made Matilda, the real housekeeper, the most important rôle, and May Irwin is Matilda.

How Mrs. De Peyster is ardently wooed by her own coachman, how her disinherited son and his offending bride sneak back to spend the Summer in the house as a matter of thrift, how she and Matilda are driven to a fearful boarding house and there taken in by a graceless swindler, who thinks he can make a bit out of the fugitive's marked resemblance to the great Mrs. De Peyster, and how finally the poor lady collapses at the harrowing news that she has been drowned abroad—all these are the complications which enliven the four acts of "No. 13 Washington Square."

In casting about them for an actress to play this supremely important rôle, the producers hit upon Frollet Paget, probably because she has a good deal of presence. But she possesses few other qualifications for the part, and as far as shading any color to this mixture of errors in Washington Square, the choice of her as the second of the two feminine Dromios was hardly inspired. They might as well have selected Valeska Suratt or Marie Doro to play opposite Miss Irwin, for all the resemblance achieved between the two Matildas.

Indeed, the selection of the entire company was anything but inspired, save in two notable instances. Leonard Hollister is admirable as the smooth-spoken swindler who persists in the notion that the two Matildas are both of his own stripe, and Julia Ralph, with just a bit to say, is splendid as the unfeeling landlady of the boarding house. But after all May Irwin is the entertainment, and you may safely commend to her artistic delight with her tempting pathetically to make herself comfortable in a ghastly folding bed.

"Chin-Chin" to Stay Indefinitely.

"Chin-Chin" is not to go, at least not yet. Last Spring out-of-town bookings for this musical comedy were made because play rarely ever carries its popularity from one season to another. After a brief Summer vacation "Chin-Chin" resumed its engagement in the Globe, and to the surprise of the management, people stood to see it as in the first days of the run. In times of war, such prosperity must be ignored, so the other bookings were cancelled and Montgomery and Stone will remain at the Globe indefinitely.

The Columbia Begins New Season.

The Columbia Theatre began its new season yesterday afternoon after a few weeks of darkness following its successful Summer season. The Golden Crook company presented a new entertainment that combined burlesque and extravaganza, and in its elaborate transformation scenes recalled the days of the famous Black Crook. Billy Arlington, Frank Dobson, Eleanor Cochran, and Alva McGill are the stars of the company.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The reopening of two more theatres has been announced. "Common Clay," the prize play by Cleves Kinkead, will be given its first performance here in the Republic Theatre Thursday night with John Mason and Jane Cowl at the head of the cast, which also includes Russ Whytal, Orme Caldara, Dudley Hawley, Robert McWade, and Lela Lee.

Cohan & Harris will make their first production of the season Wednesday night of next week, when Max Marcin's new play, "The House of Glass," will be presented in the Candler Theatre.

Harper & Brothers, as owners of the copyright for "Trilby," the novel by George du Maurier, asked the Federal Court, in a suit brought yesterday, to enjoin its production on the stage without paper license. Paul M. Potter's dramatization of the novel was copyrighted by Harper & Brothers in 1894.

"The Princess Pat," the new Blossom-Herbert light opera, with Eleanor Painter as prima donna, was given its first performance in the Park Theatre, Atlantic City, last night. Mr. Herbert conducted.

Another play soon to be seen here that was acted for the first time last night was "Pollyanna," produced in the Detroit Opera House. It is a dramatization by Catherine Chisholm Cushing of Eleanor H. Porter's book. Patricia Collinge, Effie Shannon, Jessie Busley, Maude Granger, Maud Hosford, and Herbert Kelcey are in the cast.

Rehearsals of the new Herve-Briquet-Philipp musical comedy, "Two is Company," are under way. The completed cast includes Georgia Caine, May de Sousa, Claude Fleming, Clarence Harvey, Ralph Nairn, and Harold Vizzard.

A congress of all nations assembled at the Century yesterday in answer to advertisements for young ladies and men of various nationalities to constitute the house staff under the new regime. To give the institution a cosmopolitan flavor Ned Wayburn plans having English commissionaires and flunkies, French maids and waitresses, and English, Irish, and Scotch girls for ushers.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, August 21st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.94 cents per pound.—Advt.

"MIDNIGHT FROLIC" AGAIN.

The Second Glorified Cabaret Opens on the New Amsterdam Roof.

The second of the "Midnight Frolic," a glorified cabaret Florenz Ziegfeld conceived last Winter for the diversion of that considerable public who wouldn't think of going home after the theatre, was presented at midnight last night on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre. Like its predecessor it is an innocuous combination of scenery, costumes, and girls. Of course there are some tinkly tunes and some words which usually say, "I Love to be Loved," or something as superfluous, but these do not matter.

It is only visually that this "Frolic" counts, so that a deaf man could enjoy it as thoroughly as one who could hear. But it is effective as far as the eye is concerned. The young women are pulchritudinous to a Ziegfeldian degree, most of them having been borrowed from the "Follies" downstairs. Then there is a new Urban setting, one of those ravishing orgies of color with just a dash of the Orient that this Viennese artist is so expert in executing. The unerring color sense of Melville Ellis applied to the costumes adds the last touch to the pictorial side.

The performers include Mr. Ellis, who plays some dainty melodies on the piano with an obligato of stunningly gowned girls; Will Rogers, in feats with his lariat, who proyides about the only comic note; the Gallic Odette Myrtil and her fiddle, and Charles Purcell. Ed Wynn stepped out of the audience last night and told a good story, but as he explained he didn't get anything for it he probably won't appear regularly. The big-town cut-ups who explode the balloons on the girls' dresses and light matches when a scene demands total darkness were present in force last night.

REINHARDT IN VAUDEVILLE.

An Abbreviated "Sumurun" and Mercedes Lead Palace Mysteries.

The most elaborate and most ambitious act in vaudeville is "Sumurun," a somewhat condensed version of the wordless play by Friedrich Freska which was first given in New York nearly four years ago and which served then to introduce to the American public the genius of Max Reinhardt, the famous German director. It was played at the New Brighton last week and was brought yesterday afternoon to the Palace Theatre with Gertrude Hoffmann a striking figure as the Beautiful Slave of Fatal Enchantment. Richard Ordynski, who directed the production at the Casino, is in charge of this revival, and plays in it as well, for he appears as the Hunchback. "Sumurun" in vaudeville is luxuriously and admirably staged but indifferently played.

"Sumurun" may be touched with some of the wonder of the Arabian nights, but it is no more mysterious than the baffling performance of Mercedes whose pianist plays instantly any air any one whispers to him as he wanders about through the audience. Incongruity is part of the charm of the two-a-day, and at the Palace this week you come upon this richly colored page out of the book of Reinhardt after you have watched with much amusement the curious antics of two mad hatters, heard a youth in a sport shirt give an unusually good imitation of Bert Williams and listened while Belle Baker roared a few of Irving Berlin's latest. The Palace has achieved another highly entertaining program.

WAR BENEFIT AT NEWPORT.

A Performance at Hill Top Inn Saturday for Lafayette Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Besides dinner dances being given by Mrs. George D. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge this week, the largest affair of the week is being completed by Francis Roche, Secretary of the Lafayette Fund, at Hill Top Inn Saturday night.

A miniature stage will be erected, and while guests are at dinner they can enjoy the performance. Frank Tinney, comedian, will appear. Fejer's Orchestra will play for the entertainment and dancing. M. Perrin, assisted by Ernest Vilsemin, will act a French playlet. Charles Keeler, the poet, will give a répertoire of songs and read his poems. Mme. Beatrice d'Holtheur will recite.

From all of the dinners, which will be given earlier than usual, the guests will come to Hill Top. The patronesses are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, and Miss Emily Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have rented the Eldridge villa, on Ochre Point, for the remainder of the season.

Robert Reid gave an at-home at his studio today. Many Summer residents attended.

Frederick O. Beach, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, has joined his family at Dark Harbor.

Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman, is closing her Newport season next Saturday, returning to Albany.

Miss Fifi Widener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, celebrated her thirteenth birthday today at a party at Stone Acre. She cut the birthday cake with his thirteen lighted candles. Mrs. Widener was born here.

Miss Rhoda Fullam left for Annapolis tonight with a party of guests. Joseph E. Widener took them to New York on the steam yacht Josephine. Mrs. Fullam left Saturday for Annapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford C. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave dinners tonight.

With the departure of Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow to assume command of the Pacific Fleet the East will lose the champion tennis player in the navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle will give a dinner on Wednesday.

Mrs. William Watts Sherman has cards out for a luncheon Wednesday.

Miss Angelica Brown is visiting Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt at Elm Court.

The steam yachts Free Lance, with F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and Ranger, with Henry T. Sloane, have arrived.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze of New York are the guests at Bar Harbor of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris.

Howard Bourne left town yesterday for Newport, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mrs. William Howard Taft, Miss Helen Taft, and Miss Herron are at Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies, where they will spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawson L. Wood are at the Meadow Club, Southampton.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson Johns and her daughter, Miss Claudia Johnson, who are at Narragansett, will remain there until Sept. 6.

Mrs. Audrey N. Osborn has gone to Southampton to be the guest of Mrs. George Warrington Curtis.

Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, who is spending the Summer at Southampton, has been entertaining her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris.

O'BRIEN—SHAW.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Brien of 132 West Ninety-third Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annie O'Brien, to Joseph O'Neil Shaw. The wedding will take place on Sept. 5, although the plans for the ceremony have not been completed.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TUSCANIA, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Auld, Miss P. M. Auld, Hamilton Bardswell, Arthur Barry, Mrs. A. W. Blomfield, Mrs. M. G. Bridges, G. M. Dodwell, G. Ferguson, Peter Fletcher, Matthew Gill, W. D. Gregory, J. Hammersley, W. A. Hood, R. W. Moore, J. D. Montgomery, Howard Nelson, Mrs. M. S. Poole, Mrs. A. Scott, J. S. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Stevins, Miss M. Taylor, J. W. Weston, and Dr. L. C. Winster.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Naples.)—Joaquin Mendes, Miss Carmen Mendes, Bertrand Tipple, Iwen d'Auchambault, Miss B. Marion, Sheldon Jackson, Lesley Jackson, Miss Margaret Burton, Douglass Newmann, Mr. and Mrs. Aldo Baroni, Miss Ruth Cuppen, and the Rev. Leonidas Perrin.

CANADIAN BANKER HAS ENGLISH BRIDE

Elias Rogers, 60, Marries Miss Anna E. King, 30, at the Hotel Biltmore.

HIS FIANCEE JUST ARRIVED

Bridegroom's Son, of Army Aviation Corps of Canada, Is Best Man —New Will Is Executed.

Elias Rogers, Vice President of the Imperial Bank of Canada and of the National Trust Company of Canada, and a Director in the National Insurance Company, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and who is said to be one of the richest men in Canada, was married yesterday at the Biltmore Hotel to Miss Anna E. King, a daughter of the late James K. King of Hampstead, England, and a professor of music, who received several degrees from the Royal Academy.

It was a simple wedding. The bride was attended by her two sisters, the Misses Alice and Florence King, and Mr. Rogers had his son, Clarence Rogers, a member of the Army Aviation Corps of Canada, as his best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Rogers, who is about 60 years of age, and his bride, who is about 30, have known each other several years and became engaged in England. The bride arrived on the Philadelphia from England on Sunday, and Mr. Rogers arrived on Saturday from Canada for the wedding.

In accordance with Canadian law Mr. Rogers executed a new will after the conclusion of the wedding ceremony, and the document was witnessed by two assistant managers of the Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers left immediately after their wedding on their honeymoon trip.

HIS BRIDE FROM SCOTLAND.

Rev. Amos A. Griffes Weds Miss Alice G. Black, Just Arrived.

At the country home of the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman on Midland Parkway, Jamaica, last night the Rev. Amos Arthur Griffes, Ph. D. of Rockford, Ohio, was married to Miss Alice Grey Black of 80 Montpelier Park, Edinburgh, Scotland. The bridegroom is 43 years old and this is his second marriage. The bride is 25. She is the daughter of James Black, a merchant of Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr. Griffes is the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Rockford, Ohio. A year ago, while on a trip through Scotland, he met Miss Black. Through correspondence a wedding was arranged, but as it was impossible for him to go to Scotland it was arranged for Miss Black to come to America. She arrived on Sunday aboard the Philadelphia and was met by the Rev. Mr. Griffes.

COLONISTS AT A CLAMBAKE.

Narragansett Pier Party Motors to the General Stanton Inn.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 23.—An old-fashioned Rhode Island clambake was one of the interesting events of the day, which was attended by members of the Summer colony at the General Stanton Inn, about ten miles from the Pier. The members of the clambake party motored to Praagalands, the estate of William H. Coombs, and from this place continued to the Stanton Inn.

Among those at the party were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Lambert of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Knowlton of West Upton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cowperthwaite of New York, Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. George S. McDrew, the Duke Arturo de Majo Durazzo, Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harry S. Harkness of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Johns, Mrs. E. J. Marianni, and Mrs. A. F. Hopkins of Washington, D. C.

Members of a yachting party cruising on the yacht Crusader II. arriving here today were William J. Baxter, Walter Lang, Mrs. W. C. Skinner, and J. J. Berden. After leaving the Pier the yachting party will cruise for about a month, visiting New London, Block Island, Newport, and Martha's Vineyard.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tangeman of New York gave a luncheon at the Casino today, where they were joined by Miss Kitty Penn Smith and A. D. M. Cooley.

An enjoyable musicale was given at the Imperial by Dr. Harpin of Worcester, Mass., who is spending August with Mrs. Harpin at the Pier.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The Summer plays and those carried over from last season are giving way to the new crop of productions this week to be the last week of "The Girl from Utah," which is playing a return engagement in the Knickerbocker Theatre, and the last four weeks of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the Amsterdam have been announced. "The Boomerang" is the title of David Belasco's first offering of the season in the Belasco Theatre. "Under Fire" is a war melodrama in the Hudson. "Some Baby!" is a farce in the Fulton. "Rolling Stones" is a new play by Edgar Selwyn in the Harris Theatre. After forty-six weeks, the engagement of "Chin-Chin" in the Globe has been extended indefinitely.

Henry E. Dixey is the featured entertainer this week in the New Brighton Theatre. Mr. Dixey presents his vaudeville hodge-podge which he calls "A Mono-Drama-Vaudologue." Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine are taking one of their frequent dips in the varieties before appearing in a revue. "The Partners" brings back Fisher and Green, who are soon to go their separate ways, and Henry Lewis offers his "Vaudeville Cocktail" as another diversion.

Gertrude Barnes is singing character songs this week on Loew's American Roof. George Robbe and Billy Dale are to be seen in a comedy sketch entitled "It Happened in Paris." Others on the program are Harold Selman and Gertrude Arden in a comedy playlet, Danny Simmons in a tramp characterization, and Golden and Keating.

The Vitagraph Theatre has inaugurated a new policy of continuous projection from 1 to 11 P. M. "To Cherish and Protect" is the title of the new feature picture acted by a cast that included Harry Morey, L. Rogers Lytton, Bobby Connelly, Harry Northrup, and Estelle Mardo. Sidney Drew in "Unlucky Money," Lillian Walker, and Evart Overton in "The Fire Escape" and "The Kidnapped Stockbroker," are other pictures shown.

Sam Bernard's talents as a comedian are now within reach of the movie fans. The first picture for which Mr. Bernard acted is being shown in the Strand Theatre. It is entitled "Poor Schmaltz," and presents the comedian in a role that affords him an opportunity to show his fun-making methods to advantage. There are some interesting war pictures of the capture of Przemsyl, and the usual scenic and scientific pictures.

"Helen of the North," a picture with picturesque Northwestern Canada as a background, and with Marguerite Clark in the principal role, is the feature in the Broadway Theatre. Tropical South American travel pictures, scenes and cartoons, complete the bill.

"Her Shattered Idol" is the feature picture of the Rocking Chair Movies at Brighton Baths.

"The Birth of a Nation" is still being shown in the Liberty Theatre and Brighton Beach Music Hall.

"The Garden of Girls" is the title of the new burlesque offering in Daly's Theatre. Suits Moore and Charles B. Scanlon are the principal comedians.

In the Yorkville Theatre the Cherry Blossoms are presenting, this week, two burlesques, "Fun in the Rounders' Club" and "At the Panama Exposition."

DOG HOLDS POLICE AT BAY.

Follows Pugilistic Negro Owner to Station and Blocks Doorway.

Abraham Dayss, a negro, who gave his address as 48 West 133d Street, stopped last night at 135th Street and Fifth Avenue to have a conversation with a friend, Morcey Dudley, who says 28 West 134th Street is his natural habitat. The conversation turned to an acrimonius altercation anent the alleged theft of an automobile horn. Mr. Dayss listened to his friend's summing up of his side of the case, and then proceeded to impress upon him certain arguments of his own, backed up by a huge knife which he suddenly produced.

Sergeant Weiner of the Thirty-eighth Precinct heard Dudley's remonstrance to this militaristic way of settling a friendly discussion and hurried to the scene. His advent was discovered by Betsy, the bulldog owned by Dayss, and at that moment, acting as referee in the dispute. She growled and then followed her master in his strategic retreat up Fifth Avenue. Dudley hastened after Dayss and in spite of the lacerations he had suffered, managed to stay neck and neck with his friend Dayss in the straightaway race with the law.

The pair were caught at 133d Street and Park Avenue. Dudley was sent to the Harlem Hospital to recover from a badly cut right arm received in his argument with Dayss, who accompanied Sergeant Weiner to the East 126th Street Station, where he was locked up.

Betsy tried to go with her master as he bade farewell to his freedom and almost broke up the station when she was restrained. She was lured out, however, and things grew quiet. But in five minutes there came a hurried call from the outside:

"Hay there, Corporal of the Guard, this bulldog won't let me in."

Betsy had taken up her place on the steps, and a flicker in her red eye said plainly that business should not resume its normal way in that office until she had her master again. Captain Savage went out to order her away, but was only saved by the agility of a patrolman who pulled him inside with one hand and shut the door in Betsy's face with the other.

Finally negotiations were entered into with Dayss, and he was induced to give the name of a friend whom Betsy would follow and not pursue. The friend came, and Betsy agreed to allow the East 126th Street Station to resume its normal atmosphere.

PETITIONS FILLING UP.

Lawyers Work Together to Keep Tried Justices on Bench.

Several hundred signatures already have been appended to the petitions to secure the renomination of Justices Clarke and Greenbaum at the primaries of the Republican, Democrat, and Progressive parties, according to a statement given out last night by Leon Fraser, who is in charge of the Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee headquarters at 63 Cedar Street. A squad of young lawyers visited the big office buildings in the downtown section yesterday to boom the candidacy of the two Justices whose fourteen-year terms expire this year.

"The responses to our request for aid from lawyers have been magnificent," said Mr. Fraser. "Several hundred, belonging to all political persuasions, have offered their aid in continuing on the bench Justices Clarke and Greenbaum. In fact I may say that the bar of the County of New York is practically unanimous."

Among the lawyers who wrote to the committee offering aid yesterday were James M. Beck, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Paul E. Cravath, Frederick Trevor Hill, Charles E. Lydecker, Gilbert E. Rowe, Samuel Untermyer, Harlan F. Stone, George W. Wingate, John R. Delafield, Ormsby McHarg, George Gordon Battle, Gordon Auchincloss, and Ernest H. Cardozo. In case the two Justices are not nominated by all the three major political parties it is the intention of the Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee to start an independent campaign.

FOR WHITTLE FOR CONGRESS

Republicans Indorse Park Commissioner of the Bronx.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District in the Park Republican Club at Fordham Road and Third Avenue last night, Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, was indorsed for the nomination for Congressman in the Twenty-third Congress District. The Twenty-third District takes in all of the Bronx and part of the Washington Heights section in Manhattan.

The indorsement last night was the first move of the Republicans in the Bronx toward selecting a Congressional candidate but party leaders asserted last night that other districts would fall in line and indorse Whittle.

FIGHTING CUT-RATE TICKETS

Theatre Managers to Sign an Agreement to Enforce Their Protest.

A second meeting of the theatre managers of New York was held in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon to discuss further the abuses that have crept into the selling of tickets. As outlined in Wednesday's TIMES the managers are endeavoring to devise means of eliminating the indiscriminate issuing of passes, the charging of exorbitant premiums by hotel and other agencies, and the selling of out-rate tickets to the less popular attractions.

The committee appointed at the first meeting last week, consisting of Mark Klaw, Sam Harris, and Edgar Selwyn, reported to the meeting, which was attended by representatives of every first-class theatre in the city, and the various phases of the problem were exhaustively discussed.

The committee was finally instructed to consult the counsel of the association and have an agreement drawn up in legal form embodying the various points under discussion. This agreement will define the rights of the managers in the disposal of tickets and will prescribe certain penalties for infractions of the rules in order to make it binding. Another meeting will be called at an early date at which the agreement will be submitted for the signature of the managers.

WOMEN MAKE VOTES FAST.

Twenty-five Tammany Men Pledged by One Auto Party.

"Will you all vote for us next November?" asked members of the Woman Suffrage Party of a band of twenty-five men sitting in front of the Democratic club house of the Eighteenth Assembly District, on East Fifty-eighth Street, last evening.

"Sure!" came the response in hearty tones.

Then the automobile from which the women had been speaking rolled slowly away, Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota bugling gayly: "How Can I Bear to Leave Thee?" while the men cheered.

Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Mrs. Mabel Russell, Miss Eleanor Garrison, and Miss Bower, who is a ranch owner in South Dakota, were making campaign speeches in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Assembly districts. Their plan was to speak on the corners nearest the club houses of both Democrats and Republicans, first calling personally with suffrage literature and asking the men to attend the meetings.

There were more cheers and more men at East Seventy-ninth Street, in the Twentieth Assembly District, where the men came in crowds to the meeting on the corner and accepted suffrage literature with as much alacrity as a small boy would an ice cream cone. All the meetings were great successes.

MISS GILDER HELPS CAMPAIGN OF ANTIS

Opposes Suffrage Because a "Woman Cannot Be a Mother and a Politician, Too."

SEES HOME LIFE RUINED

Believes Vote Would Make Many of Her Sex Ward Heelers and Political Bosses.

Miss Janet Gilder, founder of "The Critic" and sister of the late Richard Watson Gilder, who was editor of the Century Magazine, has come out in a long statement opposing the ballot for women.

"Give woman everything she wants," says Miss Gilder, "but not the ballot."

The document is issued by the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which Mrs. E. Yarde Breeze is President, and whose three Vice Presidents are Mrs. T. J. Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart, widow of the ex-Vice President of the United States, and Mrs. John R. Emery. The New Jersey organization is said to have a membership of 30,000.

Miss Gilder has been in the anti-suffrage ranks for many years. At the time of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, when there was great activity among both suffragists and anti-suffragists in New York, Miss Gilder was numbered among the forces opposing the franchise for women.

When Miss Joan Sawyer, the dancer, started off last Spring, for a transcontinental automobile trip, carrying suffrage banners and holding an open-air suffrage meeting in Times Square, with prominent suffragists of the city to give her a farewell, Miss Gilder was present and it might have been thought that she was a suffragists by those who did not know her. But Miss Gilder was present in body and not in spirit. She was Miss Sawyer's manager at that time and assisted her at the meeting only in her business capacity.

Miss Gilder gives as her reason for keeping the ballot from woman that "she cannot be a mother and a politician, too."

"It seems to me," says Miss Gilder, "that it is a bigger feather in a woman's cap—a brighter jewel in her crown—to be the mother of a George Washington than to be a member of Congress from the 32d District."

"There will be no home life," she says, "if the father and mother are both at the primary or at the convention. We shall have women 'heelers' and women 'bosses.' There will be 'girls' of the Fourth Ward (when it comes to New York) as well as the 'boys.'"

Miss Gilder believes in the mental equality of the sexes, but not in the physical. The ballot cannot help woman, she says, but it can hurt her. She thinks it is a simple piece of paper, and it is home—one that can go off in her own hands and work mischief that she little dreams of."

Here are a few other graphic sentences of Miss Gilder's. Speaking of politics, she says:

"It is bad enough for men—so bad that some of the best of them keep out of it; it would be worse for women.

"By dropping their ballot in the box they (women) believe that they can set in motion the machinery of an earthly paradise. If wish I could think so. It is my opinion that it would let loose the wheels of purgatory.

"Will women always be fair to women? That is a serious question. They may be on some points, but the question of chivalry never comes into consideration between women. It does between men and women, and the latter profit by it."

ANTIS WARN FAIR OFFICER.

Threaten Secretary Pearson, Who Won't Give Them a Tent.

William E. Pearson, Secretary of the Tompkins County Fair at Ithaca, is threatened by the anti-suffragists with being reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Albany if he does not immediately give the members of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage space for a tent or booth at the fair to distribute anti-suffrage literature. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the association, yesterday in New York made public the letter to be sent to Mr. Pearson.

It is a long one, and states that the anti-suffragists have learned from newspaper reports that the suffragists have objected to space being granted to the antis.

"We also learn," says the letter, "from Miss Clara Markeson, one of the representatives of this association, who called upon you regarding the matter, that you made no satisfactory answer, and when she wrote you, you did not even reply to her letter."

The letter goes on to make a formal demand for space at the fair, saying that as the question of woman suffrage is an issue to come before the voters of the State in the Fall, they should hear both sides of the question.

"We ask you for an immediate favorable reply," says the letter threateningly, in conclusion, "and should you maintain your attitude in opposition to the acceptance of this application, we shall take the matter up at once with the Commissioner of Agriculture at Almany. We have no fear of the final outcome, especially in view of the fact that the anti-suffragists number among their strongest supporters Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson, George W. Wickersham, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Charles S. Fairchild, and many others prominent in both State and national political and business life."

Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie.

Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie, daughter of Thomas Stokes, Vice President of the Onward Construction Company, living at the Hotel Ansonia, died on Sunday at her Summer home at Forest Lodge, Stamford, Conn. Her husband is a real estate dealer and lawyer, with offices at 52 William Street, and is a son of Major General George L. Gillespie, U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie made their home at 8 West Fifty-third Street, and were married in 1907. Mrs. Gillespie was a sister of Mrs. Jules J. Vatable of 11 East Forty-ninth Street.

Louis Biel.

Louis Biel of 509 West 140th Street, a Vice President and head of the United Cigar Stores Real Estate Department, died early yesterday morning in a hospital in Toledo, Ohio, in his forty-ninth year. He arrived there on last Tuesday, and was taken ill with pneumonia the same day. Mr. Biel was born in Austria, and came to this country thirty years ago. He became a cigar maker, then a manufacturer, and in 1903 joined George J. Whelan in founding the United Cigar Stores. His widow and four children survive him.

A. F. Leonhardt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 23.—A. F. Leonhardt, formerly President of the New Orleans Board of Trade, and until recently Postmaster here, died suddenly today in Denver. He was 54 years old.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

MISS CLEMENTINA FURNISS.

Wealthy New York Woman Dies at Edgecombe, Her Lenox Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 23.—Miss Clementina Furniss of 280 Madison Avenue, New York, died suddenly tonight at Edgecombe, her country place, of an attack of gall stones. She had been ill for a week. Mrs. John R. Zimmerman, with whom she lived, was with her sister. Miss Furniss and her sister, the late Miss Sophia R. C. Furniss, bought the Edgecombe property about thirty years ago. They had been in Lenox nearly every season since, and had been leading entertainers.

Miss Furniss was a patron of many Berkshire institutions and churches. She was about 80 years of age. She inherited a vast fortune from her father, and the three Furniss sisters are said to have at one time divided $50,000,000.

The funeral will be held in Lenox, and the body taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for burial.

The Rev. Albert J. Lyman.

The Rev. Albert J. Lyman, rector of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn for nearly forty years, died on Sunday in South Norwalk, Conn., in his seventy-first year. He was born in Williston, Vt., and was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1868. Amherst College gave him the degree of D. D. in 1891. In 1870 Dr. Lyman became a Congregationalist minister and was appointed rector of a church in Milford, Conn., from which he accepted a call to his late charge. He was President of the Council of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences from 1890 until 1904. Dr. Lyman was the author of many essays and pamphlets on religious subjects.

Dr. Deborah S. Drury Dies at 91.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 23.—Dr. Deborah Smith Drury, one of the first women in the United States admitted to the practice of medicine and an associate of Lucy Stone Blackwell in the Equal Suffrage movement, died here today. She was in her 92d year.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA ROLLINS, a member of an old Quaker family of Philadelphia, died yesterday at the Flushing Hospital, aged 90 years. For the last ten years she lived at 282 Broadway, Flushing.

Mrs. GRACE DOBBINS MURRAY, who for several years was a teacher in the New York public schools is dead at her home, 39 Seward Street, Oneida, N. Y. She was the wife of Valentine Murray and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dobbins of 80 Delaware Street, Flushing, L. I.

HENRY PETERSEN, a Sandy Hook pilot for many years, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday at Malden Lane and Front Street, in his sixty-first year. He was an active member of the New York Association of Sandy Hook Pilots since 1883. His widow and three children survive him.

Mrs. EMILY B. HALL, wife of Thomas J. Hall, and for many years a teacher in the Five Points House of Industry and the Brooklyn public schools, died on Sunday at her home, 331 Halsey Street, in her sixty-eighth year. She was born in Nantucket, Mass., and at the time of her death was a clerk in Public School 80 of Brooklyn. In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son and daughter.

Mrs. PAULINE BUECHLER, wife of Dr. Harry Buechler, dropped dead yesterday in the bathroom of their home at 500 High Street, Orange, N. J. Mrs. Buechler, who was 39 years old, had suffered for several years from heart disease.

HENRY ERASTUS DUNCAN, proprietor of the Giant Coaster Hotel in West Tenth Street, Coney Island, died in the Sunshine Sanitarium late last Saturday from typhoid fever. Mr. Duncan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, fifty-one years ago, and at different times was the owner of hotels at Miami, Fla., Newburgh, N. Y., and at Rutherford, N. J. He was a member of the New York Lodge of Elks, the Masons, and the Loyal Order of the Moose. He left a widow and two sons.

DANIEL JOSEPH REILLY, 61 years old, employed by the Franklin Safe Deposit Company, and son of the late Daniel Reilly, who was a prominent dry goods merchant of Brooklyn, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Saturday. Mr. Reilly lived at 175 Van Brunt Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow, three sons and four daughters.

KATE ELIZABETH HENDRICKSON, for thirty years a teacher in Public School 15, Manhattan, and later the Assistant Principal of the primary department of that school, is dead at her home, 85½ Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

ABRAHAM FIRETAG, 83 years old, a retired merchant, and real estate operator of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 35 Prospect Park Southwest, from diabetes. He was a native of Prussia, Germany, and a member of the B'Nai Brith and of the Free Sons of Israel.

JOHN HENRY SPLINT, a retired tea merchant of Manhattan, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 191 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. He was 73 years of age, and left a widow.

SAMUEL HIGBIE, brother of the late Senator Richard Higbie, and a prominent resident of West Islip, died in the Southside Hospital in Bayonne, L. I., on Sunday. Mr. Higbie was 86 years old, a bachelor, and an exponent of good roads. He was a member of Babylon Lodge, No. 793, F. and A. M.

Mrs. SADIE BLANCHE FOX GUIDER, wife of Joseph A. Guider, a well-known contractor and builder of South Brooklyn, and a former Assemblyman from the Eleventh Assembly District, died on Saturday at her residence, 678 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 37 years.

JOHN T. D

KILLS PLAN TO STOP JURY DUTY DODGING

Constitutional Convention Rejects Amendment Urged by Judges of the State.

QUIGG BAITS THE LEADERS

Fears Presence of "Invisible Government" and Forces a Change in the Judiciary Article.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—All political exemptions from jury duty will remain in the statutes, so far as the Constitutional Convention is concerned. In the final debate on the judiciary article this section was defeated today by a decisive vote:

Section 29—No person qualified to serve as a juror shall be exempt for jury duty except a person actually employed in the service of the State or of a civil division thereof or of the United States, a soldier or sailor of the United States Army or Navy, a member of the National Guard of the State or a volunteer fireman now serving as such or heretofore honorably discharged, a practicing physician or surgeon, and such other persons as the Judges and Justices authorized to make the civil practice rules may by such rules provide.

Almet R. Latson, a Brooklyn Republican, moved that the section be stricken from the draft of the proposed new Constitution. He took exception to the phrase "now serving as such or heretofore honorably discharged," and said that this would bar future members of the National Guard from exemption from jury service.

"Recruiting will be hard enough anyhow," said Mr. Latson. "I think we should recognize the patriotism and devotion to duty of our National Guardsmen by keeping them in the exempt class."

Taking issue with Mr. Latson, L. E. Quigg said:

"This would leave all the present exemptions coupled with power for the Legislature to add others as the Legislature undoubtedly would."

William Barnes also opposed Mr. Latson.

"A little more courage," he said, "a little more readiness to do once in a while something that may not be popular will be more likely to gain popular support for what we are doing here than this constant bending of knees to every conceivable demand that is made upon us."

Ex-Justice Clearwater of Ulster also vigorously opposed the Latson amendment.

"The extent to which exemptions from jury duty has been carried is a scandal," he exclaimed. "Only one man out of 117 in the State serves on juries now. The administration of justice is the most important of all our temporal affairs, and it calls for juries of intelligence. If you continue to exempt the most capable men in the commonwealth from jury duty as you are doing now, how can you expect the courts to discharge their difficult functions in a manner that will command public confidence."

Majority Leader Wickersham said that the Legislature should deal with jury exemptions, and that undoubtedly the Judiciary Committee would have taken that view had it not been for the fact that many of the Supreme Court Justices had urged action by the convention.

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien made a speech pleading that the present exemptions be retained. A viva voce vote taken on the Latson amendment showed that a large majority of the delegates present were of his way of thinking.

The convention finished its debate on the judiciary article today. There were two lively fights. One occurred over the section providing County Judges in counties of more than 75,000 population from practicing law. Under the present Constitution County Judges in any county with less than 120,000 population may engage in private practice. Ex-Judge Ledyard P. Hale of St. Lawrence moved that this provision be continued in the new Constitution. His amendment won, 55 to 23.

Mr. Wickersham told the convention that many complaints had reached him about clients who retained County Judges because of the influence they wielded in other courts. About thirty counties are affected.

The other contest occurred over the proposal that all Commissioners of Jurors be appointed by the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court. Under the present system they are elected in some counties. Mr. Quigg made a bitter attack on the proposal.

"These Commissioners should be elected and not made patronage plums for the Appellate Division," said Mr. Quigg. "I am opposed to converting these courts into dispensers of patronage. The Commissioners of Jurors should not be appointed by the courts any more than Sheriffs, County Clerks, and Registrars.

"I remember when the office of Commissioner of Jurors was first established. De Lancey Nicoll was District Attorney, and had tried the case of Jacob Sharp in connection with the Broadway Cable Road. So much time was taken in selecting the jury that the Judges wrote a statute providing for a special Commissioner of Jurors. The Legislature, however, was Republican and did not want to give Tammany the job, so invisible government ordained that the office should not go to Tammany.

"Now, of course, we know that invisible government is dead, because we all read the obituary notices six years ago. We all read how Governor Hughes went up and down the State in pursuit of invisible government and finally caught up with the monster and with his excalibur that had been given him by the Merlin of public approval and idolatry, he smote the beggar, hip and thigh, and that was the end of invisible government—maybe.

"Now, I am not superstitious, but I have seen something right here in this chamber, and I hope I shall not see it again. I hope I shall not have the confusion again which suggests to my mind that perhaps invisible government has not been killed yet, for if I didn't see his form and flesh I am certain that last week I saw the image of him."

"May I ask what mirror the gentleman was looking in?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

"I will tell you," said Mr. Quigg. "It was so exact a figure that if anybody had asked me the question that Bernardo asked of Horatio when the ghost of Hamlet's father appeared on the platform at Elsinore: 'Is it not like the King?' I would have been compelled to answer, 'Like, Horatio, most like. It harrows me with fear and wonder.'

"It was in the days of invisible government that this function was conferred of appointing these Commissioners of Jurors, and all of us Republicans know, simply to keep the office out of the hands of Tammany Hall in New York City. We may justify that as Republicans may but are we going to apply it all over the State?

"Invisible government did not want Tammany to have it, so what happened? Invisible government had agreed that a certain gentleman should be nominated for the Court of Appeals at about this time and so the Judges who were interested in the nomination of this gentleman, (the late John Clinton Gray,) for the Court of Appeals, agreed among themselves for the appointment of his brother as Commissioner of Jurors in New York and then invisible government got all the places under him and they are there yet. That gentleman died. Invisible government presented its suggestion to the court, the court adopted it, there is no term of office, and he has been holding office ever since. Is that the way to conduct a place of this kind and are you going to extend it all through the State and have all the places appointed by the Judges?"

After Mr. Quigg had spoken the section was amended so as to make it permissible, instead of mandatory, on the Legislature to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Jurors.

Under Section 22 of the judiciary article which was approved this afternoon, the Legislature is empowered to establish Children's Courts and Domestic Relations Courts as separate and independent tribunals, and to confer such equity jurisdiction upon them "as may be necessary for the correction, protection, guardianship and disposition of delinquent, neglected or dependent minors, and for the punishment and correction of adults responsible for or contributing to such delinquency, neglect, or dependency, and of all persons legally chargeable with the support of a wife or children who abandon or neglect to support either. In the exercise of such jurisdiction such courts may hear and determine such causes, with or without a jury, except those involving a felony."

At the night session of the convention a motion by Mr. Latson was adopted to reconsider the vote which indorsed Section 22 of the judiciary article, abolishing the County Courts in Kings, Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond, and transferring their civil jurisdiction to the City Court.

Mr. Latson, after his motion had prevailed, offered an amendment which would have conferred equity powers equal to those exercised by the Supreme Court on the City Court. Mr. Root took the floor at once.

"It requires constant watchfulness," he said, "to preserve the courts of small jurisdiction for the trial of causes of the poor—the men of small means and small business. Their causes are more important to them than the great causes which attract notice from the newspapers are to the interested parties. It never fails when the jurisdiction of a court is enlarged, that the Judges who ask for this enlargement give their attention to the big cases to the exclusion and neglect of the small. It is, in my opinion, a mistake to yield to the ambition of the Judges."

Louis Marshall also opposed the amendment.

"No one would be more surprised at this amendment than the Judges concerned," he said. "If you ask the City Court Judges of New York if they are fit to try equity cases they will tell you they are not, and if they do not say so I will say it for them."

Alfred G. Reeves, District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, and ex-District Attorney Winslow of Westchester spoke in favor of vesting in the enlarged city court at least what equity powers the County Courts possess. Finally an amendment offered by Philip Frank of Queens was accepted as a substitute for the Latson amendment. Under this amendment the new City Court would have added to its present powers as much jurisdiction in civil actions as is now exercised by County Courts.

The entire Judiciary article then was advanced to the order of third reading.

DISSECTS HOME RULE PLAN.

Citizens' Union Urges Amendments to the Revised Proposal.

Each delegate to the Constitutional Convention will receive today a letter from the Citizens' Union asserting that, in the opinion of the Union, the amended home rule proposal of the Cities Committee, if two important amendments are made, will give to the cities that measure of home rule which they demand. One of these amendments would eliminate the provision that subjects charters and important charter amendments to nullification by the Legislature. The other would provide that the City of New York should have control over the government of the counties within its borders. The letter in part follows:

"The Charter is the local constitution of the city; it should be adopted by the people of the city, just as the Constitution of the State is adopted by the people of the State; and any substantial change in the framework of the city government upon which there is any difference of opinion should be submitted to the people of the city for their approval.

"The requirement that a local measure of this kind shall be submitted to the Legislature for its approval is a denial of the right of local self-government and is inconsistent with the sound principle underlying the prohibition against special legislation, regarding local affairs. The same reasons which should prevent the Legislature from passing special laws dealing with purely local matters operate equally to prevent it from passing on them by way of veto."

CALL PLEDGES BROKEN.

Short Ballot Advocates Confront Delegates from Kings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Friends of Controller Travis have announced that all of the fourteen Brooklyn delegates to the Constitutional Convention are opposed to the short ballot proposal which will come before the convention this week. This statement caused the Short Ballot Association, the Citizens Constitutional Convention Committee, and the Citizens Union to join in a statement tonight, which asserted that one hundred of the 168 delegates to the convention before election pledged themselves to the short ballot reform.

Of the Brooklyn delegates, thirteen are included in this number. They wrote to the Short Ballot Association and the statement made public tonight gives quotations from their communications which show that at the time they were unqualifiedly in favor of the Short Ballot.

William Berri, Editor of the Brooklyn Standard Union and a Republican delegate at large wrote:

"You may not be aware that I was a member of the Resolutions Committee at the unofficial Republican convention held at Saratoga. I am pledged to support the Short Ballot plank in the platform there adopted, which I shall endeavor to do to the best of my ability, if elected."

Jacob Brenner of Brooklyn, also a delegate at large to the convention, wrote: "I am in favor of the short ballot."

Meier Steinbrink, Edward M. Doughty, William F. Mathewson, Floyd J. Adams, Isidor Buxbaum, William P. Bannister, Joseph Linde, R. E. Weber, Isaac Sargent, Alfred G. Reeves, and William R. Bayes are other Brooklyn delegates quoted in favor of the short ballot.

FIRE RUMORS SCARE WOMEN

Try to Rush Police Lines to Save Husbands at Standard Oil Blaze.

More than fifty policemen under Sergeant Robert Woods of Hunters Point had a strenuous time yesterday afternoon keeping back women of the Laurel Hill region of Long Island City, who wanted to break through the police lines and rescue their husbands and men friends from the works of the Standard Oil Company, where there was a fire. The fire, which started from a kettle boiling over in a refining room, threatened the plant, but the fireboat Abram S. Hewitt, four tugs of the Standard Oil Company, and companies from all of Long Island City and Greenpoint prevented its spread. The damage was about $5,000.

It was learned later that the excitement among the women was caused by a report that the plant had been attacked by belligerents from Europe and that the workmen were to be killed or taken prisoners.

REVENUE MEN CONFER HERE.

200 Delegates to Discuss Merit of Civil Service.

The sixth annual convention of the Internal Revenue Association was begun yesterday in the Assembly Room of the Park Avenue Hotel. Richard Powers of Chicago was the Chairman, and nearly 200 delegates from all parts of the United States were welcomed by Congressman John J. Fitzgerald and Collector Mark Eisner of the Third New York District and a committee consisting of Collectors Henry P. Keith, John Lowe, Jr., Roscoe Irwin, and Charles V. Duffy.

One of the principal topics of the session will be a discussion of the value of the Revenue men coming under the Civil Service laws. Theirs is the only branch of Government work not under Civil Service.

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DIRECT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS POPULAR

Industrial Commission Reports on New Workmen's Compensation Law.

EXPECT TO SAVE $100,000

Employer and Employe Sign Agreement in 90 Per Cent. of Accident Cases Reported.

The State Industrial Commission has found after four months of trial that the direct settlement of workmen's compensation has proved a wise step. The number of claims which are settled by agreement greatly outnumber those which have to be heard by the Commissioners in charge of compensation, and the percentage is steadily increasing.

Formerly every claim had to be heard in detail. Now the employer and employe sign an agreement which is on its face in accordance with the law and is used in fixing a settlement. There is a falling off in the number of accidents reported, but this discrepancy is said to be vanishing as employers and workers become familiar with the working of the new law.

The direct settlement provision was bitterly fought on its passage in Albany last Winter. The casualty insurance companies were avowedly anxious to have it, and it was in connection with its passage that charges of bribery were made by Assemblymen John Leo Sullivan of Chautauqua and Hamilton Fish of Putnam. It was the contention of the opponents of the measure that it would enable insurance adjusters to bulldoze injured workmen into accepting less than their due under the law.

Second Deputy Commissioner W. C. Archer, in direct charge of the settlement of claims, said yesterday it was too early to tell by a comparison whether the general average of the size of claims was less than before direct settlement went into effect.

How the New Law Works.

The following statement of the working of the new law was prepared for THE TIMES by Mr. Archer and approved by John Mitchell, Chairman of the Industrial Commission:

"The new Industrial Commission which superseded the State Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Department of Labor on June 1 finds itself after two months in command of the situation but with its hands full of work. The amalgamation of the two big departments into what is the largest department of the State Government is a big task from whatever viewpoint it is considered, and especially a big problem in organization. Aside from this there was a new workmen's compensation law with its attendant problems effective April 1.

"The commission upon assuming its duties made temporary the organization of various departments as it found them and slowly has been effecting a permanent organization looking to the elimination of duplicate work and to a money saving from a budgetary standpoint. Branch offices of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau in the lower Manhattan district, in the Bronx, and at Poughkeepsie have been abolished, the work thereof being assigned to other offices. In various cities one office is made to accommodate the employes of various departments who hitherto have occupied separate offices.

"The commission has determined to effect a general saving in expenditures and has set itself determinedly to this task. For instance, the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation hopes to save for the ensuing fiscal year approximately $100,000 of the present legislative allowance.

Idea Is New to This State.

"While the industrial commission idea is new to New York State, there is evidence already that it will meet with a large measure of approval. In short, it is an attempt to make government an instrument of immediate and effective usefulness by bidding citizens to participate in the government of their State wherever it touches them.

"It must be admitted that because of the vast functions which State Governments have assumed within the last few years, many employers and other citizens have felt somewhat alien to their own Government, and because of this they have been out of touch with it. But if employers and workmen are asked to lend a hand in framing rules and regulations for their governance in matters industrial, they will have opportunity to present in a practical way their own ideas with a reasonable expectation of seeing them realized.

"Suppose, for instance, the commission desires to frame rules governing safety devices for hazardous machinery. There will be called together a committee composed of manufacturers of machines, owners of industries wherein they are used, and practical operators or machinists, and such committee will be asked to prepare a draft of rules or specifications. Experience has taught that rules so framed will be such as the commission may adopt and promulgate as rules of the department; for they will not only meet the situation, but will possess that degree of practicability and flexibility which will render obedience comparatively easy. They will be so reasonable as to command obedience.

Will Take Time to Develop.

"It should be appreciated, however, that with functions so vast, powers so various, and duties so numerous, it will take time for the commission to develop the plans in the minds of the lawmakers in framing the law creating the department. It is impossible to make abrupt changes in large State departments carrying day by day the full burden of duties arising from the activities of the largest industrial State in the Union.

"The new workmen's compensation law under which employers, in accordance with the schedule of benefits, may make direct agreements with their workmen for compensation, has not been in operation long enough fully to develop a normal experience and thus give a basis for accurate and useful comparison with the former law. It may be said, however, that the number of accidents reported is on a par with experience developed under the first compensation laws.

"Fully 90 per cent of compensatable cases arising under the new law have already developed into claims and agreements, and the relative percentage is increasing day by day. The first two months under the new law showed a falling off in cases. This is attributable to the general lack of understanding of the terms of the new law, the time required by insurance companies to reorganize to meet the new situation, and the time required to make and distribute the required forms and to become acquainted with them. But the last two months have seen the very reverse of such condition, and the gain has been so rapid as to bring the aggregate up to 90 per cent., as mentioned above, and to indicate an early approach to a fully normal condition as measured by the experience of the last year.

Bureau is Up to Date.

"The bureau has about cleared its books of all cases arising before April 1, i. e., under the old law, except those which because of continuing disability must reappear from time to time on the calendar until recovery can guide a final disposition. Death benefits and benefits arising out of the more serious cases, such as amputations, &c., will run on, some of them for years and some of them during the lifetime of beneficiaries.

"In handling its claims this bureau, in spite of the disadvantage of the vacation period, is up to date with its work and few complaints are heard.

"The State insurance fund enters upon its second year with a substantial increase in the amount of business done and with a splendid demonstration of its ability to retain its first year's business. This is a splendid showing, especially in the face of its being compelled to do business without solicitation and with no other means than through correspondence to explain away the many misrepresentations made by those whose personal interest would desire to embarrass it.

"Notwithstanding its initial lower rates it has been able further to reduce its rates and at the same time to give back to its contributing employers substantial refunders through rate reductions."

State Insurance Fund.

The following table shows the present condition of the State Insurance Fund:

ASSETS.

Cash at close of business	$40,983.49
Investments	1,009,805.58
Policy holders' account	44,790.30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dividends	$146,635.91
Losses paid to date	176,312.27
Miscellaneous	8,143.38
Total	$1,426,671.53
New business premiums written	$857,289.66
Renewal premiums written	538,277.11
Miscellaneous income	30,104.76
Total	$1,426,671.53

Mr. Archer said that not only did the direct settlement make possible a saving of upward of $100,000, but that it enabled the commission to keep within 1,000 cases of the calendar, the minimum possible under the two weeks' injury clause, whereas under the old law, by which the commission heard every claim, the calendar was generally about 6,000 cases behind. Under the new law the Commissioners hear only claims where the employer and employe are unable to agree upon a settlement.

NO BROOKLYN SLATE YET.

Cropsey Wants Straight Republican Ticket—O'Loughlin Shocked.

The Republican slate makers in Brooklyn struck another snag yesterday when District Attorney Cropsey said he would run only on a straight Republican ticket. The intention had been to renominate Register Edward T. O'Loughlin, an Independence Leaguer. County Leader Jacob A. Livingston and Bridge Commissioner Kracke saw Mr. Cropsey and then talked with the Register. Then they went back to Republican headquarters at 192 Montague Street, and reported to the Executive Committee. The committee adjourned, and later in the week will take up the business of slate-making again. After the meeting Mr. Livingston said:

"No determination has been made by the Republican party as to the course to be pursued at the coming election, either as to the policy or to the candidates. Today information was conveyed to our organization that Mr. O'Loughlin's efforts to combine with our organization had a condition attached to it; namely, that his friends would insist upon the indorsement of one Democratic candidate for County Judge. This is a situation which needs time for reflection. It is to be assumed that the Republican organization would refrain from doing anything that might interfere with the success of our Republican candidates."

Register O'Loughlin said:

"The action indicated in this statement by the county leader that the party which indorsed me for two successive elections and whom our organization twice helped to victory now intends to ignore my candidacy comes as a distinct shock to me; and if the Republican leaders in their conference decide to doom me so far as their party is concerned, I shall run as a candidate on the Independence League ticket and make the best fight before the people that I know how."

COLUMBUS CARAVEL HALTED

Santa Maria, Here from Chicago, Too Weak to Go to Pacific.

According to experts who examined the hull yesterday, the caravel Santa Maria, replica of the ship which carried Columbus on his voyage of discovery in 1492, now lying at the foot of West 130th Street, is so weak in her timbers that she will not be able to make the voyage to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The caravel left Chicago in the fall of 1913 in company with her sister ships, the Niña and the Pinta, to go through the great lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic and then by the Panama Canal to the Pacific Ocean, stopping for a few days on the way at the principal cities.

They got caught in the ice in the Winter, and the Pinta and the Niña were so severely damaged that they were sent back last Summer to their original anchorage in the Jackson Park lagoon in Chicago. The Santa Maria arrived here early in July. It was hoped she might be fixed up to be towed to Colon and reach San Francisco before the closing of the Exposition.

The three vessels were presented to the United States by the Spanish Government in 1893 after the close of the Chicago Fair and were left so long unattended that they started leaking and finally sank in the mud of the Jackson Park lagoon. A moving-picture concern paid to have them raised, and in return was allowed to use them for taking pictures. It would cost $18,000 to make the Santa Maria seaworthy, according to Captain Charles S. Stephenson, a former Harvard coach, who is in charge of the caravel.

INVESTIGATE LICENSE GRAFT

Justice Shearn Sends Candy Stand Case to District Attorney.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday recommended to the attention of the District Attorney for action by the Grand Jury an allegation that Haim J. Candiotte had paid $20 to an Inspector of the Bureau of Licenses before he could get a license for a candy and soda water stand.

Candiotte had gone to court for an order requiring Commissioner of Licenses Bell to issue a license, the Commissioner having taken it up upon hearing that money had been paid.

Alexander Frank, an Inspector in the Commissioner of Accounts office, swore that Candiotte had admitted paying for the license, but when the case came before the court Candiotte made affidavit that the words had been put into his mouth at a meeting before the Commissioner of Accounts.

Justice Shearn recommended that a License Bureau Inspector not named in the papers be prosecuted.

WARNS WIDOWS OF FRAUD.

Child Welfare Board Will Number All Application Papers.

Offices in the basement of the City Hall were prepared yesterday for the use of the members of the recently appointed Board of Child Welfare of the City of New York. Branch offices will be opened in the other boroughs as follows: Berger Building, Arthur and Tremont Streets, the Bronx; Town Hall, Flushing, Queens; Borough Hall, Richmond, and 327 Schermerhorn Street and Eagle Building, 1,022 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

It was said yesterday that the board has already received information that certain persons are soliciting poyments from widows on the plea that for such sums they will obtain the necessary papers entitling them to allowances under the new law. A statement issued by the board said:

"The board would emphatically warn all women against making such payments to any one and to make report of any such solicitation to the Board of Child Welfare. They are wholly unnecessary. Further, the application blanks that are to be used will be serially numbered and will not be distributed to any one save by members of the Child Welfare Board, who will be personally responsible for all such distribution."

Platt and Taylor for Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Westchester Democratic County Committee today selected County Judge William P. Platt of White Plains and ex-State Senator John C. R. Taylor of Middletown, Orange County, as its candidates for the two new Supreme Court Justiceships in the Ninth Judicial District.

NATIONAL BANKS CAN GET BRANCHES

Proposed Merger of the Chatham & Phenix National with the Century Shows Way.

CONTROLLER INDORSES PLAN

State Institution May Take Out a Federal Charter and Also Retain Its Sub-Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, has had correspondence regarding a proposal to merge the Chatham & Phenix National Bank of New York with the Century Bank, a State institution, which shows there is no legal obstacle to a State institution with branches coming into the national banking system and bringing its branches with it. The correspondence is particularly interesting to bankers because it points a way by which national banks desiring branches, which they are forbidden to form in their national capacity, may obtain them by merging with a State bank having the branches, which would then enter the system.

It is understood that the ownerships of the Chatham & Phenix and the Century banks are largely the same. For some time there has been a movement on foot to effect a formal merger of the two institutions. Officers of the banks feared, however, that the Century Bank's branches would have to be eliminated before it could become a national bank, or that the Chatham & Phenix would have to denationalize, so that the merger could be effected without losing the branches.

Mr. Williams in his reply informed the bank officers that neither of these alternatives was necessary. As the law was explained this afternon at the Treasury Department, the merger, with the retention of the branches in the national system, could be brought about in two days. Either the Chatham & Phenix could liquidate and have its business taken over by the Century Bank as a State institution, after which the Century with its branches could nationalize, or the Century could nationalize first, bringing its branches with it, and the Chatham & Phenix could then liquidate and the Century with its branches could take over the business.

The law on the subject is set forth in Section 5,155 of the revised statutes as follows:

It shall be lawful for any bank or banking association organized under State laws, and having branches, the capital being joint and assigned to and used by the mother bank and branches in definite proportion, to become a national banking association in conformity with existing laws and to retain its branches, or such one or more of them as it may elect to retain; the amount of the circulation redeemable at the mother bank and each branch to be regulated by the amount of capital assigned to and used by each.

The Treasury Department is not informed of the final decision of the two New York banks.

Harden L. Crawford, President of the Century Bank, said last night that the question of a merger between the Chatham & Phenix National Bank and the Century Bank had been under consideration by the directorates of the two banks for a long time, but that no plan of action had been decided on. Official advices from Washington explaining the various legal technicalities involved, he said, had not yet been received.

"We have discussed the question of a merger from every angle," said Mr. Crawford, "but I am not in a position now to say what course seems most desirable. There may be an announcement to make in a few days."

The report current in Wall Street for several months was that the Chatham & Phenix National, of which Louis G. Kaufman is President, would quit the field of national banks and become a State bank and take over the Century. Mr. Kaufman is also connected with the Century as Chairman of the Executive Committee. He took occasion several times to deny the report that his institution would leave the national bank field.

It now appears, from yesterday's advices from Washington, that a merger with the Century could be effected through the establishment of a new national bank. This course, it is understood, has received favorable consideration. It was thought, however, that the national bank laws forbade such a step. Under the law a national bank can not have domestic branches, and the Century Bank has eleven branches. It was pointed out that the law could be technically complied with in the acquisition of branches by a prior liquidation.

If a merger of the Chatham & Phenix and the Century banks is effected, either as a State bank or as a national bank, the joint institution will be in the forefront of the banks of this city. The Century only last month took over the Security Bank and its seven branches and increased its capital. The capital and surplus of the Century Bank, as of July 24, was $2,275,765, and the deposits amounted to $23,316,336. The Chatham & Phenix on June 23 reported a capital and surplus of $3,600,000 and deposits of $30,856,171.

President Kaufman of the Chatham & Phenix could not be reached last night.

CLUBBED, NOW IN HOSPITAL.

Boy Prisoner in Cell Fifteen Hours Without Food or Doctor.

George Clinton, 17 years old, of 215 East Forty-third Street, was in such a bruised and battered condition when brought into the Long Island City Police Court yesterday that Magistrate Miller called an ambulance surgeon. The boy asserted he was clubbed by Policeman Otto Boelson of the Hunters Point precinct, after he had submitted to arrest.

When Dr. Barry arrived from St. John's Hospital he stripped Clinton and examined him in the presence of Magistrate Miller. He said the boy had abrasions of the left side of the head, contusions of the back, left shoulder blade, left arm and left leg. The boy was weak from hunger, as he had been in a cell at the Hunters Point station without food for fifteen hours.

Clinton was charged with attempting to break open a pigeon coop on the roof of Herbert Zimmer's produce store at 112 Front Street, Long Island City. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $500 bail. Dr. Berry took the boy to the hospital a prisoner.

Boelson said he had been forced to strike the boy in making the arrest. He said young Clinton was hiding on the roof when he was caught. The policeman fired three shots from his revolver at Clinton's companion, who escaped.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JAMES D. O'BRIEN, manager of 63 Park Row, who formerly conducted O'Brien's Civil Service School, and afterwards O'Brien's Detective Agency, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,595 and assets consisting of 20 shares of stock of O'Brien's Detective Agency, $400; goodwill, $67; five acres at Bay Shore, L. I., value unknown, and a contract to buy five lots at Garden City, no value. The largest creditor is Lucie Butler, $10,148, on a judgment obtained on Nov. 30, 1914, on which J. Campbell Thompson was appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings. He took possession of claims for services rendered by Mr. O'Brien in preparing candidates for civil service positions under the name of O'Brien's Civil Service School. These claims aggregated $30,000, but the actual value is estimated at about $1,000. It was said that title to these claims passed to the receiver. Lucie Butler, also by the same judgment proceedings, secured a lien on the five lots under contract in Garden City, on which $1,800 had been paid. Among the other creditors are Juanita Huyler, $2,258, on judgment; Isaac Stern Estate, $558; Patrick J. Bolger, $500; Margaret O'Brien, $175 loan; John and Fred Brien, $100; Katherine Gerrity, $200; William McCluskey, $200, and Chief Publishing Company, $30. Mr. O'Brien incorporated O'Brien's Detective Agency on March 1, 1914, with capital stock of $5,000. The bankruptcy petition was not by the company, but was by Mr. O'Brien individually.

JOSEPH L. HIRSCH, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 62 East Twenty-third Street, has failed his way, has made an assignment to Samuel Shulman. He has been in business about two years. The store at 1,133 Broadway was damaged by fire on July 5 last. The petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him yesterday by these creditors: Harry Mayeran, $334; Simon Shulman, $479, and Robert Scherer, $500.

BERNARD D. PRICE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abram S. and Gussie Price, trading as Bernard D. Price, manufacturers of women's neckwear, at 137 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Sarah Leiner, $300; Isaac Price, $2,250, and Herman Price, $175. They made an assignment on Friday.

LUCY MASON TUOMEY, doing business as Lucille Mason, dressmaker, at 13 West Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,138. of which $1,500 is on a lease, and assets of $200, mirrors, carpets, and rugs, on which there is a chattel mortgage for $38.

LONDON WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 31 against the London Waist and Dress Compay, of 153 West Twenty-third Street, on a settlement with creditors at 32½ cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and 7½ cents in two notes due in four and six months. Total liabilities were $47,634.

MORRIS GREENBERG.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 18 against Morris Greenberg, jobber in dry goods, at 215 Eldridge Street. He made a settlement by paying $1,500 to the creditors, whose claims were $2,715, the money to be divided pro rata.

FLORENCE H. KLEIN, trading as F. H. Grudbery, dealer in dry goods, at 788 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,574 and assets, consisting of cash in the hands of an assignee, amount unknown, and accounts, $118.

ULRICHSEN BROTHERS, bakers, of 4,432 Third Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,429 and assets of $517, consisting of fixtures, $500, and accounts, $17.

MAX KOBRE'S BANK.—Judge Mayer has made these allowances to counsel in the case of Max Kobre's Bank; Foster & Newman, $3,000, and Carmody, Blauvelt & Kellogg, $7,000.

AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—Six creditors of the American 5 and 10 Cent Stores (corporation) of 315 Fifth Avenue have filed separate answers to the petition in bankruptcy which was filed against the company on Aug. 12, declaring that the company is solvent, and that it desires to exercise the liabilities, enabling it to pay its debts in full, and praying that the company be not declared bankrupt. The creditors are Benedict & Bodner, $596; A. J. Blen Brand Co., $633; Gentensang, $2,801; Hein, Golland & Co., $1,182; Pacific Novelty Co., $1,466, and Leo Schlesinger & Co., $760.

PHILIP BROOKSTONE, manufacturer of waists at 127 Spring Street, has made an assignment to Simon Schiff.

ROTH & CO.—Louis Roth, doing business as Roth & Co., merchant tailor at 90 Nassau Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin B. Greller.

BETTY MADROWITZ, dealer in housefurnishing goods at 200 East 121st Street, has made an assignment to George H. Rosenstein.

MADDELENA TOSCANINI, grocer of 7 Baxter Street, has made an assignment to J. Gifford McChristie. It was stated that the business was sold to her on July 23 by her son, who died two days later. On Aug. 8 she made an agreement with Carlo Molinelli to sell the store to him for $600. He paid $50 as a binder, took possession of the place, has since carried on the business, and refused to pay the balance, $550, it is alleged.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 23.—L. W. Quick, salesman, Syracuse, filed petition in bankruptcy here today, with debts of $10,229 and assets of $35. W. H. Pulver, a dry goods dealer, Oswego, also filed petition; liabilities, $27,962; assets, $20,805.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Buckner Bros. Lumber Co.; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Mississippi creditors today; liabilities, $27,000; assets, $12,000; Central Trust Co. of Illinois appointed receiver.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abrens, Henry C.—Lawyers Mortgage Co. $2,803.27
Binder, Abraham—Surburg Co. 357.77
Beall, Lillie S.—Franklin Trust Co. 29,653.92
Biedermann, Gertrude—F. Guntzer 272.10
Chesterfield Sales Co., Inc.—A. Levy 876.84
Cotton Thread Co., Inc. 149.02
Diamond, Samuel—P. Silvering 181.24
Delany, John I., administrator — Lawyers Mortgage Co. 658.40
Ettinger, Sarah—A. Robert et al. 1,923.01
Friedman, Herman — Manufacturing Piano Exchange, Inc. 237.05
Ferschman, John, and Rudolph Jostich—J. Gans 126.92
Goldberg, Gittel—Equitable Trust Co. of New York 3,427.88
Green, Ward & Webber, Inc.—American Brass and Copper Co. 238.01
Greenbaum, Hyman and Charles—Jacob Lippmann 162.58
Helm, Annie—A. Feldstein et al. 144.53
Hornell Cloak and Suit Co.—J. Gottlieb 179.52
Hausman, George—J. Kaufman et al. 170.10
Hoenninger, Emma and Arthur—Central Brewing Co. of New York 362.76
Kelman, Max—S. Oppen 1,834.22
Kromholz, Elsie—H. Cohen 146.81
Krause, Laura D.—S. A. Strait 139.98
Levi, Abraham G.—Vitagraph Co. of America 519.41
Same—Essanay Film Manufacturing Co. 214.41
Same—Thomas A. Edison, Inc. 419.41
Loudin, Edwin L.—N. H. Ives 117.19
Musliner, Joseph I.—A. Goldsmith et al. 845.76
Myers, Gustave—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 1,730.51
Montgomery, Richard M.—Norman L. Munro Estate 870.39
McAuliffe, Daniel T.—L. Schaeffers 188.18
O'Neil, Edward A.—Greater New York Film Rental Co. 242.91
Rosenberg, Yosta—M. E. Cohn et al., trustees 1,546.28
Rosenzweig, Max—A. Goldsmith et al. 722.66
Rich, William H. and William H., Jr.—Pacific Bank 3,552.04
Silverman, Jacob—A. Rusch et al. 355.78
Shoemaker, R. Elmar—J. Hungerford Smith Co. 1,048.56
Sherman, George D.—People of State of New York, costs 268.22
Transit Construction Co.—Blaw Steel Construction Co. 2,039.80
Taggert, Marshall N., and Kent Printing Shop, Inc.—W. L. Erickson 115.91
Uhlhorn Realty Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y.—F. Benz 2,994.05
Wiggins, Fred L.—Eastman Realty Co. 3,856.03
Zelinsky, Frank—Cudahy Packing Co. 150.82

In Bronx County.

Adt, Henry L.—E. Loewenthal $3,704.99
Agnew, Edward F.—Wattfield Plate Co. 129.71
Oek, Barnett—Sulzberger & Sons Co. 83.36
White, Evelyn—Burns Bros. 15.50

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Block, Wesley S.—Reed & Barton Co., July 12, 1915 ..... $716.16
B. & B. Construction Co., Inc., Vito Bonomo and Guerino Baldi—John C. Devlin Co., May 13, 1915 ..... 211.84
Green, Melville C.—M. J. Burnstein, July 3, 1914 ..... 146.81
Moore, Harrison B., Jr.—Central Realty Co., Sept. 12, 1911 ..... 113.65
Same—Same, July 17, 1912 ..... 127.01
Same—Riverside Garage Co., Oct. 30, 1912 ..... 145.11
Packard Transportation & Repairing Co.—Theatre Magazine Co., July 2, 1915 ..... 588.88
Runkel, Harry G.—Second National Bank of Hoboken, May 3, 1914 ..... 4,096.15
Vanderbilt, Ernest C.—Realty Co. of America, Dec. 22, 1915 ..... 200.53
Wandell, James W.—Booth & Lewis Lumber Co., Sept. 9, 1910 ..... 229.01
Weingart, Harry and Charles—H. Mogolnick, by guardian, Jan. 29, 1915 ..... 200.00
McCandrew, Kate or Mrs. T. McCandrew—Pioneer Distillers Distributing Co., Inc., Feb. 3,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

100 LADIES' AND MISSES' early Fall Coats to close out at a big sacrifice. Call at 35-37 West 31st St., 7th floor.

OPEN for navy storm serge for spot cash. Simon Costume and Dress Co., 150 W. 26th.

JOBBER will look at juniors' and misses' popular-priced suits all week after 3:30 afternoons. Room 906, 1,182 Broadway.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SILK WAISTS.—Contractors preferred. Apply before 12 o'clock. 220 5th Av., Room 220.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS.—Contractors preferred. Call before 12 o'clock. 220 5th Av., Room 1,118.

JOBBER looking at dresses after 10. Meyer, 35 West 36th, third floor.

JOBBER looking at samples of ladies' coats. 14 West 30th., 10 floor.

MANUFACTURERS with idle overlock machines to make a novelty. N 138 Times.

LATEST STYLE of charmeuse dresses to close out. Cafale, 130 West 29th.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
SHERR MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS,
MFRS. OF SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY,
HAVE NOW ESTABLISHED
A NEW YORK OFFICE AT 347 5TH AV.
C. A. FRANK, Southern Representative.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

A SPECIAL MANICURE SET FOR THE 25-CENT TRADE is being offered by Ellis & Goltermann, 122 West 27th St.

WAISTS BUYERS, see our line; lace, georgette; crepe waists, special, $18 to $45. Joseph Valenstein, 115 West 29th.

HAVE 300 DOZEN DRESSES that were from $9 to $18 per dozen for $6 per dozen. Room 602 Wilson Building.

JOB of 500 ladies' cloth coats; close out at a price. Lipshitz Bros., 40 West 17th.

500 SUITS, immediate delivery; reduced; latest models. Solomon & Lewis, 45 W. 34th.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—R. F. Regester & Sons, bathrobes, Troy, N. Y., have just established a New York office, 220 5th Av. Irving T. Lesser, representing.
"We turn out specials over night."

Contractor wants work on silk waists and dresses from reliable jobber or manufacturer; good workmanship, immediate delivery; cut work performed. X 311 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR wants work; silk waists from reliable manufacturer; excellent workmanship. Y, 314 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR, with 20 machines, wishes to get work from dress manufacturers or jobbers. A 256 Times.

WE BUY MERCHANDISE of all descriptions; quantities no object; spot cash paid. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av.

Office and salesrooms to sub-lease 1,700 sq. ft. Elegant walnut show rooms. Ratner Bros., 220 Fifth Av.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 2050.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN ON POPULAR PRICED SILK WAISTS FOR NEW YORK STATE AND PENNSYLVANIA, WHO CAN SHOW PAST RECORD OF NOT LESS THAN $50,000 SHIPPED BUSINESS; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS ONLY; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. BOX 76, 352 6TH AV.

SALESMAN.—Southern representative wanted for prominent waist and dress house; only those having large following and thoroughly acquainted with the South need apply; splendid inducement to right party; commission basis. Box 83, 352 6th Av.

SALESMAN, petticoat, wanted to handle a fine line of silk and cotton petticoats, to cover city and out of town; large retailer's experience only; salary and commission. A 253 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Middle West Salesman, big trade only, open for strong suit, coat or skirt line. N 177 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3⅜ per cent. for the best names
Saturday..3¼@4 " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cheap Fabrics in Demand.

Much complaint is heard among selling agents in the woolen and worsted trade regarding the trading down tendency of clothiers. The constant increasing labor and advertising costs with which clothiers are burdened is being reflected in the character of the goods purchased. There has been a very heavy demand for the very cheap lines of worsteds, and these are now sold up according to mill agents. Much of the business reported of late has been under $1 per yard net and ranging up to around $1.37½ per yard. The aggregate business done in high-grade goods, however, has been disappointing and cannot be said to be satisfactory to the mills.

Got Business in Argentina.

There is at least one manufacturer of women's and children's dresses in this city who is finding a promising market for his products in Argentina. This man went down to Buenos Aires last January and made a careful survey of the situation as a whole as well as with reference to the changed conditions brought about in the market by the European war. He made his connections in the Argentine capital and returned to New York with an encouraging batch of orders. His products had found favor and re-orders have been coming in since the initial set was received. Saturady's steamer from Buenos Aires took out twenty cases of the manufacturer's products.

Novelties in Hosiery.

Among the novelties that have appeared in the local hosiery market in the last few days are vertical-stripe effects in black and white and pastel colors and white, the colored strips being about an eighth of an inch wide. Broken vertical-stripe effects in black and white, both plain and in French knot effects, are also shown. These goods wholesale at about $30 a dozen. Plaid-stripe boot effects, with drop stitching, are offered, as are novelty black and white-stripe boot effects. Accordion-rib Scotch-plaid boot effects are shown, too, wholesaling at $30 a dozen. Two-tone plain stripes, in accordion rib, wholesaling at $30, vie with the others. A number of effects in Polka dots are also shown.

More Foreign Army Inquiries.

Further inquiries were made in the Fourth Avenue section yesterday for cloth and blankets for at least two of the belligerent countries as well as a neutral country. While the negotiations were of a preliminary character, it was emphasized that the goods are wanted quickly in order that they may be utilized in the coming Fall and Winter campaigns. A selling agent for a large New England mill, who is in a position to know the situation, gave it as his opinion that it will be a very difficult matter for any foreign country to place orders here for delivery earlier than the middle of October. While this is considerably later than the foreign representatives had hoped for, it is doubted whether they can possibly obtain deliveries earlier.

Burlaps Open Slowly.

There was little movement to burlaps in this market yesterday, but better business is anticipated before the week is out. Prices are firm on the heavier construction, but lightweight goods are somewhat irregular, due, it is said, to profit taking by a speculative element in the trade. There is no shortage of supply at the moment, but it is reported that the goods now on hand would not last a great while if a normal buying movement set in. These quotations, largely nominal, were given yesterday on forty-inch goods: 7½-ounce, 5.90 cents; 8-ounce, 6 cents; 10-ounce, 7.75 cents, and 10½-ounce, 7.90 cents. Late last week sales of 7½-ounce, 40-inch goods were made at 5.75 cents, while 7.65 cents was refused on 10-ounce merchandise in that width.

Found the South Not So Bad.

A local knit goods salesman, who returned recently from a trip through Southern territory that lasted for several months, tells a more optimistic story than most of the road men who travel in that part of the country. He said that he had no fault to find with the business he got, though it required a little harder digging than usual. Staple hosiery sold only under pressure, when at all, but a nice business was booked on novelties. Wool sweaters met little favor, but fibre silk ones were taken freely. Ribbed underwear he found a drug on the market, the demand running all to muslin goods and silks, the former of which he did not carry. Luckily for him all the goods he had that the retailers wanted ran into money more quickly than the merchandise they did not want.

Calais Laces Up Further.

According to cables from Calais recently received in the local lace market, an additional advance of 10 per cent. will be charged on goods ordered from yesterday on. This is due to a number of circumstances, of which the high cost of cotton yarns there is not the least. The best deliveries of foreign goods are coming from England, those from St. Gall and Calais being slow. From Germany, it is said, goods are arriving very irregularly, mostly by parcel post. As for business, reports from various parts of the market indicate that it is disappointing. The cutters are using nets and metal laces, and business is also being done on such popular-priced goods as filet effects in Venise edgings, black Chantilly, vals, and Barmen linen laces.

nitations of Trademarks.

Kiyoshi Mizutani, Assistant Imperial Japanese Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, conferred yesterday with E. C. Porter, local agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, regarding recently made allegations that certain Japanese commercial interests have been imitating American registered trademarks. There has been much complaint on this score by domestic interests operating in Japan, and representations on the subject have been made to the Department of State. Mr. Mizutani made it plain that the Japanese Government deprecates infringements of American trademarks by subjects of Japan. The Assistant Commissioner told Mr. Porter that he is anxious to co-operate with American manufacturers in stamping out this abuse.

In the Garment Trades.

The standard rate per hour for workers in the garment trades which became effective Aug. 4 is being worked out by the manufacturers and employes, but neither side at the present time can be said to be certain what the outcome will be eventually. Both the manufacturer and the employe at the moment are engaged in "finding" themselves, and more or less confusion prevails. The new arrangement carries with it a great amount of bargaining between the two parties in interest, and some manufacturers say they think the strict enforcement of the agreement will prove a difficult matter. Apart from the labor end, garment manufacturers report business as promising, with a much stronger demand for fine merchandise than has existed for quite a long period.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Yesterday was another quiet day on staples in the local gray goods market. It is said that mills have now passed the point where they can take contract business on printcloths at spot prices, and so they are refusing to do so. Some business was put through for spot and near-by delivery, on such goods as 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s, at the prices listed below. A slightly improved demand for sheetings on the part of jobbers is reported, but the bag trade and other users of these goods are holding off on them. Drills are not very active, nor are any of the other staple goods. Fancies continue to do well, however. Staple printcloths are priced as follows for spot delivery:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c; 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5c; 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c; 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..3⅜c; 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3⅛c; 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c

Wash and White Goods Selling.

Jobbers in wash goods here continue to do a nice business for Fall, especially on novelty stripes and figures on plain and fancy grounds, but reports from the primary end of the market do not indicate so agreeable a situation in the fabrics for Spring. Excepting in a few instances, the complaint is that the business is scattered over too wide a range of goods to make it really profitable for the mills and selling houses, in addition to the orders being more or less limited. On the other hand, reports from the white goods end indicate considerable buying activity. Here, too, the assortments cover a wide range, with the best call for the lightest and the heaviest goods. The demand ranges from the sheerest of voiles and similar goods to heavy wale piques and gabardines for skirting purposes.

Cotton Contraband and Cottons.

So much time was spent in coming to a decision in the matter that the effect of the announcement of Great Britain and France to consider cotton as contraband of war was largely discounted, as least so far as the local gray goods market was concerned, some time ago, and buyers who gave the possibility of it as an excuse for not ordering goods were not taken very seriously. Any weakness in cotton during the next week or so will be due, it is said, a great deal more to the fact that 1915 crop cotton is now coming to market than to the contraband announcement. Much of the dullness of the goods market has also been attributed to the inability of the printers to get colors with which to print the gray fabrics they buy, but this is discounted also in view of the fact that they do not take the great bulk of the goods at any time, and that they had been bleaching goods of late instead of printing them. The real root of the present dullness is said to be the lack of consuming demand.

BULGARIA WANTS GOODS.

Cannot Now Obtain Them from Other European Countries.

Bulgaria wants American merchandise, according to Leon Manoach of Batoloff & Silberstein, Sofia, who was a caller yesterday at the rooms of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Mr. Manoach, who has been sent to this country to buy various goods formerly obtained from Germany and Austria but which now cannot be had on account of the war, said he hopes if possible to pick up enough merchandise here to load a ship which he proposes to charter, and send the merchandise direct to Dedeagatch, Bulgaria's only port.

"Some of the American goods I need," said Mr. Manoach, "are binding twine, all kinds of cotton and woolen goods, including shirtings, men's, women's and infants' wearing apparel, leather shoes, wooden shoes, newspaper paper, caustic soda, tartaric acid, and a great variety of other goods. Although at the moment Bulgaria is not involved in the war, the German and Austrian mills supplying Bulgarian merchants in normal times are, on account of the war, unable to furnish the merchandise.

"It proved so difficult to get goods from either England or France that it became necessary for me to seek markets here for the lines we require. There appears to be an unusual opportunity at the present time to introduce American goods in Bulgaria, and my firm would be pleased to meet American exporters interested in such a propaganda. It is no exaggeration to say that Bulgaria needs practically every line of merchandise."

While in this city Mr. Manoach will make his headquarters with the importing firm of Ernest Bloch & Co., 39 Pearl Street.

ITALIAN ARMY SHOES.

Order Placed with Brockton Firm for 2,000,000 Pairs.

The C. A. Eaton Company, of Brockton, Mass., and with a local office at 127 Duane Street, has received a heavy order for shoes from the Italian Government. While the size of the order was not stated by I. F. Zeffert, the firm's local manager, it is understood to be for 2,000,000 pairs. The contracts have been signed and the firm's factories at Brockton and Augusta have begun work on the order. The terms of the contract call for the production at the two factories of 15,000 pairs of shoes per day, it being necessary to run the factories night and day.

The Eaton Company, with its present day shift at the two factories is now turning out 250,000 pairs of shoes a month. With the new order they will be required to produce 375,000 pairs in the same period. The latest contract to be awarded the Eaton concern is the third received by the firm. Other Brockton shoe manufacturing firms are looking for foreign army orders. The Italian Government purchasing commissions now in this country will probably place additional shoe orders with Brockton manufacturers in the near future.

Holstein Makes a Milk Record.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—A test just made by James N. Jarvie of 150 Upper Mountain Avenue of the product of his four-year-old Holstein cow, Vernon Burke, 3d, on his large dairy farm at Beemerville, N. J., indicates a world's record for a week's milking for a cow of her age. In seven days she gave 734 pounds of milk and for thirty days she produced more than 100 pounds daily.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, embroideries; Miss A. Knapp, ribbons, hdkfs.; J. D. Martens, domestics, linens, wash goods; F. B. Goodman, jewelry, gloves, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY—Albany Bargain House; S. Fleischman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

ALBANY—Albany Bargain House; F. Fleishman, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ALBANY—Waidman Bros; Miss Cohen, kimonos, house dresses, petticoats; 1,270 Broadway.

ALLENTOWN—Zollinger, Harned Co.; C. P. Harned, dry goods; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN—F. Schwartz & Son; L. Schwartz, woolens; Breslin.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; J. Schoeline, clothing; 23 E. 26th.

AMSTERDAM — Holsheimer & Shaud; D. Johnson, notions, laces, ribbons, art goods; 1,270 Bwy.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ANDERSON, Ind.—A. Weslow, millinery, carpets; 106 Grand.

ANNISTON, Ala.—J. Saks & Co.; J. Saks, clothing; Wallick.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bro.; Co.; F. A. Sheram, notions, gloves, jewelry; 148 W. 23d; Latham.

ATLANTA—P. Elson; ready to wear; 1,161 B'way. Hermitage.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. N. Kierst, rugs; 09 5th Av.

AUSTIN—M. Frank, dry goods, general merchandise; Grand.

AUGUSTA—Edwards Bros. Co.; A. S. Edwards, clothing; Collingwood.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; Miss D. B. Varden, art, fancy goods; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, embroideries; Miss R. Sperbel, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freundlich, jewelry, fancy goods; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Mason & Snow; J. R. Snow, furnishing goods; Broxtell.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; W. G. Weller, domestics; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Brothers Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens, tailors' trimmings; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michaelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Cobiens Co.; Miss G. Moses, waists, sweaters; 1,190 B'way.

BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

BELLAIRE, Ohio—A. Freedman, dry goods; Wallick.

BILLINGS, Mon.—David Roe Dry Goods Co.; David Roe, general merchandise; 17 E. 22d.

BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; W. H. Haskins, dry goods; Collingwood.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM—L. Pizitz Dry Goods Co.; A. Weinstein, clothing, carpets, rugs; 1,161 Bwy.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; M. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Louis, ladies' trimmed millinery; Miss Vincent, ladies' coats; basement, Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. O'Brien, ladies' coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Borbeau, women's coats, suits, dresses; J. W. Watters, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss Golding, waists, muslin underwear, kimonos; C. Robinson, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear, bargain basement; Miss Saunders, gloves, 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—M. Rosenthal, jobs, ladies' and men's fur coats, sets; 32 Union Square, Room 701.

BOSTON—C. F. Hoovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 243 Church.

BOSTON—Ideal Neckwear Co.; A. J. Polack, mfrs.' men's neckwear; Gregorian.

BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Miss Miller, girl's, children's coats, dresses; Miss C. L. Fried, skirts, dresses; Joseph Schenker, furs, fur coats; 12 W. 31st.

BRATTLEBORO—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, ready to wear, dry goods, hosiery, underwear; Park Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Leon's Bargain Store; J. B. Lederer, men's, women's furnishings; B'way Central.

BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; Mrs. M. Lockwood, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Frank; C. E. Jauch, men's furnishing goods, muslin underwear, neckwear; 17 E. 22d.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions, linings, jewelry, fancy goods; 220 5th Av.; Brostell.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Reinhart, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 31 Union Sq.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Smith, Miss E. Luckman, coats, suits; W. C. Roberts, linens, white goods; Prince George; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, R. E. Buchaur, silks, dress goods; 18 West 35th.

CANTON, Ohio—Seltner Co.; D. Seltner, general mdse.; Prince George.

CANTON—Settner Co.; D. Settner, general merchandise; 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,421.

CHARLESTON—M. Furchgott & Sons; A. C. Furchgott, ribbons, laces, embroidery, neckwear, hosiery, gloves, notions, &c.; 148 W. 23d; Endicott.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss L. Wait, corsets; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Browning-King Co.; N. A. Rexford, manager; 16 Cooper Square.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; A. Levy, carpets, linoleums; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Roos, dry goods; 43 W. 28d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits, (basement;) 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; Miss A. Hill, jewelry; M. Herz, stationery, silverware, toilet goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—H. C. Hoefer, men's furnishing goods, hats; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; J. H. Johnson, flannels, blankets, linings, (wholesale;) 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Stern-Mayer Co.; L. Stein, woolens, trimmings; 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces, embroideries; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, ready to wear, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. L. Currin, shoes; 23 E. 26th; Marlborough.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; W. C. Burke, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th. Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Smith-Kasson Co.; Miss E. Windt, waists; Prince George.

CINCINNATI—Pinut Co.; O. Plaut, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 35 White.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. A. Crane, linings, flannels, (wholesale and retail;) 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; J. F. Hoppen, domestics, linens, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; Miss E. Adams, women's wear; R. F. Duncan, rugs, carpets; 23 East 26th.

COLUMBUS—W. C. Moore Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS—Kaufman Bros.; J. M. Kaufman, dry goods, ready to wear, general merchandise; 2 W. 35d.

COVINGTON—John R. Coppin Co.; W. Coppin, domestics, dress goods, silks, furn. goods; C. B. Edwards, dry goods; Imperial.

DANBURY—F. L. Wilson Co.; Mr. Deacon, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss B. Prager, stationery; 19 E. 24th.

DANVILLE, Va.—Silverman Clothing Co.; J. Silverman, clothing; St. Denis.

DAYTON—L. Traxler Co.; Miss B. Kneisley, neckwear, handkerchiefs, stationery, gloves, toilet goods; 120 W. 32d.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; H. Walker, dress goods, silks, linings; J. E. Dodd, hosiery, underwear; 2 Walker.

DENVER—C. L. Anderson Mercantile Co.; N. Nelson, general mdse.; Breslin.

DENVER—Neustete Co.; M. Neustetter, waists, skirts, petticoats; 364 5th Av.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, ribbons, silverware, jewelry; 23 East 26th.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. McDonald, hosiery, knit underwear; 50 Union Square; Wallick's.

DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; C. F. O. Mason, cloaks, suits, shawls, waists; H. A. McDonald, silks, velvets, dress goods, cloths, linings; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DETROIT—E. B. Nager, jobs, ladies' suits, children's dress waists; 50 Union Square.

ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. E. Brooks, upholstery, curtains; 320 Church; Bristol.

FORT WORTH—M. Gross, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; Imperial.

FORT WORTH—Washer Bros. Co.; L. Gross, men's clothing; 1,199 Bwy.

GAINESVILLE, Texas—S. Zacharias, dry goods; Wallick.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio—W. P. Beall, carpets, shoes; B. W. Beall, shoes; Albert.

GALVESTON—Fellman D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. O'Brien, millinery; 120 W. 32d; Aberdeen.

GALVESTON—Fellman D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. O'Brien, millinery; 116 West 32d.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; W. Strong, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Miss N. Midyette, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Bwy.

GRAND RAPIDS—M. Friedman & Co.; W. W. Williams, dress goods, silks; Breslin.

GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; C. Trankla, general mdse.; 432 4th Av.

GREAT FALLS, Mo.—Paris Dry Goods Co.; Fred Frachsel, shoes; 470 4th Av.

HARRISBURG—Bair & Witmer; N. Witmer, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Bwy.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; F. P. Le Pard, books, stationery, jewelry, silverware; 2 Walker.

HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Diesroth's Sons; A. Diesroth, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; W. A. Diesroth representing; 116 W. 32d. Ansonia.

HELENA, Ark.—Jeidel & Rothschild; J. Jeidel, men's, women's apparel; Navarre.

HOLYOKE—A. Steiger Co.; Mrs. A. E. Connelly, ladies' wear; 116 W. 32d.

HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; G. J. Spring, notions, knit underwear; 116 W. 32d.

HOLYOKE—Bearg Bros.; S. Bearg, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.

HOT SPRINGS—S. Mendel, cloaks, suits, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; J. H. Hayes, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; P. Efroymson, S. M. Efroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; W. L. Smith, silks; 2 Walker.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Miss M. Shannon, ladies' wear; Imperial.

JACKSON—Glasgow Bros.; A. S. Glasgow, cloaks, suits, clothing; E. W. Glasgow, carpets; Miss K. Connell, ladies' wear; Great Northern.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; J. M. Bernheimer, dry goods; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; M. W. Little, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

KOKOMO—Thalman & Levi; S. Leon, silks; A. L. Thalman, hosiery, gloves, millinery, laces; 315 4th Av.

LANCASTER—Bair & Witmer; J. J. Bair, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Bwy.

LANSING, Mich.—Phil Joseph, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Innes, Bullene & Hockman; H. B. Bullene, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear; G. Innes, dress goods, silks; Great Northern.

LEWISTON, Me.—Great Department Store; S. S. Peck, corsets, muslin underwear; Park Av.

LEXINGTON—J. D. Purcell Co.; W. O. Sweeney, cloaks, waists; 116 West 32d.

LIBERTY, N. Y.; H. J. Sarles & Co.; H. J. Sarles, general mdse.; Miss A. Clark, ladies' wear; Herald Square.

LINCOLN—Miller & Paine, E. C. Miller, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.

LITTLE ROCK—W. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furn. goods; A. S. Stifft, dry goods; 114 5th Av.; Wellington.

LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; J. N. Bettle, silks; M. H. Benson, dry goods; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE—Central Store Co.; H. B. Taylor, dry goods; Herald Square.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; B. Strauss, fancy goods; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. Block, millinery; Latham.

MACON—Union D. G. Co.; D. M. Brown, notions; 99 5th Av.; Collingwood.

MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; J. E. Tucker, domestics, linens, white goods; 1,150 Broadway.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; N. B. Silberberg, house furn. goods; 22 E. 17th.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; W. F. Maertz, linens, yarns, art goods, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; J. Gibbons, men's clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.

MONTGOMERY—John L. Coffs Co.; F. G. White, domestics, dress goods, silks; W. J. Ryan, dry goods; 99 5th Av.

MONTGOMERY—Hardwick Ruth, jewelry, silverware; 80 Maiden Lane.

MONTGOMERY—Marshwitz & Co.; L. J. Marshwitz, hosiery, underwear; Sherman Sq.

MT. PLEASANT, Mich.—Waterman Bros.; G. E. Waterman, dry goods; Herald Square.

NASHVILLE—Leventhal Bros.; C. Leventhal, millinery; 581 Broadway.

NEWBURG—I. Berger, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; A. Marx, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, umbrellas, gloves; 1,123 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Tulane Shop; Mrs. J. Burnstein, jobs suits, dresses; Room 1,717; 303 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—L. Fellman; M. Feibelman, notions; 43 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS—F. S. Kaufman, millinery; Elk's Club.

NORFOLK—M. Samet, dry goods; Herald Square.

OMAHA—S. A. Adler, clothing, furn. goods; Flanders.

PARKERSBURG—Dills Bros. & Co.; Miss Sutton, millinery; 1,270 Bwy., 6th floor.

PENSACOLA—Bass & Co.; T. L. Grant, dry goods, notions, laces, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 256 Church.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Fruthey, silks, velvets; Miss A. B. Lerner, raincoats, children's cotton dresses; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Ulman Brothers & Co.; B. H. Ulman, skirts; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Feingolds; M. A. Stumbacher, cloaks, suits; 2 W. 33d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Wallace, toilet goods, perfumery, drug sundries; Miss Neville, corsets; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss A. Eckert, children's, misses' wear; 95 Madison Ave.

PITTSBURG—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. Levy, suits, dresses, basement; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, kimonos, house dresses; dressing sacques, muslin underwear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Princess Mfg. Co.; H. Goldberg, children's, infants' wear; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—M. H. Bash & Sons; R. Silverstein, H. Bash, dresses, suits; 303 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith, Miss M. Shaner, millinery; 116 W 32d.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; Miss McCarthy, sweaters; 1,270 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, Miss Killen, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; G. F. Palmer, silks, velvets; 37 West 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Browning, King & Co.; D. F. H. Wolf, genera manager; 16 Cooper Square.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; McAlpine.

PITTSBURGH—Kolb Bros. & Hulsman Co.; C. A. Kolb, flowers, feathers; Albert.

PITTSFIELD—Jones & Logan; M. A. Jones, ready to wear; T. H. Logan, dress goods, silks; Herald Square.

PONTIAC, Mich.—J. A. & J. E. Pound—J. E. Pound, millinery; Park Ave.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 B'way.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; Miss I. C. Jardine, dresses; 1,270 B'way.

PORTLAND, Me.—Parker & Thomes Co.; G. F. Burns, suits, waists, wash skirts; 11 East 31st.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. Rogers, notions, jewelry; 432 4th Ave.

PROVIDENCE — C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; L. Kaufmann, notions; 621 B'way.

RICHMOND—Richmond D. G. Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; L. B. Hyslup, dress goods; 320 Church.

ROANOKE—F. B. Thomas & Co.; J. F. Lee, dry goods, upholstery goods, notions, furn goods; 256 Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey-Freeman Co.; C. J. Paisley, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss E. A. Cox, millinery; 432 4th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—Daniel Low & Co.; Mr. Stewart, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; W. M. Klement, domestics; 470 4th Av.

ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; A. A. Johnson, draperies, upholstery, curtains; 432 4th Av.

ROANOKE—Stiff's Millinery; Mrs. R. Stiff, millinery; McAlpine.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. Taylor, black, colored dress goods; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. J. Reedy, shoes; 470 4th Av.

SAVANNAH—Morrison, Sullivan D. G. Co.; W. R. Morrison, dry goods; Imperial.

SCRANTON—Cleland & Simpson Co.; W. A. Gownley, shoes; Marlborough.

SIOUX CITY—Orkin Bros.; N. E. Orkin, ladies' ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; C. C. Shaw, silks, dress goods; E. F. Meyer, clothing; 320 Church.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—W. C. Hatch & Co.; W. C. Hatch, carpets; Park Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; A. Steiger, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; A. M. Houghton, dry goods; Park Avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.; Forbes & Wallace; J. E. Hulliston, hosiery; 2 Walker.

STERLING, Ill.—Wyne-Deaver D. G. Co.; J. W. Farrell, carpets; Park Avenue.

ST. LOUIS—Penny & Gentles Merc. Co.; D. Davidoff, muslin underwear; E. Solomon, jobs children's coats, dresses, women's suits; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobringer, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; R. L. Blumenthal, women's neckwear, laces, embroideries; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss B. Freiberg, hdkfs.; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—I. N. Seropyan, rugs; Park Av.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; F. Ullman, laces, neckwear; 71 West 23d.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Oberdorfer, laces, trimming, hdkfs.; 37 West 26th.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; C. Rosenberg, laces, ribbons; 1,270 B'way.

SUMTER, S. C.—O'Donnell & Co.;

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 26; Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Fried<Hamburger, Royal Bank of Can< Chase, Talbot & Co. Smolley<Brodie. Tarshis<Tarshis. British-Am Tob Co< US Fid. &c, Co. Harding<Harding. Fields<Fields. Gallagher<A O of H. Suffern & Son<Warfield. Lowe<Leary. Rexford<Hirsch. Re CNY (Belmont Av) NY Mtge & Sec Co< Moriarty. Graham<Larkin. Re Ross. Irving Nat Bk<Gray. Re Dodge (Cohen.) Hud & Albany Steamboat Co<Beebe. Kissell<Morgan. Price<E R Brackett. Mutual Life Ins Co< Renn (2.) Donohue<Barber. Proctor me. Bardenga<Smith Cont. Ventres<Zuelch. Benguiat<Benguiat. Strachstein<Strachstein. Re Katz. Saperstein<Saperstein.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein. Fry<Fry. Lelieu<Sullivan. Re McLaughlin. Edelstein<Bell, Greenberg<Thairose. Cook<Durant. Hanna<Morison. Stoller<Stoller. Floy<Fairchild & Co. People<De Vielera. Moffatt<Lawder. Saks & Co<Lesser. Dailey<CNY. Angell<Angell. Onffroy<Onffroy. Dumaine<Krausbaum. Re Amann. Tyndall<Pinelawn Cemetery. Bruere<Parry. Zuecca<Pompeian Co. Woehlke<Gunther. Kilpatrick<D'Ambri. Goldberg<Sherower, Kenyeres<Kenyeres (2.) Gallagher<A O of H. Leggett & Co<Degnon Cont Co. Reitman<Prospect Heights Hosp (2.) Jacobson<Jacobson, Sax<Sax. McGuire<Y W C A. Re Vellucci.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: Margaret E. Douglass, Addie J. Streeter. Charles W. Garner, Annie Danner, Elizabeth S. Irving, Kate S. Brown.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Holzman, Cohen & Co <Teague. Jacobson<Lefkowitz. Donnelly<Morrow. Adams<Fruiterman. Rose<Solomon. Colcott & Co<Cushman. Petersburg Truck, &c, Co<Heskel & Co. Liblen<McGowan. Am Kalamazoo Wks<38 West 50th St Co. Nilsen, Rantoul & Co <Murray Transp Co. Zahler<Armour & Co. Weinberg<Schiff & Uris. Galanos<Psaki. Rendes<Breiner & Stattmeier.
Romano<Linch, Rabinowitz<same. Hoffman<same. Delgrifo<same. Stewart<same. Pipola<same. Bruno<same. Licota<same. Solomon<same. George<same. Stewart<same. Macario<same. Lieberman<same. Rowe<same. Donnelly<Dann. Ees En Const Co< Coller. Hoffman<Zauderer. McGregory<Schedler. Heine<Cohen. Galanos<Psaki.
PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Welser< Jenks—James M Vincent.
Shearn, J.—Harasimowicz<P RR—Milten S Gutterman.
Whitaker, J. — Quinns<McGowan—Townsend Morgan. Re Kasofsky—Robert M. Miller. City Real Estate Co<Ratner—Schuyler E. Day. Seamen's Bank for Sav<Higgins—Edwd L Parrish. Wesson<Penniane Realty Co.—Rob't M Miller. Kernochan<Jay—Macrae Cone. Schleissner<Janpole & W Co—Thomas Li Hurley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—American Sav Bank<Lillian Adams—J Romaine Brown Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 11 A. M.—Motions.
Rieck<Carpenter. Frank<Frank. Rogow<Citizens Sav B Burland<NY Edison. Waldmann<Sohlmeyer. Kelly<I R T. Fluss<Schneeberger. Kelly<I R T. Johnson<same. Montigrifto<Walker. Morris<Levene. Dollar Sav Bk<De Lucca, (2.) Re Dollinger. Fitzgerald<Lawrie. Lawyers Mtg Co< Bernstein. Rondout Sav Bk<Levy
Fowler<Pitkowsky. Eastchester Sav Bk< Paulson. Kelly<O'Brien. Williamson<Wilkinson. Zelgenhaim<Zeigh'm. Hake<Mayhew. Mutual Ben Socy of M E Ch<Manahone. Berkowitz<Schmitt. Haken<Dirhman. Sheehan<Moorehead. Dollar Sav Bk<Roman Lawyers Mtg<Lahey. Graham<Graham. Rogozin<Rogozin. Bronx Sec & Brokerage<Kelly.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. American Swedenborg Ptg & Pub Co<Elmer Realty Co—George V. Hayes. Land & Llen Co< Mulgannon—Edmund Hurley.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.
Erdel<Erdel. Robertson<Smith. Haedrick<Haedrick. Re Egbert Av and other sts. Re Fulton, Adams and Willoughby Sts (P S Commn.) Kennedy<Burke. Dundas<West Sh RR. Quirk<Hungerford Brass Co. Immerschein<Klausner Eagle S & L Co< Johnson. O'Neill<Brooks. Boles<Finkenberg's Sons, Inc. Hicks<Cocks. Re NY Cons RR Co
(Bklyn Bur of Charities.) Same (Ross.) Westerfield<Franke. Horn<Evans. Finckenberg's Sons, Inc. Sobel<Garber. Vitale<Vitale. Pringle<Farmer. Re 81st St (Winslow.) Re 26th Ward Live Poultry Co, Inc. Delaney<Isabelle Rlty. Whitman<Motchan. Clayton<Clayton. Cosenza<Gruosso. Ennis<Ennis. Re 26th Ward Live Poultry Co (Sapir.)
PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Harry B Clapp, Frederick Mahnken, James J Kiernan, Jane E James.
Accounting of: Barnet Appel, Robert T Ryan, Maria Shadrock,
Antonio Romeo, Lina Creller.
Transfer tax: Mary E Jorgensen.
Estates of: Henry Hamm, Michael J Donovan. Margaret Coffey.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Commission has ordered examinations in these classes: Stenotype operator, $840, one vacancy with Municipal Civil Service Commission, min. age 17, mental, Aug. 25; tabulating machine operator, Hollerith, male and female, $600, mental, Aug. 24, min. age 17; medical inspector, Grade 2, $2,200, no date set, age limit, 21 to 50 years.
The Commission has also ordered these examinations: Alienist, Bellevue Hos., $2,500, applications close Aug. 24; mechanical engineer, Grade E, $2,550, list expires Nov. 7, no dates fixed, min. age 21 years; Asst. Director in Bacteriological Lab, Health Dept., $3,000; Superintendent N. Y. C. Children's Hosp. and Schools, Randall's Island, no date set; pathologist-bacteriologist, applications close Aug. 25, no date fixed.
In addition the commission has ordered examinations for tabulating machine operator, mental, Aug. 24, 22 candidates; stenotypist, mental, Aug. 26, 35 candidates; Dept. Tax Com., medical, Aug. 25 and 26, 176 candidates; typewriting, copyist, male, medical, Aug. 27, 28, 30, and 31, 44 candidates.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Aug. 26
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Aug. 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Aug. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—ado Maru.....Sept. 2

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:18|Sun sets..6:45|Moon rises.—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:08	7:24	1:01	1:13
Governors Island	7:38	7:58	1:33	1:47
Hell Gate	9:28	9:46	3:13	3:27

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 23.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, Aug. 14.
SS Lucilene, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Aug. 19.
SS Stanolin, Santiago, Aug. 19.
SS Com. Rollins, Jamaica, Aug. 16.
SS Pinar del Rio, Cardenas, Aug. 12.
SS Bansin, Philadelphia, Aug. 18.
SS Czar, Archangel, Aug. 9.
SS Pathfinder, Cardenas, Aug. 16.
SS Tenadores, Colon, Aug. 14.
SS Montano, Tuxpam, Aug. 14.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Aug. 19.
SS Mayo, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
SS Cherokee, Brunswick, Aug. 19.
SS Excelsior, New Orleans, Aug. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 14
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 8
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
Strathgurry	Havre	Aug. 14
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Bahos	Aug. 14
Carolyn	Colon	Aug. 15
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
Hathor	Havre	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 21
Talisc	Isiboa	Aug. 16
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 21
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 16
Ranee	Bordeaux	Aug. 10
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 11
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Mandeville	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Marie di Giorgio	Sama	Aug. 20
Santa Cecilie	Balboa	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 15
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 20
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 24
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 13
Strathavon	Barcelona	Aug. 12
Korona	Demerara	Aug. 16
Santa Marta	Colon	Aug. 19

DUE FRIDAY.

Bergenstjord	Bergen	Aug. 17
Sant Andre	St. Nazaire	Aug. 16
Cheyenne	Barrow	Aug. 16
Francesco	Hull	Aug. 12
Campine	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 20
Overdale	Spezia	Aug. 15
Advance	Colon	Aug. 21
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 21
Osterdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Magdala	Suez	Aug. 18
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Perio	Havre	Aug. 15
Hawaiian	Balboa	Aug. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Janeiro, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
C. of Columbus, Sav'h	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrille, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Justin, Para	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Prinz der Nederlanden, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Tomasi di Savoie, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Indian Transport, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Patras	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine	——	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Algiers	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Tuscania, Glasgow	——	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Barbara, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	0:00 A.M.
Krooland, Belize	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Finn, Santos	——	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	2:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampico	——	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 23:
SS Heilig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 290 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Maracaibo, Maracaibo to New York, was 938 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 84 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 22 miles E. of Sand Key at 6 P. M.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 180 miles E. S. E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 127 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 280 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 43 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Guantanamo to New York, was 35 miles W. of Cape Cruz at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 143 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Brunswick to New York, was 160 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 156 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Honolulan, San Francisco to New York, was 300 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Creole, San Fernandez to New York, was 554 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
SS Athinai, at Piraeus, Aug. 10.
SS River Axnes, at Genoa, Aug. 13.
SS Baron Lovat, at Dalny, Aug. 16.
SS Le Drome, at Bordeaux, Aug. 18.
SS Ge'nie Nassau, at Lisbon, Aug. 22.
SS Century, at Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 22.
SS Indrakuala, at Vladivostok, Aug. 19.
SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, Aug. 20.
SS Penrith Castle, at Niu-Chwang, Aug. 20.
SS Sir Ronald, at Suez, Aug. 21.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, Aug. 22.

Sailed.

SS Ancona, from Naples, Aug. 18.
SS Hafnia, from Copenhagen, Aug. 18.
SS Colbert, from Lisbon, Aug. 21.
SS Miguel Jover, from Lisbon, Aug. 16.
SS Angio-Bolivian, from La Pallice, Aug. 18.
SS J. P. Justesen, from Aalborg, Aug. 16.
SS Ulsborg, from Aarhuus, Aug. 16.
SS Housatonic, from Rotterdam, Aug. 20.
SS Strabo, from Liverpool, Aug. 21.
SS Faraitah, from Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Olaf Kyore, from Sunderland, Aug. 20.
SS Trinity, from Hull, Aug. 20.
SS Hungarian Prince, from London, Aug. 21.
SS Italia, from Lisbon, Aug. 22.

Passed.

SS Sant' Anna, for New York from Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Pioneer, New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Den of Ogil, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinnaird Head.
SS Menado, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS City of Agra, New York for Bombay, passed Perim.
SS Patria, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS San Giorgio, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 24, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

EDUCATION NOTES.

William McAndrew, Acting City Superintendent in the absence of Supt. Maxwell, who is recuperating from a nervous breakdown at Ocunquit, Me., will hold this office until Aug. 31. He will then be succeeded by John H. Walsh, an Associate Superintendent, if Dr. Maxwell is unable to resume his duties at that time. Dr. Maxwell is improving steadily.

President Thomas W. Churchill is at the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, N. Y.

Chief Clerk Josiah Pitts, who is usually in Europe at this time of the year, will not have a vacation this Summer because of the illness of Dr. Maxwell.

The vacation playgrounds conducted by the Board of Education have been closed for the Summer owing to lack of funds. Thirteen days are thereby cut off from this Summer's season.

The attendance during the four weeks of July reached 2,368,273, subdivided by boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 1,066,562; Bronx, 244,044; Brooklyn, 901,718; Queens, 71,165; Richmond, 21,764.

A special feature of the meetings has been the singing of the new "America," the music of which was written by Supt. James A. McCabe.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Forecast:
N. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except thunder showers Tues. night or Wed. in w.; gentle to mod. winds, mostly s. w.
S. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle winds, mostly s.
Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except probably thunder showers Tues. in s. w.; gentle shifting winds.
Fla.—Fair Tues., except thunder showers in n. w.; Wed. fair; gentle shifting winds, mostly e. and s. e.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues.; except thunder showers in n.; Wed. fair; gentle to mod. shifting winds.
La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle s. winds.
E. Tex.—Fair Tues., except possibly thunder showers and somewhat cooler in n. w.; and Tues. or Tues. night cooler n. e.; Wed. fair; mod. s. e. to s. winds on the coast.
W. Tex.—Thunder showers Tues., except fair in s. e.; Wed. fair.
Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ark.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed. fair.
Tenn.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed. probably fair.
Ky.—Thunder showers Tues. or Tues. night. Wed. probably fair.
Ohio.—Thunder showers Tues. or Tues. night; cooler in n. Wed. fair; mod. s. w. to w. winds.
Ind.—Thunder showers Tues. or Tues. night; cooler in n. Wed. fair; mod. n. w. winds.
Lower Mich.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; mod. w. to n. w. winds.
Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues., cooler in s. Wed. fair; mod. w. winds.
Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed. fair.
Wis.—Fair and cooler Tues.; Wed. fair and cool.
Mo.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler n. Tues.
Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in s. Tues.
Iowa.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in s. and cen. Tues.
N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer in n. e. Tues.
S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Tues.; Wed. cloudy; probably showers in w.
Kan.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—SAMUEL K. ELLENBOGEN, Bankrupt.
Samuel K. Ellenbogen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, verified May 20th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Wednesday, September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—MORRAY E. BIRNBAUM, Bankrupt.
Morray E. Birnbaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—ISAAC ZOLOTH, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, verified August 16th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition or extension, and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—PETER C. SPENCE, Bankrupt.
Peter C. Spence, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 2nd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 25, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—WILLIAM PRICHEP, Bankrupt.
William Prichep, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 14th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FRANCHISE HEARING

STREET RAILWAY—BROOKLYN

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York

Application having been heretofore made by the

NASSAU ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY

for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway on

8th Avenue—39th Street to Bay Ridge Avenue

the petition therefor published a hearing held on Friday, November 26, 1909, due notice of which was given, and an inquiry made by this Board to determine the terms and conditions to be imposed.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that a PUBLIC HEARING will be held at Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, August 26, 1915, upon the proposed contract for the franchise, embodying all the terms and conditions to govern the grant, at which all citizens interested shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

PROPOSED CONTRACT

Copies of the proposed resolution, containing the form of contract with all the terms and conditions of the grant may be obtained at the office of

BUREAU OF FRANCHISES
Room 1307, Municipal Building,
CENTRE AND CHAMBERS STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Telephone 4560 Worth.
JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary.
Dated New York, July 20, 1915.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

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PERCHED on a hill 300 feet above tidewater—always breeze-swept. OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Algonquin Club, Altenhurst, N. Y., which is now open.

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White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL.

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Forest Hills, L. I.
15 minutes from Herald Square.
75 Electric Trains Daily.
Rates, $15 Per Week Up
References required.
Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

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VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 19th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; casualty 1906; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $3 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

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Service and Cuisine Unexcelled.
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Newton R. Gorham, Secretary.
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STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & later. at 1180 B'way—N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Good for Summer Resort Book, 4c.

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LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1153 Broadway, New York

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAUL OLINER and ISADORE OLINER, individually and as co-partners, trading as OLINER BROS., Bankrupts.—No. 30,725.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:
Please take notice that the personal and real property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Eugene Lamb Richards, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the third day of September, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at 539 Broadway, City of New York.
A general description of the personal property to be sold is as follows, viz.:
Clock, desks, cuspidors, safe, wardrobes, typewriter desks, office fixtures, &c.; 2 bonds of the City of Yonkers, Nos. 980-981; 1 corporate stock of City of New York, due 1904; 1 note of City of New York, No. V342; 1 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. registered refunding and improvement bond, due 2013; 1 corporate stock of City of New York, due 1959.
A general description of the real property to be sold is as follows, viz.:
Nos. 448-458 Audubon Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 185.9x75 feet; No. 150 Delancey Street and 95 Suffolk Street, Borough of Manhattan, 22x44 feet on Suffolk Street and 22x75 feet on Delancey Street; 559 Warren Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, 25x100 feet; 50 lots in the City of Richmond, New York, Ward 3, Block 200, designated as the property of the Londonderry Realty Company, Third Ward, Borough of Richmond, and known as lots Nos. 68-69, 174-177, 188-215, 225-226, all in Area Park, Borough of Richmond, New York City.
The above property will be open for inspection at the above premises on August 30th and 31st, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.
For further particulars concerning sale apply to Phillips, Mahoney & Wagner, attorneys for Trustee, No. 31 Chambers Street, New York, on any day prior to day of sale.
Dated New York, August 19th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of J. SOLOMON & BRO.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, this day, Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 313-319 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of straw braid, leather buckram, felt, muslins, silks and satins, plushes, velvets, ribbons, binding, hat presses, generator, aluminum and other ales, straw machines, W. & G. machines, cutting tables, safe, fixtures, etc.
CHAS. C. PERRY, Assignee.
SAMUEL STURTZ, Attorney for Assignee, 198 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of BETTY MADROVSKY.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 3d day of September, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 209 E. 121st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of house furnishings, crockery, agate and glass ware, hardware, fixtures, etc.
GEORGE H. ROSENSTEIN, Assignee.
ISADORE I. STEINBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 396 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERVEY THOMPSON, bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Sept. 6th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 176 E. 119th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of force, drill cutters, tools and supplies, used in the business of an iron worker; iron, fixtures and office furniture, etc.
EDWIN VANDEWATER, Trustee.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Attorney for Trustee, 52 Wall St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of CLARA SCHACHTER. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 879 Longwood Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of fur skins, shelving, counters, desk-chairs, racks, forms, signs, mirrors, very large safe, fixtures, &c.
ISRAEL SHERR, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States

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The stable earnings of some of the large Public Utility Corporations of the United States during the past 5 years demands respect.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's earnings for the past 9 years follow:

1906	$ 8,947,162
1907	11,342,140
(1907-08 Panic)	
1908	13,657,305
1909	13,491,288
1910	14,044,595
1911	14,604,609
1912	14,744,651
1913	16,202,337
1914	17,220,503
(War Period)	

The Company is now earning the dividend on its First Preferred Stock between 7 and 8 times.

More information concerning this corporation gladly given on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Break Violently; Recover Sharply—Rumors of Relations with Germany Sway Market.

Violent fluctuations in yesterday's stock market, decline followed by recovery, denoted on one hand the keen uncertainty which was felt over the outcome of the sinking of the Arabic, and on the other hand the belief which was expressed in many quarters that even if it came to the worst in our relations with Germany that would not stand in the way of a continuance of the influences which lately made themselves felt in the stock market.

At the opening of trading the Street had before it news which put a more encouraging aspect on the military and political efforts of the Allies and assurances from Washington that this Government will stand squarely by the position taken in our last note to Germany. Almost as soon as the market opened, the rumor spread that Germany had made it known that she would apologize for the sinking of the Arabic and on that traders bought stock only to pave the way, when that rumor was promptly denied from Washington, for a violent decline which carried down the whole list, or nearly all of it, some of the war stocks being the most affected. A fair measure of this decline was the fall of over 3 points in United States Steel.

This violent selling movement did not last very long. Again the Street seized upon a rumor that the Arabic had not been sunk by a submarine at all, but by a floating mine. Some found it difficult to believe this report, but it did good service among those who were anxious to make the most of every incident or rumor to bid up stocks. And they were bid up to good effect measuring the result by the final count of the day, for many stocks closed with net gains, including some of the active stocks which had suffered most in the previous decline. The violence of the movements showed how much importance was attached to the state of our relations with Germany; the net gains of the day reflected the dominant desire among traders.

The natural impulse to seek safety against the possibility of untoward events led at the opening to a good deal of commission house selling. Most customers, despite the decline of last week, still had profits, many of them large profits, and many traders joined in selling. The short interest was increased and this helped to account for the subsequent rise, for the shorts naturally were among the quickest to pay heed to rumors which suggested that the situation was about to be cleared up. No facts adduced during the day helped to clear it up, but the market wanted to believe that it would be cleared up and it therefore gave the readier heed to rumors of favorable market import even when no facts were presented to bear them out. All the while, moreover, the market had the benefit of the widespread feeling in Wall Street that constructive and inflationary influences will in the long run outweigh, until the movement has run its course, all retarding influences.

The foreign exchange situation was hardly thought of yesterday as an immediate problem. Rates again moved down, but it was thought impossible to deal with that situation until it becomes clearer whether or not the course of our relations with Germany will call for financial measures by the United States. It was thought likely, moreover, that any definite steps would also be postponed until an opportunity had been afforded to our bankers to hear from the English bankers, who, the cables have announced, will be sent here for the purpose of formulating a plan to deal with the exchange problem. Meanwhile it seemed likely that more gold and more of our securities will be sent to this side.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

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	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	5	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	5	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos.	@3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos.	@3½
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Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.96¾	$4.85⅝	$4.65⅝
Cables	4.97¼	4.66⅜	4.66⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.66⅝	$4.66½
Paris	5.86	5.85
Berlin	.51	51⅛
Austria	.15.05	15.10
Russia	.35.25	35.30
Switzerland	.5.37½	5.36½
Scandinavia	.25.65	25.75
China—		
Hongkong	.42.70	42.85
Shanghai	.54.00	..
Singapore	.57.50	..
Greece	.5.80	5.20
Holland	.40	.40¼
India		
Bombay	.33.00	..
Calcutta	.33.00	..
Italy	.6.44	6.43½
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands		
Manila	.49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.40.75	41.00
Rio	.23.75	24.00
Spain	.19.12½	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60⅝	$4.58¾	$4.60	$4.58⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $202,266,212; balance, $12,573,712; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $232,178.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount, unchanged; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅞d., unchanged; New York, 47½c., unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$576,705	$11,383,029	$26,368,672
Int. rev., ord.	1,262,671	20,541,812	49,796,090
Cor. & in. tax.	33,251	1,351,882	9,737,047
Miscellaneous.	51,430	2,547,131	7,211,782
Total	$1,924,059	$35,823,856	$93,113,572
Expenditures	2,227,717	46,741,639	120,013,109
Deficit	$303,717	10,917,783	$26,899,537

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	899,450
Year to date	Exch. closed
Same period last year	91,820,166
Average price and change 50 stocks	45,989,158
Same day last year	74.58 + .19
	*Exch. closed

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	32½	32⅝	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
	34⅝	34¾	17,850	Al.-C. Mfg.v. tr. ctfs.	35	35⅞	30⅛	34⅝	+ ⅞
	65½	66	2,800	A.-C.Mfg.pf.v.tr.ctfs.	64⅝	66	64	66	+ 1½
	52	55	100	Am. Agri. Chem.	54	54	54	54	− 1
	60	60¼	5,930	Am. Beet Sugar	59½	60⅝	57½	60	+ 2
	56½	56⅝	47,000	Am. Can.	57	58½	52⅜	56¼	
	105⅝	106¼	2,400	Am. Can. pf.	106	106	103½	106	+ 1
	62⅞	63	11,400	Am. Car & Foundry	63	64¼	61	62⅝	− 1⅛
	151	152	2,300	Am. Coal Products	149	153	147½	152	+ 1
	49	50	300	Am. Cotton Oil	48½	49	48¾	49	+ ¼
	6⅞	7	400	Am. Hide & Leath.	7	7	6¾	7	− ⅛
	23	24	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	23¾	23	22¾	23	
	17⅛	18	21,500	Am. Linseed	16½	18⅝	15⅝	17⅞	+ 2½
	34	35¼	5,200	Am. Linseed pf.	33	36	33	35½	+ 2
	49⅝	50¼	5,400	Am. Locomotive	49⅞	50⅝	48	49⅝	− ⅛
	95	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	− 1¼
	5	6	200	Am. Malt.	5	5	5	5	− ¼
	77⅞	78	4,500	Am. Sm. & Ref.	77⅝	78	76½	77⅝	+ ⅛
	105¼	106	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	105½	105¼	105¼	105½	− ⅛
	50	51	2,900	Am. Steel Found.	47	51½	45⅝	51	+ 3⅝
	107½	108¼	900	Am. Sugar Refining	108	108	107¼	107½	− ⅞
	121⅝	121⅞	400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122	122	122	122	+ ⅝
	34	35	600	Am. Woolen	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34¼	
	80	80	300	Am. Woolen pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	
	68¼	68⅝	22,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	67½	68¼	66⅝	68½	+ 1½
	100⅜	100⅞	2,400	At., Top. & S. Fe	100¼	100⅝	100	100⅜	+ ⅛
	101	103	100	At. Coast Line	102	102	102	102	+ ½
	73⅝	74	13,400	Baldwin Locomo.	75	76½	70	73½	− 2½
	103	104	400	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104½	104½	104	104	− ½
	79⅝	80¼	5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅞	80	78½	80	+ ⅛
	269	275	10	Bank of Commerce	169	169	169	269½	− 4½
	144	150	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	275	280	268	280	+ 9
	84½	84⅝	900	Beth. Steel pf.	145	151	145	150	+ ½
	60½	60⅝	4,900	Brooklyn R. T.	83⅝	84¼	83½	84½	+ ½
	154	161½	3,700	Butte & Superior	57½	61	56½	60⅝	+ 1½
	147⅞	148¼	800	California Petro.	15⅝	16½	15	16½	+ ⅝
	42⅞	48	3,800	Canadian Pacific	148	148¾	146¾	148¼	+ ⅝
	104¼	105½	7,300	Central Leather Co.	41¼	43¼	41⅝	43	+ ¾
	125	130	100	Cen. Leather pf.	105	105	105	105	
	43	43¼	8	Cen. & S. A. Tel.	125	125	125	125	
	113⅝	113⅞	1,400	Ches. & Ohio	43½	43¼	42½	43¼	− 1
	29	29½	200	Chi. Great Western	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
	81½	81¾	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	20¼	21	20	21	+ ⅛
	125	126	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	80½	81¾	80½	81¾	+ 1½
	22¼	22½	5,500	Chi. & Northwest	125½	125½	124½	125	− 1
	125	150	37,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	23¾	24½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅝
	43⅞	44	50	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	130	130	130	130	
			2,300	Chino Copper	44¼	44¾	43½	44	
	67¼	67½	5,800	Colo. Fuel & Iron	37⅝	39	37	38⅝	+ ⅛
	101	102	30,700	Crucible Steel	69½	71¾	65	67½	− 2
	125	126	600	Crucible Steel pf.	100	101	100	101	− 1
	84½	85½	800	Consol. Gas.	126	125	125	125	+ ¼
	16¾	16⅞	1,000	Continental Can.	84½	85¼	81	85½	+ 2
	81½	83	5,900	Corn Prod. Refin.	16¼	16½	15⅜	16½	+ ¼
	105	110	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	81½	81¾	81½	81½	− 1½
	138½	138¾	1,200	Cuban Am. Sugar	110⅞	110⅞	106	106	− 2⅞
	9	10	300	Del. & Hudson	139	139	138⅞	139	+ ¾
	114	115	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	9	9	9	9	+2
	60	62	50	Detroit Edison Co.	114½	114½	114½	114½	
	20½	20¾	80	Detroit United Ry.	25⅝	26½	24¼	26¼	+ ¼
	26¾	26⅞	3,500	Distillers Securities	20	21¾	20	21¾	+ ¼
	41½	42	1,900	Dome Mines Expl.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
			7,500	Erie	26⅞	27⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
	170	171	2,100	Erie 1st pf.	41	42⅝	40¾	42⅝	+ ½
	201	206	2,800	General Electric	169	171	167¼	171	+ 2
	66¾	67½	2,000	Gen. M. v. tr. ctfs.	200	204	195	204	+ 2¼
	117	117½	9,150	Goodrich,(B.F.,) Co.	57	57½	54½	57	+ 1
	40⅛	40⅝	1,600	Great Northern pf.	116	117	116	117	
	61	61¾	14,800	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	40⅜	40⅝	38½	40¼	+ ⅛
	116¾	117½	3,800	Guggenheim Explor.	61¾	61¾	59¾	61½	+ ¼
	101	102½	100	Homestake Mining	117½	117¾	117¼	117¼	− ¼
	19¾	20	300	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	+ ½
	72⅝	73	1,000	Int.Con.Cor.tr. ctfs.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
	32¾	32⅞	1,100	Int. Con. Corp. pf.	71½	73	71½	73	+ 1½
	19¾	20¼	15,100	Inspiration Copper	33	33¾	31½	32⅝	+ ⅛
	74	75	1,500	Inter.-M. v. tr. ctfs.	19¾	20	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
	19	20	300	Inter.-Met. pf.	73	75	73	74½	+ 2¼
	36¾	37	400	Inter. Agricultural	19	19	18	19	+ ⅛
	102	103½	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	37	37¾	37	37¾	+ 1½
	9¾	9¾	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103½	103½	101	103	+ 2½
	26⅞	28	300	Inter. Paper	9	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
	76	83	1,900	Kansas City South.	26	26	24¼	26	+ 1
	57⅛	58¼	7,400	Kayser,(Jul.,) & Co.	77	77	77	77	− 1
	141	141½	1,800	Lackawanna Steel.	52¼	59	51⅝	58	+ 5⅛
	112⅝	113	100	Lehigh Valley	141	141½	140	141½	+ ⅝
	40	40½	400	L.-W. B. 1st pf.ctfs.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅝
	87¼	88	3,800	Louisv. & Nash.	112	112½	111	111½	− 1⅞
	34	34½	2,500	Maxwell Motors	39	40¾	39	40¾	+ 1
	36	38	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86½	87½	85½	87½	+ 1½
	79¾	79¾	200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	35½	35½	33½	34½	− 1⅜
	25	25⅝	12,500	May Dept. Stores	37½	37½	37½	37½	− ⅛
	14	16	1,100	Mex. Petroleum	78¾	80⅝	78¾	79½	− ½
	7	8	150	Miami Copper	25	25¼	24½	25	− ¼
	16½	17½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	
	3	3¼	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
	49½	51	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	17	17	17	17	
	79	80¼	600	Mo. Pacific	28	3¼	2⅞	3¼	
	24⅜	25	1,900	Montana Power	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	− ⅛
	60½	61¼	1,100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	80⅝	77½	78	− 1½
	14	14⅞	1,200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	25	25	25	25	− ½
	130	132	5,700	Nat. Lead Co.	60½	61	60	61	+ 1
	88¾	89	1,600	Nev. Con. Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	− ⅜
	62	64	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	127	133	124½	132	+ 5½
	24⅝	25½	400	N. Y. Central	88¼	89	88	88¾	− ⅝
	103⅝	106½	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¾	62	61	62	
	103½	103⅝	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & W.	25	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
	31½	31⅝	1,100	Norf. & Western	108	108½	104⅝	104⅝	− 1⅝
	108⅜	108⅝	1,200	Northern Pacific	105	105¾	104½	105½	− ⅛
	65	70	1,100	Pacific Mail	80¼	81	79½	80¼	− ⅝
	90	95	100	Pennsylvania R. R.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	+ ¼
	77	78½	500	Pet., Mul. & Co.	65	65	65	65	− ¾
	90	96	50	Philadelphia Co.	91	91	91	91	− 2
	29¼	30	5,200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	78	78	78	
	94	96	30	Pittsburgh Coal	90	90	90	90	
	55⅝	55¾	11,150	Pitts. Coal pf.	28¼	29⅞	28¼	29½	+ 1⅝
	157	162	100	Do, odd lot	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
			200	Pressed Steel Car	93	93	93	93	
	37	38	1,150	Pullman Co	56	57½	56	58¾	+ ½
	21¼	21⅝	4,900	Quicksilver	156	156	156	156	− 1
	146⅝	147	19,100	Ry. Steel Spring	37⅝	37⅝	34½	34½	− 2
	39½	40	18,100	Ray Con. Copper	37⅛	37¼	35¾	37½	+ ¼
	101	101	1,100	Reading	21	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
	⅞	⅞	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	145½	146¾	144½	146⅜	+ 1½
	¾	¾	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	40¾	41½	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅝
			200	Rock Island Co.	100	100	99½	100	
	11	11¼	12,600	Rock Island Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
	14½	15	3,000	Rumely (M.) Co.	¾	¾	¾	¾	
	31½	32½	400	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	10⅛	11⅝	9½	11	+ 1
	150	155	400	Seaboard A. L. pf.	13½	15¼	13¼	14½	+ 1½
	50¾	51½	2,100	Sears, Roe. & Co.	31¾	31¾	31	31½	+ 1½
	88	88⅞	13,300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	149	151	149	151	+ 2
	15	16	2,100	Southern Pacific	50	51	47⅝	51	+ 2
	46¾	50	1,100	Southern Railway	88¾	88¾	85½	88	+ 1⅝
	53	56	100	Southern Ry. pf.	15	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
	98¼	99½	13,500	Standard Milling	47⅝	47⅝	46	47⅝	+ 1
	50¾	51	2,100	Studebaker Co.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	− ¼
	138½	139	500	Tennessee Copper	102½	102½	93½	98⅝	− 1⅝
	51¾	52	2,100	Texas Co.	51½	51½	51	51	+ ⅝
	67¼	67½	500	Third Avenue	139	139	137	137	− ¾
	101	102	19,500	Union B. & P. Co.	50½	51¾	50½	51⅜	+ 1
	125	126	30,700	Union Pacific	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	
	84½	85½	800	Union Pacific pf.	128¾	128¾	125¾	128½	+ ¾
	16¾	16⅞	1,000	United Dr. G. pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	− ⅛
	81½	83	5,900	United Rys. Inv.	50	50	50	50	
	105	110	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	17	17	17	17	
	138½	138¾	1,200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	32	33	31	33	+ ¼
	9	10	300	U. S. Express	60	65	60	65	+ 4
	114	115	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	20¼	20½	19½	19½	− ¾
	60	62	50	U. S. Realty & Imp.	62½	62½	62½	62½	
	3,500	3,600	3,100	U. S. Rubber	67¼	67¾	66¾	67¼	+ ⅜
	1,900	2,000	229,300	U. S. Steel	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
	7,500	7,600	1,100	U. S. Steel pf.	48½	50⅝	47¾	50½	+ 1½
	1,800	1,900	5,500	Utah Copper	70	71⅝	67¾	67¾	− ⅝
	100	200	1,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	110½	110½	110	110	− ¾
	50	80	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	64½	65	63¼	63¼	− ¾
			100	Va. Iron, C. & C.	93¾	94	93¾	94	
	100	100	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	100	100	100	100	− ¼
	55	56	100	Western Md.	56	56	55	56	− ¼
	106	110	1,100	Western Union Tel.	106	106	106	106	− 1
	69⅜	70	67,000	Westing. E. & M.	25	25	25	25	− 1
	111⅝	111⅝	1,600	Willys-Overland	69¾	69¾	69¾	69⅜	− ½
	170	173	300	Wisconsin Central	111¾	112¾	109	111⅞	+ ⅝
			400	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co.	168	170	166	170	+ ⅝
	105	106½			94⅝	95	94⅜	95	+ ⅛
					106	106	104½	105	− 1

LONDON TRADING DULL.

Result of Baltic Naval Fight Cheers Sentiment on Exchange.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were easy today. Cable transfers on New York opened lower and weakened to $4.65⅞.

The result of the Baltic naval fight cheered sentiment on the Stock Exchange, but did not affect prices, as there is so little business passing. Canadian Car was a weak feature.

American securities were affected by the weakness in Wall Street Saturday and the Arabic situation. Prices opened below parity and gradually eased off. United States Steel and Union Pacific were frequently sold. The closing was a shade over the lowest.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 35 centimes.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Weekly comparative statement of associated national banks:

	Aug. 21, 1915.	Decrease for Week.
Circulation	$9,087,000	$2,000
Loans, dis. and inv.	256,824,000	*1,059,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	190,074,000	*419,000
Due to banks	106,793,000	3,134,000
Time deposits	3,067,000	68,000
Ex. for Clear'g House	9,851,000	681,000
Due from banks	29,083,000	344,000
Cash reserve	22,854,000	138,000
Res. with Fed. Res. Bk.	9,930,000	472,000
Res. with other banks	41,540,000	1,807,000
Cash excess	8,376,000	144,000
Excess in New York	27,662,000	1,313,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. Bk.	2,941,000	475,000
Total excess	33,979,000	2,423,000

*Increase.

EXCHANGE WEAK AGAIN.

British Financiers Coming to Discuss a Credit Balance.

Foreign exchange rates weakened again yesterday, demand sterling selling down to $4.65⅜ and closing only ¼ above the low price. The day's highest quotation was $4.66¼, comparing with $4.67¼ on Saturday.

It was learned that the negotiations for financing Great Britain's debit balance in this country had not been resumed after the interruption caused by the sinking of the Arabic. It is not likely that the matter will be taken up seriously again until the arrival of the financiers who are expected to sail tomorrow from Liverpool to meet New York bankers.

The English bankers are still loath to part with American securities to be pledged against an advance, and are hoping that the way will be cleared up for a Government bond issue. A report yesterday that Canada would float a large issue in this country was not taken seriously.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Monday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
6s	Sep., 1915	100	100a	100¼	100⅜
6s	Sep., 1916	102½	102¾	102¾	102⅞
6s	Sep., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	104
4½s	March, 1963	101⅞	102	101⅞	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅞	102	101⅞	101⅞
4½s	May, 1957	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	101	100⅜	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	97¾	98	97¾	98
4½s	March, 1962	97¾	98	97¾	98
4½s	Sep., 1960	97¾	98	97¾	98
4½s	March, 1930-60	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4s	May, 1959	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	May, 1957	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	93¾	94⅛	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	93¾	94⅛	93⅝	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
4s	May, 1917	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	May, 1919	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1958	84⅜	..	84⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	85¼	86¼	85¼	85¾
3½s	May, 1954	85¼	86¼	85¼	85¾

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Balancing of Prices.

Despite the great swaying on the market yesterday, the average price of the twenty-five industrial stocks used in these columns in determining averages was exactly the same as the average price of the two hours' session last Saturday. The average stood at 78.78.

***

Lackawanna Steel.

The rise of 5⅛ points in Lackawanna Steel was accompanied by reports that the Lackawanna Steel Company had placed large foreign orders for steel rails. The information, in fact, began to be circulated early last week, but representatives of the company stated that there were no orders which had not already been listed in the weekly reports. According to one informant the order was so large and called for so much haste in delivery that it was "split up" among all of the railroad lines running from the mills to the seaboard. Brokers generally are optimistic about steel orders. With increased demands for steel products coming simultaneously from local and foreign consumers, they say it will require no artificial stimulation to improve the market.

***

A Paper Saving.

"I have made a small fortune in Crucible," said a philosophical trader yesterday as that company's stock touched a new low level on this movement. "When it was at 75 my best friends and counselors told me it was going right up over par

Savage Arms
Winchester Arms

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago 5s, 1916

Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s, 1917

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N. Y. MTGE. & SECURITY
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Savage Arms
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GWYNNE BROTHERS
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Display a Firm Undertone in a Very Active Market—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 267,887 shares of stocks and $225,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 72,800; oils, 2,432; railroads, 960, and mining 191,695. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,560	Amer. Zinc....	49¼	50⅜	49⅛	51
1,500	‡Can. Car & F.	95	96	90	95
500	‡C. C. & F. pf.	117	117	114	116
325	‡Canada Steel..	26	26	26	26
5,100	‡Car. Lt. & Pr.	9	9¼	7⅝	8⅜
100	‡Central Fdy..	10	10	10	10
1,180	‡Cramp Ship'g.	67¼	72	67¾	71
1,390	Dr'ge-Sey., w.i.	91	92	88	91
270	Electric Boat..	435	440	410	440
28,000	‡El Bt., n. w.i.	43⅜	44⅜	42	44⅜
750	‡Hall Signal..	19	20	17	18
225	‡Hendee Mfg..	31½	33	31¼	32½
5,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	4¼	4½	3⅝	4⅛
2,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	9¼	10	8⅝	9½
10	‡I.M.M., n. w.i.	50	50	50	50
2,400	‡Int. Motors..	22	24	21	24
75	‡Int. Mot. pf..	51	51	48	49
150	‡Int. Nickel...	161	165	161	162
500	Kaph. Br'se, pf.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
25	Kelly Spr'd T.	172	172	170	170
400	‡Lake Tor. B't	15	15	13	13
4,500	Mar. of Am..	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
200	Mut. Prot. Sh.	9	9	9	9
5,500	††Nat'l Lead & Zinc.....	37	38	35	37
10	Nat. Steel Car.	48	48	48	48
20	‡Fyrene M. Co.	13	13	13	13
200	Corporation of R. & H.....	6	6	5⅛	5⅛
100	M. R'meley, n.	26	26	26	26
400	Savoy Oil,....	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
1,600	‡St'd Motors...	9¾	10⅜	9¼	10⅜
200	Sterl'g Gum...	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1,100	‡St. Jos. Lead	11⅝	12	11	12
2,000	United Cigar Stores, new..	10¼	10¼	10	10
1,200	Un. Prof. Sh..	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,500	U. S. Light & Heat Corp...	3¼	3⅜	2⅛	3
800	U. S. Light & H. Corp., pf.	5⅜	*5¼	5	5
900	‡Vent. Con. Oil	11⅞	12	11¼	12
900	‡World Film..	3½	3½	3½	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Galena-S. Oil..	167	167	167	— 2
20	Illinois P. L...	145	144	144	— 1
7	Indiana P. L..	100	100	100	— 1
1,200	‡Inter. Petrol...	9¼	9	9⅛	..
2	Northern P. L.	100	100	100	..
65	‡Ohio Oil	153	150	150	— 4
160	Pierce Oil	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ⅛
225	Prairie O. & G.	385	377	381	— 4
75	Prairie P. L...	177	170	174	..
128	South. Penn. Oil.	330	320	320	— 5
70	Std. Oil, Cal.	300	295	297	— 7
30	Std. Oil, Ind.	440	431	435	..
10	§Std. Oil, Kan.	375	375	375	— 7
860	Std. Oil, N. J.	432	423	432	+ 7
50	Std. Oil, N. Y.	186	185	185	— 5
25	Union Tank L.	85	84	85	..
4	Vacuum Oil ..	214	214	214	— 6

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	‡Wabash, w. i.	11	11	11	11
260	‡Wabas. pf. (a)	41½	41½	40	41

MINING STOCKS.

600	‡Alaska June'u	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2,000	††Albion Min..	41	41	41	41
1,300	‡A.-C. M. Co.	85	87	84	86
5,000	††Am. Com'der	12	12½	11	12
8,750	††Ariz. Duqu'e	40	42	40	42
5,300	††Atlanta	29	29	28	28½
5,000	††Big Cotton..	8¾	9	8	8⅝
200	B. L. D. Co...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,700	Braden Cop...	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7½
2,300	††Booth	43	43	42	42½
300	Butte C. & Z.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	††Caledonia ..	93	93	90	90
600	‡Chile Copper.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½
200	Con. Arizona..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Con. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Dia. B. B...	3	3	3	3
6,000	††Emma' Cop..	85	88	84	88
100	El Paso, new.	1	1	1	1
200	††Genesee Cop.	39	39	39	39
600	Gold. Con.....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,400	††Gold. Merger.	20	20	20	20
320	Greene-Can..	38½	38½	36⅜	37
100	Howe Sound...	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	‡Iron Blossom	71	71	71	71
3,900	Jumbo Ext....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
26,000	Kenn't Cop....	45⅞	45⅞	43⅝	44⅝
100	Kerr Lake....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
3,000	††Kewanaa	11	11	11	11
100	La Rose Con..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star....	4	4	4	4
200	Magma Copper.	13½	13½	13	13
3,800	McIntyre	49	50	49	49½
400	†McK.-Dar.....	24	24	23	24
300	†Majestic M...	50	50	50	50
88,000	‡Mother Lode	26½	27½	25	25½
100	†Nevada Hills.	18	18	18	18
700	New Ut. Bing.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
100	Nip. M. Co....	6	6	6	6
5,000	††Oro	6½	7	6½	7
24,600	††Rex	56	56	53	54
2,000	††Sand. Kend..	6	6	6	6
550	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
17,500	††Success Min.	91	93	83	85
2,200	†Sup. Min. Co.	23	24	23	23½
2,000	Ton. Exten....	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2⅞
15	Ton. Belmont..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	†Ton. Jim But.	84	84	84	84
2,500	†Ti-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	†Wasatch.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	†W. E. Con....	62	62	60	61
20	‡W. K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$225,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	143	140	140

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

Note—Saturday sale in U. S. Light and Heat Corporation pf. should read 250 at 5⅛@5¼.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 21. Bid.	Asked.
Electric Boat pf.....	435	450	430	450
Emerson Phonograph.	13¼	14	13¼	14
Houston Oil.....	12	14	13½	14
Internat. Rubber....	7	7½	7	7½
Nat. Steel Car of C..	46	50	..	..
N. Y. Transportation.	15½	17	17	17½
Sherman Carbide....	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf..	10	14	10	14
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3⅜	4	3⅜	4

RAILROAD.

Wabash pf. (b).....	21½	22¼	21½	22¼

MINING STOCKS.

Florence	45	47	45	48
Tonopah Mining.....	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Tuolumne Copper.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BOND.

Int. M. Mar., new, 5s.	75½	77	75½	76½

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....125	135	130	140	
Aetna Explosives pf...	80	90	75	85
Am. & British Mfg...	12	17	15	20
Am. & British Mfg. pf	28	38	30	40
Atlas Powder 218	224	220	230	
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	100	95	100
Bliss (E. W).....340	360	350	375	
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....130	145	135	145	
Canadian Explosives..325	375	325	375	
Canadian Explos. pf...101	110	106	115	
Carbon Steel	22	27	23	28
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	..	52	40	..
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	32	32	27	..
Colts Arms 560	570	535	545	
Driggs-Seabury	88	92	85	95
Du Pont Powder.....685	700	680	700	
Du Pont Powder pf..	95	100	95	100
Hercules Powder 355	375	365	385	
Hercules Powder pf...112	115	106	115	
Hopkins-Allen	50	60	25	35
Hopkins-Allen pf.	90	110	90	110
Niles-Bement-Pond ...112	115	113	116	
Niles-Bement-Pond pf 97	102	95	..	
Savage Arms 300	350	290	310	
Winchester Rep'g A.2,000	2,400	2,500	2,700	

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....323	328	
American Light & Traction pf....108	110	
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.....	50	55
*American Gas & Electric.....104	107	
*American Gas & Electric pf....	48½	50
American Power & Light.....	59	63ex
American Power & Light.....	80	88
American Public Utilities.....	30	35
American Public Utilities pf....	63	66
Am. Water Works & Electric....	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf....	55	60
Cities Service.....	44	47
Cities Service pf.....	52	55
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.....	93	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	49	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	77	80
Consumers Power pf. (Me.).....	90	94
Dayton Power & Light.....	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	72	76
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities.....	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	50	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf..	47	52
Northern States Power.....	23	23½
Northern States Power pf.....	84½	86
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	44¼	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	42	48
Southern California Edison.....	70	73
Southern California Edison pf....	92¼	96
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	4¼	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf....	23	24½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power..	4	6
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	21	26
United Light & Rys.....	38	41
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67	70
Utah Securities	12	15
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.....	47	50

*Par value, $50.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads.....	$2,079,537	+	$208,736
Twenty-one roads..	9,428,291	—	715,324
Total, (27 roads)....	11,507,648	—	506,588

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for July and 12 months:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
June gross....	403,640	396,229	389,976
Net after taxes	62,081	140,901	84,469
Other inc., deb.	30,529	17,396	*5,099
Total inc.....	31,502	123,598	89,568
12 mos. gross.	4,636,059	4,588,121	4,335,167
Net after taxes	88,922	1,245,138	1,235,405
Other inc., deb.	328,261	31,593	104,842
Total inc.....	560,962	1,213,545	1,150,561

*Credit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for July—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	10,949	10,504	445
Freight rev...	7,203,516	7,235,120	*31,604
Passenger rev..	4,387,899	3,380,272	1,157,627
Total op. rev..	12,963,203	11,632,919	1,330,284
Maint. of way.	1,405,452	1,426,678	*21,226
Mt. of equip...	1,696,818	1,759,620	*59,802
Transp. exp...	3,844,475	3,882,398	*37,923
Total op. exp..	7,800,057	7,786,679	13,378
Taxes	568,839	561,124	7,715
Net after taxes	4,592,535	3,281,573	1,310,962

BOSTON & MAINE reports to the Public Service Commission for quarter ended June 30 as follows:

Total op. rev..	11,726,512	11,987,106	*260,594
Total op. rev..	3,082,676	2,490,668	585,008
Gross income..	2,929,531	2,440,509	489,142
Net income....	410,234	†257,308	667,542

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

TEXAS COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	26,391,745	25,924,405	25,882,864
Exp., tax., &c.	18,367,053	18,171,946	13,838,945
Net	8,024,692	7,752,459	12,044,219
*Reserve	1,631,365	1,586,484	5,381,095
Surplus .....†6,393,327		6,185,974	6,663,123
Dividends	3,000,000	2,550,000	1,620,000
Surplus	3,393,327	3,635,974	5,043,123

*Reserve for sinking fund deposits, insurance, &c. †Equal to 21.3 per cent. on $30,000,000 capital stock, as against 20.6 per cent. on $30,000,000 stock previous year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.....	.02	Jacket	.04
Andes	.08	Kentucky Con....	.02
Best & Belcher....	.07	Mexican	.49
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con....	.70
Caledonia	.54	Ophir	.34
Challenge Con.....	.08	Overman	.32
Chollar	.03	Savage	.06
Confidence	.13	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va..	1.12	Sierra Nevada....	.16
Con. Imperial ...	.01	Union Con.....	.40
Gould & Curry....	.04	Utah Con.....	.04
Hale & Norcross..	.05	Yellow Jacket	.14
Julia	.02	Silver Bars.....	.47⅞

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction....	.09
Jim Butler	.80	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	D'field Black B...	.01
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mizpah Exten....	.19	G'field Con. M....	1.25
Montana	.20	G'field Merger....	.20
North Star	.11	Jumbo Exten.....	1.45
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Exten...	2.40	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger..	.35	Vernal	.02
Victor	.28	Nevada Hills	.19
West End	.50	Rochester Mines...	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain...	.42
Atlanta	.28	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.42	Man. Big Four.....	.05
C. O. D.....	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	9½	10⅛	Isabella	13¾	14¼
Elkton	22	23	Jackpot	6½	7⅛
El Paso....	76	95	McKinney..	37	38
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland ..	145	147
Golden C..	176	177	Vindicator.	150	163
Gold Dol...	4		Rav. B. H.	2	4
Gold Sov..	3	4			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Cons. Coal	95	95	95	95
20	Fairmont Gas pf..	45	45	45	45
12	Mem.-M. Bank..	28	28	28	28
75	Northern Central..	82½	82½	82½	82½
30	Penn. Water & P.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5	United Rys. & E..	23	23	23	23
50	Wayland Oil & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Cons. Gas 6s..	101	101	101	101
1,000	Davison Ch. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
4,000	G., C. & N. 5s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Ga. S. & F. 5s.	100	100	100	100
7,000	U.R.&E. 1st 4s.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼
5,000	U.R.&E. inc. 4s	57	57	57	57
500	U.R.&E.fdg. 5s	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,005	Alaska	32½	32½	32	32⅛
50	Algomah	2	2	2	2
185	Allouez	51	52	51	52
5,685	Amer. Zinc.....	49½	51½	49¾	50⅜
925	Anaconda	67⅞	68¾	66⅛	68⅜
3,350	Ariz. Commer.	8	9	7⅛	7⅛
70	Butte & Cal....	3¾	4	3¾	4
5,455	Butte & Sup....	58	60¾	57	60⅜
696	Calum. & Ariz.	61	61	59½	60½
35	Cal. & Hecla..	550	552	550	552
70	Chino	44	44	44	44
607	Copper Range.	52¾	53	52	52⅜
200	East Butte....	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11½
116	Franklin	8½	9	8½	8½
372	Granby	78	78	75½	78
450	Greene-Canan..	38	38	37¼	37¼
52	Hancock	15¾	16	15	15½
25	Indiana	4½	4½	4½	4½
135	Island Creek..	48	48	47½	48
5	Island Cr'k pf.	90	90	90	90
120	Isle Royale....	26	26	26	26
55	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
85	Lake	13	13½	13	13½
5	La Salle.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
110	Mass. Con.....	10¼	10½	10½	10½
100	Mayflower	3¼	3½	3½	3½
400	Mohawk	69	70	69	70
50	Nevada Cons.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,106	New Arcadian.	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
400	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,211	North Butte....	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	28
9	North Lake....	1	1	1	1
25	Old Dominion..	50	50	50	50
50	Osceola	70	70	70	70
440	Pond Creek....	16½	16⅝	16½	16½
45	Quincy.....	83½	83½	83	83
26	Ray Consol....	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
115	Shannon	7	7	7	7
10	Shattuck	26	26	26	26
610	South Lake....	5½	5½	5½	5½
50	South Utah....	16c	16c	16c	16c
68	St. Mary's.....	53	53	51	53
175	Superior Cop..	26	26¼	25½	26
816	Tamarack	53	54	52	53½
100	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
648	U. S. Smelting	39	39¼	38½	39¼
243	U. S. Sm. pf...	46	46¼	46	46⅛
425	Utah Apex.....	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
150	Utah Consol....	12	12	11½	11½
250	Winona	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
60	Wolverine	58½	58⅝	58	58⅛
10	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

30	Bos. & Albany.	181½	181½	181½	181½
7	Bos. Elevated.	76	76	76	76
20	Bos. & Maine.	23½	23½	23½	23½
240	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	62	62	61½	61½
10	Union Pacific..	128	128	128	128
60	W. E. St. Ry.	61½	61½	61½	61½

MISCELLANEOUS.

2	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	93	93	93	93
76	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
65	Am. P. S. pf..	16½	16½	16	16
65	Am. Sugar ...	107½	108	107½	108
11	Am. Sugar pf.	116	116	116	116
214	Am. T. & T..	121¼	122	121¼	122
193	Am. Woolen pf	90	90	89½	90
845	A..G. & W.I.pf	22½	24	22	24
10	E. B. Land..	10	10	10	10
10	Edison	231	231	230	231
175	Gen. Electric..	169	170	169	170
596	Mass. Gas ...	89½	90	89½	90
23	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
10	N. E. Tele ...	131½	131½	131½	131½
159	Swift & Co...	113½	114½	113½	114¼
10	Torrington ...	32	32	32	32
10	Torrington pf..	28½	28½	28½	28¼
293	United Fruit..	131½	131½	129	129
453	U. Shoe Mach.	48	49	48	49
19	U. S. Mach. pf	29	29	29	29
4,125	U. S. Steel....	70¼	71¼	68¼	70¾
1,640	Ventura Oil ...	11⅝	12½	11¼	11⅝
10	Wol. Land	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88⅜	88½	88¼	88¼
1,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	101	101	101	101
2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.....	69	69	69	69
12,000	W. E. & T. 5s.	96¼	96½	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.50	.80	Iron Blos.	.70	.74
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	Iron Rose..	.45	.50
Bingham...	7⅛	7⅜	McK-Dar...	.23	.25
Begole	1	1⅛	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Majestic...	.50	.52
Butte & L.	.34	.36	Mex Met...	.25	.26
Chief Con.	.90	.97	New Doug.	.62	.64
Con Cop....	1⅛	1⅜	N Baltic..	3¼	3½
Crown Res	.40	.45	N Cornelia	7	7⅛
Calaveras..	1⅜	1⅞	Ohio Cop..	.10	.15
Con Ariz..	.65	.75	Old D Rcs	7⅛	7½
Cortes	.40	.45	Oneco	1	1¼
Cal Corbin	4	6	Riker-H....	5⅝	6
Davis-D...	1	1¼	S W Miami	1	1¼
E & B B..	1½	1⅝	Tono Min.	5¼	5⅝
First N C.	2⅛	2⅜	Utah Met.	8¼	8⅝
G'rd Con.	1¾	1⅞	Un V Ext.	5½	5⅝
Houghton..	1	1⅛	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. Shipbldg.	39	40	38¾	40
185	Chi. Pneu. Tool	73	73	71	73
63	Com. Edison ..	135	135	135	135
75	Diamond Match	96	96½	96	96½
50	Goodrich	55	55	55	55
3	Hart.S. & M.pf.	110	110	110	110
10	Illinois Brick..	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
13	Mont.-Ward pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
98	People's Gas..	115	115	114½	115
5	Quaker Oats pf.

Yesterday

United Cigar Stores Co. of America

on account of the war scare could have been bought at $10.00 a share, yielding 7% on the investment. Put your funds into

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Its possibilities are unlimited.
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The stock is now in a very strong market position.
Our latest CIRCULAR NO. 839 gives the latest facts about the company's achievements.
It also contains much interesting information regarding

Braden Copper — Driggs-Seabury
Marconi Wireless — Stewart Mining
United Cigar Stores, Ltd.
and other active issues.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Sept. 23, 1915, and then opened, for dredging and rock excavation in James River, Va. Information on application at this office, or at U. S. Engineer Office, 316 Federal Building, Richmond, Va.

CANADIAN PACIFIC DIVORCES SHIPS

Forms Company to Take Over Its Boats and Those of the Allan Line, Which It Owns.

PRICE IS PUT AT $24,000,000

Railway to Get All of New Corporation's $10,000,000 Stock and $14,000,000 Debentures.

Details of the consolidation of the ocean steamship business of the Canadian Pacific Railway and that of the Allan Line and the formation of a new company to operate this joint business are contained in the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, copies of which reached here yesterday. The value of the steamship property involved in the transaction is estimated at $23,500,000. The capitalization of the new company, to be known as the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, will be $10,000,000.

Six of the Canadian Pacific's older class of steamships, the Montrose, Mount Royal, Montezuma, Montcalm, Tyrolia, and Ruthenia, were taken over by the English Government last November at a price which has not yet been fixed. The Empress of India, which had served on the Pacific Ocean for twenty-five years, was sold for $425,000 and converted into a hospital ship. Two large modern steamships, which were under construction at Belfast, have recently been purchased, but have not yet been delivered. The main fleet of the Canadian Pacific has been engaging in the profitable trade with the Allies.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Chairman and President of the railway company, in his report to the stockholders says, regarding the separation of the railway and the steamship lines:

> Your Directors have had under consideration for some time the desirability of transferring to a steamship company your steamships engaged in traffic on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, so as to more effectually separate your railway and steamship finances and operations. To that end a company has been organized under the laws of Great Britain, known as the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., with an authorized capital of £2,000,000 sterling, having for its purpose, among other things, the acquisition and operation of ocean steamships and the interchange of traffic with your railway lines and others. The requisite extension of your company's charter powers has been secured to enable it to hold stock and securities of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and to guarantee payment of the principal and interest of such securities as may be issued with your consent.
>
> It is provided that the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services shall purchase and take over your interest in all of the steamships and their appurtenances engaged in ocean traffic, as well as those of the Allan Line, which has been under your control for some time.
>
> A moderate estimate of the value of the steamship property involved in the transaction, after making due allowance for depreciation, is $23,500,000. Your Directors recommend that as a consideration for the steamships and their appurtenances to be sold and delivered by your company, and for the capital stock of the Allan Line, carrying with it all that company's steamship and other properties, you accept as fully paid the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, namely, £1,962,910, being all excepting the shares necessary to qualify the Directors of the steamship company, and in addition 5 per cent. first debentures or debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services to the amount of £2,865,880 sterling.

The Canadian Pacific, as stated in the preliminary reports on Aug. 11, had a falling off in gross business of about $31,000,000. A reduction in expenses of $22,000,000 reduced the net loss to about $9,000,000. The loss in earnings is attributed in the President's report to "uncontrollable conditions." The increased earnings from the steamship department prevented a more serious loss.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101	101¼	2.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.87
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅜	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	99⅛	99⅛	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99½	100	5.00
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97¼	97⅜	8.80
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96⅜	97¼	12.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100¼	5.78
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.95
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¼	99⅞	6.10
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98⅜	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	96⅝	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.30
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.55
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.90
B'lyn R. T.	5	July, 1913	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Can. North	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	102	5.65
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅜	92	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	6.15
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	93	95	10.70
Con.Gas,Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power	6	May1,1917	98	99	6.58
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1918	98	99	6.38
East. P. & L.	6	1918	93	96½	6.55
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100½	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.55
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	98⅜	5.60
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅜	4.51
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	100	100¼	4.86
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98⅜	99⅜	6.10
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99¼	6.80
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	101	1.60
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98¼	6.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95¼	96¼	8.20
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Sept.15,'15	100	100⅛	1.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100½	1.00
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100⅝	4.45
No. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.85
Seab. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.10
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94	95	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99	99⅜	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.40
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99¼	6.38
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.58
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.54	69.39	70.38	....
Industrials	80.04	76.96	78.78	....

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.66	+ .12
Aug. 16	78.25	76.54	77.65	+ .99
Aug. 17	78.79	77.32	77.87	+ .22
Aug. 18	78.50	77.19	77.92	+ .05
Aug. 19	78.22	76.47	76.71	—1.21
Aug. 20	76.68	75.30	76.44	— .27
Aug. 21	75.85	74.24	74.39	—2.05
Aug. 23	75.29	73.18	74.58	+ .19

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Aug.,1915.	78.79	Aug. 17.	73.49	Aug. 2.	74.39
Aug.,	1914.	Exchange closed.			
Aug.,	1913.	71.65	Aug. 18.	68.83	Aug. 2. 71.11
Aug.,	1912.	84.65	Aug. 14.	81.92	Aug. 1. 83.47
Aug.,	1911.	82.34	Aug. 1.	78.40	Aug. 30. 78.77
*Year,	1915.	78.79	Aug. 17.	58.99	Feb. 24. 74.39
Year,	1914.	78.30	Jan. 31.	57.47	July 30. 60.20
Year,	1913.	79.10	Jan. 2.	63.09	Feb. 1. 68.04
Year,	1912.	85.52	Sep. 30.	75.24	Feb. 1. 78.80
Year,	1911.	84.41	June 20.	69.57	Sep. 25. 77.60

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Matdrity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.62 4.40
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½		4.62 4.40
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.65 4.40
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	4½		5.05 4.75
Carolina, C. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.50 5.00
Chesapeake & O.	1914-'24	4½		4.65 4.65
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½		4.55 4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.25 4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½	@5	6.00 6.00
C., S. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.85 4.55
C., C., C. & S. L.	1915-'29	5		5.20 4.90
Lel. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.55 4.50
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.12 4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.90 4.60
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.62 4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.55 4.30
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		6.50 5.25
Mo. Pac.	1914-'22	5		7.50 5.50
N. Y. Cen. Lines.	1915-'28	4½	@5	5.05 4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½		4.55 4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.00 4.75
Penn. Gen. Fyt.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
S. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5		6.25 5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5		5.05 4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½	@5	5.00 4.70
So. Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.60 4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.15 4.75

PLEAD FOR THE RAILROADS.

Supply Dealers Ask Business Men to Urge Better Mail Pay.

The Railway Business Association, composed of concerns doing business with railroads, has issued a bulletin entitled "Railway Mail Pay and Public Opinion," in which business men are urged to ask Congress to establish what is called a more systematic and businesslike method of paying railroads for carrying mail. The bulletin asserts that the Post Office receipts have increased 100.5 per cent. in the past ten years, while the amount paid to the railroads for carrying the mail has increased only 27.7 per cent.

The association contends that the Postmaster General, being interested in showing a surplus for his department, should not fix the rates of payment for the railroads; asks that weight rather than space be the measure of service; asks that the Government give the same terms it forces for the private shipper, and that payment take into consideration length of haul, speed and frequency of mail trains. The bulletin quotes the associate statistician for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Dr. M. O. Lorenz, as saying that a 10 per cent. increase over present rates would not constitute overpayment.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

On the big break in prices early in the day, the best place in Wall Street to dispose of United States Steel common was on the floor of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Steel did not sell there below 68½, although it touched 67¾ on the New York Stock Exchange. In a number of prominent stocks there were wide price differences between the respective markets on the two exchanges. At the start of the day there was a temporary tendency toward recovery from the weakness of Saturday. The early advance, however, merely served to invite heavy general selling, under which prices quickly crumbled away. All the "war stocks" suffered severely in the break in the market.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,620	Allis-Chal.	35	35⅝	30	34½
420	Am. B. Sugar.	59¼	60	57	60
4,800	Am. Can	57⅛	57⅝	52	56⅝
200	Am. Car & F.	68	68⅜	61	63⅜
20	Am. Hide & L.	7	7	7	7
110	Am. Ice Sec.	22⅜	23	22⅜	23
20	Am. Lins'd Oil	18½	18½	17½	17⅝
740	Am. Loco.	49⅜	50⅜	47½	50
280	Am. Smelting.	77⅜	78½	76¼	77⅝
1,140	Anaconda ($50)	67⅜	69½	66¼	68⅝
20	Atchison	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
510	Baldwin Loco.	75¼	76	72	73⅝
150	Balt. & Ohio	80	80	78⅝	79
20	Beth Steel	276	276	276	276
50	Briklyn. R. T.	84	84	83⅝	84
70	Cal. Petroleum	15½	15½	15	15
170	Can. Pacific	147½	147⅜	146⅝	147⅜
440	Cent. Leather.	42⅝	43⅝	41⅝	43½
90	C., M. & St. P.	81½	81½	80½	81½
1,070	C., R. I. & P.	23⅛	24⅜	22	22½
480	Col. Fuel & I.	38⅛	39	36⅝	39
390	Corn Products.	16¾	16⅝	15½	16¼
1,870	Crucible Steel.	70	71½	65	67
240	Distillers Sec.	25½	25⅝	24⅜	24⅜
440	Erie	26⅜	27	26	26⅞
50	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41¾	41	41
480	Goodrich Co.	57½	57½	54	55⅜
510	Gt. Nor. Ore.	39	40⅝	38¼	40¼
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	116	116	116	116
40	Guggenheim	59¼	60½	59½	60½
140	Insp. Copper.	32⅝	33	32	32⅝
140	Interborough.	19⅞	20	19⅝	20
10	Interb. Cons.	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½
50	Kan. City So.	24	26½	24	26½
80	Lehigh Valley.	140⅜	141	140	141
30	Max. Motor.	39⅝	40⅜	39¾	40⅜
140	Mex. Petroleum	79⅜	80¾	77½	80
20	Nev. Con. Cop.	14	14	14	14
110	N. Y. Central.	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88½
20	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	62	62	62	62
80	Nor. Pacific.	105¼	105⅝	104⅜	105⅝
60	Pacific Mail.	30½	30½	29	29
200	Pressed S. Car.	56¼	57¼	53⅜	56
40	Ry. Steel Spgs.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
30	Ray Con. Cop.	22	22	21¼	21¾
1,820	Reading	145	146⅜	144½	146¼
820	Rep. Iron & S.	40¼	41	38½	40
210	Rumely	9⅜	11½	9¾	11¼
330	Southern Pac.	86½	88	85¾	88
50	Southern Ry.	14¼	15	14¼	15
70	Studebaker	98½	98½	94½	94½
1,840	Tenn. Copper.	49¼	51⅝	47¼	50⅝
10	Third Av.	50½	50½	50½	50½
2,820	Union Pacific.	128¼	128½	125⅜	128
360	U. S. Rubber.	48½	50¼	47⅞	50¼
39,030	U. S. Steel.	70⅜	71¼	68½	70⅝
160	Utah Copper.	64⅞	64⅞	63	64⅞
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	33	33	32⅜	32⅝
5,640	W'house Elec.	111⅝	112½	109	111½
71,750					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.30	.30	.29½	.29½
300	Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Cons. Va.	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	Elkton	.24	.24	.24	.24
300	Florence	.47	.47	.47	.47
1,000	Goldf. Merger.	.20½	.20½	.20½	.20½
600	Jumbo Ext.	1.47½	1.47½	1.40	1.40
200	Mexican	.47	.47	.47	.47
400	Ophir	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Sierra Nevada	.11	.11	.11	.11
600	Tonopah Ext.	2.52½	2.52½	2.50	2.50
150	Union Con.	.30	.30	.30	.30
5,550					

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

Boston, Mass., August 19, 1915.

To the Noteholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad:

The holders of notes due September 2, 1915, are asked to extend these notes to March 2, 1916, on the following terms:

(1) ANY HOLDER OF NOTES MAY EXTEND THE AMOUNT DUE THEREON UNTIL MARCH 2, 1916, WITH INTEREST DISCOUNTED AT THE RATE OF 6% PER ANNUM, OR

(2) ANY HOLDER OF NOTES MAY EXTEND 80% OF THE AMOUNT DUE THEREON ON THE TERMS STATED ABOVE AND MAY RECEIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE REMAINING 20%, FIVE PER CENT. GOLD NOTES OF MAINE RAILWAYS COMPANIES, DUE APRIL 1, 1919, AT PAR FLAT WITH OCTOBER 1, 1915, COUPON ATTACHED, OF WHICH ONE-HALF WILL BE NOTES CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER PAR FOR PAR, INTO MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY CAPITAL STOCK UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1918, AND THE REMAINING ONE-HALF WILL BE NON-CONVERTIBLE. NOTEHOLDERS WILL BE PERMITTED TO INCREASE OR DECREASE THE PERCENTAGES OF "EXTENDED NOTES" AND OF MAINE RAILWAYS COMPANIES NOTES SO AS TO OBTAIN EVEN MULTIPLES OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, by strict economy and with the partial benefit of increased passenger and freight rates recently granted the road was able, notwithstanding a decrease in operating revenue of $1,489,286, to come within about $334,000 of meeting its fixed charges, as against a deficit of $2,044,742 for the previous year. While this improvement does not remove the necessity of reorganization it strengthens our belief that if a consolidation with the Leased Lines can be effected on equitable terms, a financially strong corporation will result which will be to the greatest advantage of all.

If granted, the extension of your notes now asked for will not in any way diminish your security, as no mortgage can be placed upon the property without securing your notes, and it will enable the management to continue its efforts toward a sound reorganization, under favorable conditions. Should holders of Boston & Maine Notes who accept Plan No. 2 desire notes of Maine Railways Companies in excess of their allotment of 20% they may be permitted to increase their holding of Maine Railways Companies Notes and decrease their Boston & Maine Notes accordingly, from any of such notes remaining in the Treasury. In case of applications in excess of the amount of notes available, allotment will be made as far as practicable upon a pro-rata basis.

Acceptance of the above offers are to be construed as conditional upon action by the Directors, not later than September 1, 1915, declaring the plan of extension effective.

NOTEHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO INFORM THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, 17 COURT STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BEFORE 2 P. M., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915, WHICH OF THE ABOVE ALTERNATIVE OFFERS THEY RESPECTIVELY DESIRE TO ACCEPT, AND TO STATE IN THEIR LETTERS GIVING THIS INFORMATION THE NUMBERS, DENOMINATIONS AND DATES OF MATURITY OF THE NOTES HELD BY THEM. NOTEHOLDERS WILL SUBSEQUENTLY BE ASKED TO PRESENT THEIR NOTES FOR EXTENSION OR EXCHANGE.

By order Board of Directors,

J. H. HUSTIS, President.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

REORGANIZATION

OF THE

Street Railway and Electric Light Systems at Kansas City

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by the Old Colony Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 15, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes due September 1, 1912, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912;

Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds due May 1, 1914, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914;

Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1916;

East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

Notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company to Kansas City Banks secured by stock of the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company;

Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1926;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1922;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds due July 1, 1922;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have at the request of the Honorable William C. Hook, United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, consented to act as Reorganization Managers under a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by him for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Kansas City Elevated Railway Company, the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company and the Kansas City Electric Light Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and, as authorized by said Plan, have prescribed the Terms of Participation in the Plan.

In order to become parties to said Plan holders of the above mentioned bonds and notes must deposit their securities with the Depositaries below named or their Agents **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915,** after which date no deposits will be received, unless such time shall be specifically extended by Judge Hook. With Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Kansas City & Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds there must be deposited the July 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons.

Depositaries and Their Agents.

For Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911.
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Depositary,
Bankers Trust Company, New York City,
Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia,
London County and Westminster Bank, London, England,
Agents of the Depositary.

For Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913.
The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland.
Agents of the Depositary.

For Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes.
Under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912.
The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Agent of the Depositary.

For Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914.
The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Agent of the Depositary.

For all of the foregoing securities and for Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; Notes of Kansas City Railway and Light Company to Kansas City Banks; Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds; and Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
The New York Trust Company, New York, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago,
First National Bank, Kansas City,
Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City, and
Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City.
Agents of the Depositary.

Copies of the Plan and of the Terms of Participation have been filed with the Depositaries above named and their Agents, from whom copies may be obtained.

Dated, New York, August 20, 1915.

H. L. STUART,
Judge Hook's Representative,
The Rookery, Chicago,
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York,
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston,
Counsel.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
BLAIR & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, Missouri
REORGANIZATION

To the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Old Colony Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents, under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated June 8, 1911, for Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913; and

To the holders of such Bonds who have not deposited the same:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee under the above-mentioned Agreement has approved the financial provisions of a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by the Honorable William C. Hook, for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City, owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Kansas City Electric Light Company, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company and Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and the Terms of Participation in said Plan dated August 19, 1915, promulgated by the Managers thereunder, and has filed a copy of such Plan and of such Terms of Participation with Old Colony Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds who have not already deposited their Bonds under said Agreement, are hereby notified that they may, without penalty, become parties to said Agreement and entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of said Plan as stated in said Terms of Participation by depositing their Bonds under said Agreement, with Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, or its Agents, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, or London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., of London, ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915. Such deposit will be deemed to constitute an express assent by depositors to said Plan and Terms of Participation.

Printed Copies of said Plan and of said Terms of Participation may be obtained upon application to the Depositary or to its Agents.

Dated August 20, 1915.

DANIEL G. WING,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
Committee.

JOHN B. PIERCE, Secretary,
60 State Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston, Massachusetts,
Counsel.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned and its Agents will receive deposits of the bonds mentioned therein until October 1, 1915. After that date no further deposits will be received.

Dated August 20, 1915.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
17 Court Street,
Boston, Massachusetts,
Depositary.

Kansas City Railway and Light Company
REORGANIZATION

To holders of certificates of deposit issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents for Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 15, 1913, under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913, and

**To holders of such Bon

COTTON RECOVERS AFTER EARLY BREAK

Prices Slump at Opening, but Close with Net Gain of 2 or 3 Points Over Saturday's Close.

PUZZLED OVER CONTRABAND

Trade Inclined to Believe That Mitigating Measures Adopted by the Allies Will Not Help Much.

There are so many cross currents in cotton at the present time that it is little wonder the market shows an unsettled tone with uncertain fluctuations. Yesterday the market moved somewhat in sympathy with the stock market, with prices breaking in the early trading and showing steadiness along in the afternoon. The slump carried prices down 8 to 9 points below Saturday's closing, while the recovery resulted in a net gain of 2 to 3 points.

Naturally, the unsettled sentiment resulting from the Arabic incident promoted considerable liquidation in the early trading. This was even more of a factor than the official announcement that cotton had been declared contraband, for the hint that the Allies are attempting to inaugurate some measures to alleviate any depression resulting from the contraband declaration served to take the edge off the contraband announcement. The trade, however, is inclined to believe that very little comfort is to be extracted from the mitigating measures to be adopted by the Allies. At most it is expected that there will be a proposal to buy a certain amount of cotton at a fixed price, say around 8 cents in the South. If the amount which it is proposed to purchase is large enough it may result in preventing a drastic decline when cotton begins to move in volume.

On the other hand, it is believed that certain other economic and financial factors are working strongly against cotton. Chief among these is the abnormal rate of exchange which adds so much to the cost of Europe's imports that the amount of cotton that will be bought this season is likely to be greatly restricted. It is also believed that by placing cotton on the contraband list insurance rates naturally will be forced higher as confiscations will be more frequent.

The weather news yesterday was favorable. Light to heavy scattered showers prevailed over most of the belt thus insuring plenty of moisture during the remainder of the fruiting season. There is very little likelihood of a recurrence of high temperatures and drought until the crop matures.

Several wires were received from Texas yesterday laying stress on damage from the storm. Some of these messages placed the loss of cotton at fully 50 per cent., but very little credence was placed by the trade in any such estimates.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged for middling 9.20. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Aug.	8.86	8.86	8.96@ 8.97	8.93@ 8.95	
Oct.	9.23	9.10	9.20@ 9.23	9.19@ 9.20	
Dec.	9.40	9.30	9.50 Prat	9.47@ 9.48	
Jan.	9.62	9.50	9.61@ 9.62	9.59@ 9.60	
March	9.88	9.75	9.85@ 9.86	9.83@ 9.84	
May	10.03	9.97	10.08@10.10	10.07@10.08	

Total port receipts, 2,106 bales; last week, 8,281 bales; last year, 1,148 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	209	1,807	146
Galveston		4,776	477
Mobile		3	40
Charleston	21	857	346
Savannah	1,426	23	1
Wilmington	95	236	
Norfolk	355	579	

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	128	217	59
Memphis	29	219	59
St. Louis	5	747	100
Houston	5,967	5,060	2,498

Exports 5,326 bales. Total thus far this season, 120,801 bales; total last season, 9,325 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots, Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
— Galveston	9.00	103,385	35,774
3,380 New Orleans	8.87	117,705	50,297
— Mobile	8.63	12,231	1,910
260 Savannah	8⅝	56,434	9,624
— Charleston	..	42,663	1,250
— Wilmington	..	33,014	7,753
— Norfolk	8.63	39,894	15,234
— Augusta	8.22	63,871	9,120
50 Memphis	9.00	66,617	15,084
— St. Louis	8⅝	12,575	14,260
4,181 Houston	8.90	56,486	29,498

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand for business in spot cotton with middling three points at 5.39d. Sales 7,000, receipts 2,000 bales, American nil. Market closed quiet.

DIVIDENDS.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

Notice is hereby given, that the following Dividend will be payable on and after the 31st August, 1915:

On the 1,222,688 ORDINARY SHARE, Numbered 1 to 500,000 and 750,001 to 1,472,688.

A dividend in respect of the year 1914 of 10 per cent., being 2s. per Share less Income Tax at the rate of 6¼d. in the £ on Coupon No. 8. Net amount 1s. 10.15d. per Share.

Coupons may be lodged at the Head Office of the Company, Marconi House, Strand, London, W. C., and must be left 4 clear days for the purpose of examination and preparation of Dividend Warrants.

Coupons will also be payable at the following places, at the exchange of the day:

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan, Rome, Genoa, Turin, Venice, Leghorn, Naples, Bologna, Florence, and Palermo.

Banco di Roma, Rome, Florence, Turin, Genoa, and Naples.

Societa Italiana di Credito Provinciale, Milan and Rome.

Societa Bancaria Italiana, Milan, Rome, and Genoa.

Hanover National Bank, New York.

Mendi & Co., 383, Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires.

The necessary forms for lodging coupons may be obtained from any of the above addresses, or from

The Office of the Company, Via del Collegio Romano, 15, Rome.

Cie. Francaise Maritime et Coloniale de Telegraphie sans Fil, 35, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, Shaughnessy Building, Montreal.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, Woolworth Building, 233, Broadway, New York.

By order of the Board,

HENRY W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Marconi House, Strand, London, W. C., 24th August, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

Aug. 23rd, 1915.

We hereby notify you that the partnership heretofore existing between BENJAMIN ROSENWASSER and MAX SCHWARTZ, under the firm of B. ROSENWASSER & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Business will be continued by Benjamin Rosenwasser under the style of B. Rosenwasser & Co., and all obligations of the said copartnership are assumed by and will be paid by Benjamin Rosenwasser.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, August 23, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. September 7, 1915, for heating, plumbing and electric work for 16-room School Building, No. 175, Square 3,033, Warder Street, N. W., between Newton and Otis Streets, Washington, D. C.

Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. Deposit of $5 required for plans.

Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Praag, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th floor, U. S. Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps.

The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, August 12, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A severe break, in which new low levels were established, occurred in wheat yesterday, final prices being 2¼ to 2¾c below Saturday's close. The domestic visible increased 573,000 bushels for the week, and the Canadian visible increased 73,000 bushels. Cash wheat in New York was irregular, with quotations as follows: No. 2 red, $1.15¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, prompt, rail; No 2 hard, $1.15¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive, lake and rail; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.02, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 99c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	..	..	$1.09½	$1.12	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.02½	$1.00¼	1.00½	1.02⅝	90⅝
Dec.	1.00	97½	97⅝	1.00¼	$1.03⅜
May	1.04¼	1.01⅝	1.01½	1.04⅝	1.10⅜

CORN.

The wheat break made very little impression on corn, and prices at the close were only off ⅛@⅜c, largely because of a continued firm cash position. Except for the probability for cool nights again, the weather news was satisfactory, but the movement continues light, leading to firmness in cash property, and the visible decreased 419,000 bushels. No. 2 yellow corn here was quoted 89c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	74¾	74⅜	74½	74⅞	79⅝
December	63⅝	63⅛	63¼	63½	69¾
May	65⅝	64½	64¾	64⅞	71⅝

OATS.

The close was ⅛@⅜c net lower, indicating weakness for which the wheat break was partly responsible, together with lower cash markets, continued large receipts, an increase of 1,024,000 bushels in the visible and generally favorable weather news. Cash oats were easier here, and quite nominal, the only quotations being for No. 3 white, 52@53c, and No. 4 white, 51@52c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	38½	37⅜	37⅝	38⅜	45⅞
December	37½	37	37⅛	37⅞	47⅜
May	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	40½	49⅝

PROVISIONS.

Owing to light receipts and the strength of the hog market provisions were relatively firm, led by pork, in which there was a fair commission house demand. Receipts at Chicago were 20,000 hogs, and 13,000 were expected on Tuesday. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 4,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.12	8.07	8.12	8.10	10.07
October	8.22	8.17	8.22	8.20	10.20
Ribs—					
September	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72	12.65
October	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.80	12.10
Pork—					
September	13.77	13.75	13.75	13.67	22.00
October	13.90	13.85	13.90	13.80	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The early trend of the market was lower on account of selling, credited to refiners, but the loss was eventually recovered and in the late afternoon the market had quite a firm undertone, owing to reports of light crude offerings and rumors of export interest. The close was 3 points net lower to 9 higher, with sales of 15,300 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.30@5.00	5.25
August	..	..	5.30@5.00	5.25
September	5.34	5.25	5.35@5.40	5.26
October	5.33	5.27	5.34@5.43	5.32
November	5.32	5.25	5.31@5.33	5.32
December	5.42	5.34	5.41@5.43	5.44
January	5.51	5.46	5.53@5.53	5.55
February	5.71	5.56	5.69@5.70	5.60
March	5.75	5.63	5.75@5.78	5.70

COFFEE.

There may have been some scattering liquidation as a result of nervousness over international politics in the coffee market here during yesterday's trading, but the bulk of the business was in the way of switching from September to later months, and an early break was partly recovered, with the close steady at a net decline of 2 to 6 points. Sales for the day, including the exchanges, amounted to 40,250 bags.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.22@6.23	6.28
September	6.20	6.16	6.22@6.23	6.28
October	..	..	6.27@6.28	6.32
November	..	..	6.33@6.34	6.36
December	6.35	6.31	6.37@6.38	6.40
January	..	..	6.42@6.43	6.45
February	..	..	6.47@6.48	6.49
March	6.51	6.45	6.51@6.52	6.53
April	..	..	6.55@6.56	6.58
May	..	..	6.60@6.61	6.62
June	..	..	6.64@6.65	6.66
July	..	..	6.68@6.69	6.70

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, 3 points higher, to a decline of 5 points, with first sales only fifty tons. The market remained inactive all the forenoon, with prices about unchanged from the opening level and with no fresh news to stimulate trading either way. It was more or less of a switching market, the switches being September to October. The market closed quiet, 1 to 5 points lower, with sales for the day 2,600 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	3.57@3.59	3.60
September	3.65	3.59	3.57@3.59	3.60
October	3.57	3.55	3.56@3.59	3.58
November	3.44	3.44	3.44@3.45	3.46
December	3.20	3.20	3.19@3.20	3.20
January	2.99	2.99	2.99@3.00	3.00
February	..	..	2.99@3.00	3.00
March	..	..	3.00@3.02	3.03
April	..	..	3.02@3.03	3.07
May	..	..	3.08@3.11	3.10
June	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.12
July	..	..	3.13@3.14	3.14

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,395 packages. The market is steady to firm on fine and fancy grades of creamery, but all other qualities are unsettled, with supplies largely exceeding the demand. General trade is quiet. Renovated held about steady. Ladles and packing stock show no material change. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26c; higher scoring, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25¼c; seconds, 22½@23¾c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 19½@20c; current make, fine, 19@19½c; No. 2, 18½c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,464 cases. Arrivals continue comparatively light, and Western advices indicate light collections. Trading here is quieter, and while values are sustained, the tone of the market is no more than steady, with some accumulation of stock carried over from last week, the diversion to storage stock having lessened the demand for fresh receipts to some extent. Strictly fancy goods are rated fairly firm; but the proportion of such is small and there is a free offering of average prime and ordinary qualities. Most of the storage eggs being used are from dealers' own stock, though some sales are reported from first hands, which serve as a basis for the quotations given; some special marks are held above quotations, but we hear of no spot sales of these. Nearby white eggs are in some accumulation and the outside quotations are rather extreme for sales to jobbing trade; most of the receipts are more or less defective and of irregular value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24@25½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; seconds, 20@22c; thirds and poorer, 17@19½c; dirties, No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@18c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16½@17c; culls and inferior, 10@16c; refrigerator, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22½c; thirds or poorer, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 28@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 28@33c; Western, gathered whites, 28@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 27@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@29c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 26@28c.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 343; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., against James O'Connor et al., (foreclosure transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Lustgarten, Weymann & Pope.

COLUMBUS AV, 702, 708, 710, 712, 4 actions; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., against Cornelius G. Pinkey et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax liens;) attorneys, Lustgarten, Weymann & Pope.

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 204th St, 400x100x irreg.; Antonia Le Cagnina et al. against Vermilyea Realty Co., (action to foreclosure mechanics' liens;) attorneys, Ediltz & Hulse.

93D ST, n s, 160.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8; Louisa A. Downs against Emma A. Mayhew et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

112TH ST, n s, 195.6x100.10; Honor B. Douglas et al, executors, against Leo Kohn et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

124TH ST, 50 East; Edward O. A. Glokner against Alfred Furst et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. B. Clarke.

138TH ST, 634 West; Anna M. Terwilliger against Margaret E. Weill et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,300; Samuel Epand against Isidore Globe, (action to foreclose mechanics' liens;) attorneys, Snyder & Sarafan.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—There has apparently began no further development of consequence in the tropical disturbance noted Sunday near the island of Dominica.

A trough of low pressure extends northeastward from Texas to the upper lake region and scattered showers have occurred over nearly all of this area, with a heavy fall of rain over Southwestern Missouri and extreme Western Tennessee.

The remnants of the Texas storm have reached the lower St. Lawrence Valley, attended by showers during the last twenty-four hours in New England and interior New York.

Pressure has risen considerably over the Plains States, and the easterly winds caused by the low pressure to the westward have resulted in general thunder showers in the Rocky Mountain Region. There was no other precipitation, except scattered showers along the Gulf Coast.

It is considerably cooler in the Plains States, with temperature below the seasonal average, but elsewhere temperatures have changed but litttle.

There will be scattered showers Tuesday or Tuesday night from the West Gulf States northeastward through the Ohio Valley, the east upper lake and the lower lake region, reaching the north portion of the Middle Atlantic District and also New England by Wednesday.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the upper lake and west lower lake region.

It will be cooler Tuesday in the upper lake region, and Tuesday night and Wednesday in the lower lake region.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except east and southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday showers, except fair in extreme south; cooler in north and central portions.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, probably showers in north portion.

New England—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, probably showers in west portion.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably showers at night and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	70	68	4 P. M.	81	81
6 A. M.	70	67	6 P. M.	78	80
9 A. M.	75	70	9 P. M.	72	78
12 M.	86	72	11 P. M.	71	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 67 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.86 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.—Sun.	Loss.
11:20—805 E. 166 St.; James McEntee	Slight
A. M.—Mon.	
12:20—130 W. 25 St.; Marie de Propo	Slight
3:40—201 7 St.; Joseph Katz	$500
7:30—238 First St.; Annie Zalesesky	Slight
7:40—99 8 Av.; Samuel Goldberg	Slight
10:50—1,730 2 Av.; Isaac G. Blank	$15
11:30—31 Willett St.; Jennie Villner	Slight
11:40—4,024 3 Av.; Jennie Buckman	Slight
P.M.	
1:25—169 W. 18 St.; Robert Cortese	Slight
3:35—337 E. 100 St.; Joseph Alcamine	Slight
4:00—2,784 8 Av.; Louis Termiller	Slight
5:40—94 Wooster St.; L. Schlessinger	Slight
5:56—326 Hudson St.; Single Service Package Corp	$25
9:00—Pelham Av.; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., (box car)	$50,000
9:30—3 Av. and 174 St.; Interboro R. R.	Slight
10:10—42 Broome St.; Carmino Ferraro	Slight
11:45—2,837 8 Av.; David Sheehy	Slight

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Twenty-five corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $846,900, were chartered today. They included:

Webster Products Corp'n, machinery for evaporating fruits, vegetables, rubber, tobacco, hardware, deal in food products, $50,000; A. R. Shiland, A. Pelham, W. E. Shrewsbury, 140 B'way.

Select Site Const'n Corp'n, realty, $50,000; E Moesch, J. A. Graves, W. H. Virtue, 117 Perry St.

The Gaise-Mellon-Rose Co., Buffalo, dry goods, notions, jobbing, commission, $50,000; E. T. Rose, M. J. Mellen, F. C. Gaise, 226 Washington St., Buffalo.

Master Contractors' Protective Ass'n, mercantile agency, credit, statistics, publishing, advertising, directories, ratings, $25,000; J. and O. B. Marcalo, J. A. Westhauser, 325 Central Park West.

Paint and Varnish Record, paint, varnish, oil publishing, $20,000; G. A. Lynch, E. J. Curley, W. Curtis, Scarsdale.

Phoenix Film Corp'n, motion pictures, $10,000; A. Breitbard, M. Meyers, I. Schlank, 135 West 47th St.

Hill & Hubbell, Nyack, painting, decorating, real estate, hardware, $10,000; G. E. Hubbell, A. B. and W. Hill, Nyack.

Sea Hippodrome Co., Buffalo, theatres, motion picture houses, $10,000; L. F. Gilbert, J. F. Wadsworth, P. B. McNaughton, 40 Court St., Buffalo.

Sea Theatre Co., Buffalo, $10,000; same Directors.

The Beck Amusement Co., theatres, theatrical performances, $10,000; H. Schoenbach, L. B. Schindler, S. Beck, Grand Opera House.

Nadir Fruit Co., packing dried fruits, preparing nuts, candy, $10,000; B. Palmer, S. Miliaresis, W. Reinbardt; 153 Charles St.

Russian-American Metallurgical Co., ores, metals, ammunition, gun powder, explosives, $10,000; P. L. Hughes, F. Phalen, J. J. Roche, 111 B'way.

A. D. Leke & Co., women's hats, frames, $10,000; S. Zuckerman, L. Hansen, A. D. Lake, 118 Eldridge St., B'klyn.

O. Friedlander Chemical Co., B'klyn, $10,000; J. H. Jacobs, M. Zornow, Oscar Friedlander, 345 Tompkins Av., B'klyn.

The Presto Cigarette Case Corp'n of N. Y., cigar cases, kindred articles, $10,000; B. L. Heidingsfeld, J. L. Rhinock, I. Wallenstein, 223 W. 44th St.

Washington Street Garage, Jamestown, $10,000; F. F. Peterson, E. A. and J. L. Frick, 205 W. 7th St., Jamestown.

Selmark & Co., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; D. Rachelson, B. Zeldin, A. Slatoff, 130 W. 34th St.

Berman Bros. Co., Rochester, wrapping paper, twine, corks, stationery, $5,000; H. Rosenberg, E. and A. Berman, 73 Joiner St., Rochester.

Fifteenth Avenue Realty Corp'n, B'klyn, realty agent, broker, $5,000; E. J. Adler, J. Jaffe, M. A. Cantor, 4,210 Fifteenth Av., B'klyn.

Cohen & Israel, furs, $5,000; I. and S. M. Halper, R. J. Wittstein, 874 E. 163d St., Bronx.

Fort Washington Press, stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, $10,000; W. P. Tanner, H. L. Ward, F. C. Dale, 790 Riverside Drive.

Authorization: Newark Gas Engine & Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., mechanical and constructing engineers, $100,000; rep. by C. Hoerl, 479 Canal St., N. Y. C.

Capital increases: The Shea Amusement Co., Buffalo, $200,000 to $700,000; McNaughton Realty Co., Buffalo, $150,000 to $425,000.

Capital reduction: Philips & Van Brunt Co., Manhattan, $85,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Bronx Unity Brick & Tile Co., New York; Reilly, Marks & Reilly, Stony Point.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 23.—These incorporations were filed here today:

National Mill Supply Co., Paterson, machinery, $50,000; Adolph Meyer, Paterson; Nathan Rothschild and Henry R. Lesser, New York.

Leonia Homes Realty Co., Leonia, real estate, $15,000; L. C. Coover, Leonia; M. L. Grim, Hackensack; W. H. Deboey and Josephine Deboey, New York.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

70TH ST, 501 to 505 East; Sterling Ceiling & Lathing Co. against John Doe, owner; George Dann, contractor.....$145

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

58TH ST, 131 West; Max Zwordling against James T. Hanbay, July 9, 1913.....$90

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, e s, 25.9 ft s of 42d St, 52.6x95; Prudential Ins Co of America loans August Heckscher (a —— story fireproof store and office building).....$600,000

Current History in Book Form.

In no other publication can the reader who desires to preserve the vital literature of the war, find so convenient and well-arranged a record of the great struggle in Europe as is embodied in the bound volume of the first six numbers of The New York Times Current History. $2.00 a volume. Delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Astor Trust Company Leases Large Space in Twenty-Story Building for Southeast Corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street —West Eighty-sixth Street Operation Pending.

Definite plans were announced yesterday by the syndicate composing the Oceanic Investment Company for a high-class improvement on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. A twenty-story office and banking building, to cost $1,000,000, will be erected on the site, replacing the seven-story structure erected five years ago by Edwin Wolf of Philadelphia, and from whom the present owners acquired the property in 1913.

Added interest to the contemplated improvement, which will give one of the best corners in the busiest section of the new Fifth Avenue trade centre a commercial structure thoroughly in keeping with the splendid improvements lately made there, is that a long lease has been closed for the first, second and third floors and part of the basement in the new building by the Astor Trust Company for its new offices. The present home of the company is at 389 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, and the lease on the Forty-second Street corner has been taken in view of the fact that for some time, due to the growth of its business, the Astor Trust Company has been hampered by the limitations of its banking space. The lease has been taken for twenty-one years. The banking rooms, while occupying three floors, will be arranged as a single floor in the centre, with a ceiling thirty-five feet and mezzanine galleries for general offices on the sides. The lease to the Trust Company was closed by Paul D. Saxe of the Frank R. Taylor realty firm. The basement will be used for safety deposit vaults.

The present building will be torn down May 1 next, and by May 1, 1917, the new twenty-story structure is expected to be ready for occupancy. It has been designed by Montague Flagg, 2d, and in style will harmonize with the Library opposite. The ground floor will be utilized as stores, for which several leases are now pending.

The Oceanic Investing Company is composed of Albert E. Thorne, Albert G. Milbank, and George L. Nichols. The owners to be improved fronts 73.5 on Fifth Avenue by 100 on Forty-second Street. Its land value is assessed at $1,510,000, being one of the most valuable pieces of realty for its size in the city. The same company also owns a large plot on the northeast corner of Forty-first Street, which was leased to the Rogers Peet Company and forms part of the site of the latter firm's new store recently opened.

Big Operation for 86th Street.

A building syndicate has bought from the Percy Pyne Lewis estate the row of apartments on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 102.2 on the avenue by 250 on the street, and contemplates, it is stated, the improvement of the plot in the near future with a large apartment house. The Lewis estate recently took in the property in a trade with Lee & Fleischmann, giving the latter the old Lewis estate at Bedford Hills. A resale of the Amsterdam Avenue site is pending to a client of the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company.

Four Bronx Apartments Sold.

The four five-story apartment houses at 873 to 881 Stebbins Avenue, each covering a plot 40 by 100, between Westchester Avenue and Dawson Street, are reported to have been sold by the Sandow Realty Company, of which Frank Starkman is President. The buyer is an investor, the consideration being about $175,000. The deal completes the sale of five of a row of ten buildings completed by the selling company last year.

Brooklyn.

The two-story single family house at 569 Seventy-seventh Street, on plot 18.5 by 100, has been sold by the Samuel Galitzka Company, for the K. & G. Holding Company to a client for occupancy.

Ross & Meeks have sold for Grant Gregory to Albert Wright the one-family house on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, for occupancy.

The four-story dwelling at 662 Second Street has been sold by E. T. Newman for Mrs. Anna F. Kuck to a client for occupancy.

The Rockmore Realty Company has sold the dwellings at 44, 48, 9,116, and 9,428 Forbell Avenue to Herman Stamm, Edward Wendels, Henry J. Gothenberg, and A. L. Larson, respectively, and the two-family house at 430 Hopkinson Avenue, 25 by 100, to Annie Goldstein.

Long Island.

Thirty-six lots in the Murray Heights section of Flushing have been purchased by Ernest T. Van Zandt of Manhattan from John A. Innis. The holding price was $25,000.

Dwight W. Pardee has purchased at Islip from the William H. Moffitt Realty Company, a plot with buildings on the north side of Main Street, adjoining the J. C. Dorsee property. The consideration was about $20,000, and in part payment Mr. Pardee gave a plot at Bay Shore on Clinton Avenue, 1,800 feet south of Main Street, valued at $11,000.

The Orac Realty Company of Manhattan has bought the Wright Barclay property on Clinton Avenue, Bay Shore, adjoining the property of Hester B. Poillon, for a consideration of $5,000.

New Jersey.

A tract of about 700 lots at Hackensack Heights has been purchased by the Boundary Realty Company from the Hackensack Realty Corporation. It will be improved with moderate priced dwellings. The property has a large frontage in Essex Street.

The brick factories in Jersey City, one 50 by 100, at the northeast corner of Lincoln Street and Columbia Avenue; another 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of the Boulevard and Lincoln Street, and at the northeast corner of Summit Avenue and Graham Street, 50 by 100, have been purchased by Fred E. Armbruster from William Stickel.

Commercial Leases.

The Schulte Realty Company has leased to L. H. Saltzmann, Incorporated, for 21 years, space in the new building to be erected for the Schulte Realty Company, at the corner of Frankfort and Nassau Streets, the site of the old Sun building.

Malcolm E. Smith & Co., have leased at 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, the parlor floor to Morris Schatz.

Building Loans.

August Heckscher has obtained a $600,000 building loan from the Prudential Insurance Company of America for the large office building he is preparing to erect on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Charles B. Farwell has obtained a building loan of $42,000 for Frank Zvanovec for the erection of two five-story flats for twenty-five families each, on a plot on the east side of Third Avenue, Long Island City, 100 feet south of Jamaica Avenue.

Realty Notes.

Samuel Borchardt, owner of the large apartment on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, has had plans filed for improving the plot at 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street with a six-story apartment, to cost $50,000. It is nearly diagonally opposite the big apartment. Five-story flats are now there, which, a short time ago, were leased to colored tenants before Mr. Borchardt bought the property at foreclosure.

Sanford Hallock, for the last three years manager of the country department of F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, is now associated with L. E. Field, 96 Broadway.

The Friedman Construction Company has transferred title to the five-story building, 44 by 140 feet, at 924-926 Broadway, adjoining the northeast corner of Twenty-first Street, to Esther C. Nelson of Bayonne.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Edgecombe Av, 191, w s, 45.4 ft. s of 145th St, 17x100, three-story dwelling; Daniel Seymour against Wilgro Realty Co., et al; Daniel Seymour, attorney; J. McCook, referee; due, $10,018.90; taxes, &c., $192.11; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d St, 140-4 West, s e corner 6th Av, 60x50; one two-story and one three-story tenements and stores; Greenwich Savings Bank against John McAleer, et al; B. Aymar-sands, attorney; Geoffrey Konta, referee; due, $26,982.45; taxes, &c., $751.92.

120th St, 152 West, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the P. E. Church against F. M. Arnold, et al; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; M. L. Connes, referee; due, $10,-998.78; taxes, &c., $222.32.

131st St, 13 East, s s, 210.1 ft w of Madison Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against A. M. Ivory et al; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys, W. F. Clare, referee; due, $7,942.14; taxes, &c., $182.40.

Pleasant Av, 399, s w cor of 121st St, 20.10x76.9, four-story tenement and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against C. E. Lansing, et al; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $8,-737.25, taxes, &c., $149.61.

West End Av, 48, e s, 75.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Leake and Watts Orphan House against Wildhart Realty Co., et al; Nash Jones, attorney; H. N. French, referee; due, $12,-514.97; taxes, &c., $861.78.

By Henry Brady.

131st St, 51 East, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11, five-story brick tenement; J. N. Molter against J. A. Picken et al.; W. A. Kroyer, attorney; F. C. Hunter, referee; due, $10,027.22; taxes, &c., $262.15.

131st St, 142 West, s s, 267.11 ft e of 7th Av, 32x99.11, seven-story apartment; Excelsior Savings Bank against L. F. Phillips et al.; J. C. Gullck, attorney; J. Dwyer, referee; due, $46,661.07; taxes, &c., $550.76.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By John J. Donovan.

St. George's Cresc

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection. North Side of Plaza,

181st St. & Riverside Drive

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Rivercliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3,4,5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE. COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MANHATTAN. AGENT PREMISES.

Audrey Hall
575 WEST 172d ST.
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $37.50-$75
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT; SHORT WALK TO 168TH STREET SUBWAY STATION. OWNER ON PREMISES.

The Garnell
55 WEST 95TH ST.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
3 BLOCKS TO SUB. & L STATIONS.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, $55-$75
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; LARGE CLOSETS; ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED. AGENT ON PREMISES.

73-75 W. 92 St.
Private House Block.
ADJACENT TO MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF CENTRAL PARK. CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
7-8 ROOMS, $47.50-$67.50
LARGE, LIGHT, FINE CLOSET SPACE; EVERYTHING TO MAKE AN IDEAL HOME.

36-42 W. 93 St.
PRIVATE HOUSES FRONT & REAR.
STATION STREET.
HALF BLOCK FROM PARK.
7 & 8 ROOMS, $50-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS, ELECTRICITY, ETC. LAVATORIES BETWEEN BEDROOMS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
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106 West 69th St.
New, Fireproof; located on private house block, between Columbus Av. and Broadway. Housekeeping Apartments with Maid Service.
3 & 4 Exceptionally Large Rooms.
Modern in every particular.
Rents from $840 to $1,300

The Kenmare,
327 Central Park West.
Corner 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
Corner apartments, every room outside.

The Del Monte,
102 West 75th St.
Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.
7 & 8 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500.

814-816 WestEndAv
Between 99th & 100th Sts.
Located on restricted Park thoroughfare in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.
8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

The Chateau,
314-316 West 100th St.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An ideal residential location.
Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.
4-5-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $720 to $1,400

The Mont Cenis,
54 Morningside Drive W.
Corner 116th St.
Convenient to Subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.
Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.
6-7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $840 to $1,500
Corner apartments, all outside rooms.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

BELNORD

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR

If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths

Rental $2,100 to $7,000

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MILANO
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
5 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, $1200.
7 Rooms, Bath & Extra Maid's Room, $1600.
Fireproof. All Night Elevator.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
3 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
3 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1100.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

Beautiful Apartment.
801 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
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6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

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12 Story, 3 Elevators.
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7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

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South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500.
Near Subway and "L."

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259 West 91st St.
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Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

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215 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
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East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
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3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
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60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

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4 and 6 West 93d St.
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Near "L."
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Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
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$2,000.
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Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.

In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Bonny Castle

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

St. Nicholas Av., 191st-192d Sts. Opposite Subway Express Station. Highest, and coolest point in Manhattan. Every convenience.

Rooms...	3	4	5	7	8
Rents....	$30	$36	$45	$65	$70

Warrington Hall

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

80 Pinehurst Av., Cor. 181st St. Near 181st St. Subway Station. New building; spacious rooms. Richly finished.

Rooms.....	4	5	6	7
Rents.....	$42	$55	$65	$80

Fort View

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

S. E. Cor. 181st & Northern Av. Near 181st St. Subway Station. Beautiful view of river. Large rooms, ample closets, all conveniences.

Rooms	7	8	9
Rents	$75	$85	$110

McDowell & McMahon, Agts., 1429 St. Nicholas Av.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,

Opposite

Grant's Tomb and Claremont.

6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.

The Best Built House on Riverside.

Management of Owner on premises.

THE PLAZA,

795 ST. NICHOLAS AV., CORNER 150TH ST.

High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

THE KANAWAH,

203 WEST 111TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.

5-6 ROOMS, $37.50-$47.50.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MOST ELEGANT APARTMENTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

THE NATHAN HALE,

454 FORT WASHINGTON AVE.,

S. E. Corner 181st St.

3 Blocks from 181st St. Subway Station.

Apartments of 3 to 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, contain sunken sanitary Roman tubs, vacuum cleaning service, and numerous other improvements. Spacious rooms, large foyers, and ample closets. Built to satisfy every requirement.

RENTALS:

3 Rooms	$35
4 Rooms..	$36-$47.50
5 Rooms....	$45-$60
6 Rooms....	$70-$75
7 Rooms..	$75-$91.67
9 Rooms..	$100-$120

KNAP & WASSON, Agents,

4249 BROADWAY AT 181ST ST.

3759 BROADWAY, CORNER 156TH ST.

The RAVENWOOD—

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.

(Drug Store Corner.)

4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $34 to $60.

Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

AN IDEAL LOCATION

High-class elevator apartments to lease.

408-420 W. 130th, 409-419 W. 129th.

41 Convent Ave. and 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms; rental, $480-$900. Inquire on premises, or agent, 408 W. 130th.

NEW HOUSES

4 to 6 rooms; $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service, owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

BLANCHE A. DARLINGTON

536 to 542 West 158th St.

3-4-5 rooms; $25-$33.

2 minutes from 157th St. subway.

Inquire premises or Seplow & Pasinsky, 206 Broadway, or 583 West 207th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

50 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.

Large rooms and closets.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,

101st St. and West End Avenue.

Southeast Corner.

Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.

6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,

Filtered water, elevator service, etc.

Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths.

$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.

5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

Rafford Hall,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.

The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Arleigh,

620 West 113th St.

Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.

6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.

$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,

Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.

Large rooms, pantries, and closets.

Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

St. Charles,

101 West 72d St.

Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.

Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.

Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,

2,028 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.

Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.

8 Large Rooms and Bath.

Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,

208 West 94th Street, Adjoining Broadway.

Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.

Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,

N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.

New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside

Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,

542 West 112th Street, S. E. Cor. Broadway.

A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.

Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Bordeaux,

S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.

Full River View.

Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.

Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Roxbury,

540 West 122d Street.

Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.

Rents, $540 to $840.

The Grosvenor,

548 Riverside Drive.

Full River View.

Apartments of 7 rooms.

Rents, $720 to $1,000.

The Katahdin,

N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.

Apartments of 8 rooms.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

Crescent Court,

S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.

Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.

Rents, $420 to $840.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.

Near Broadway.

Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.

$660 to $720 year.

25 West 65th St.

Near Broadway.

Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.

$540 to $660 year.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.

Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant— **546 Fifth Avenue**—Corner 45th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)

Elevator Apartments.

One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.

Rentals $420 to $540.

Apply on premises, or to

HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

56-60 E. 87 St.

Near Park Ave.

Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.

7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.

Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.

Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE ST. ANDREW,

2 EAST 127TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.

6-6-7 rooms, $55-$60.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9 Story Fireproof Apartments,

6, 7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,

AGENTS.

421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

160 West 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

5 and 6 rooms, $1,075 upward.

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,

18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Mur. Hill.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.

8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.

9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.

MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth

645 West End Ave.

Southwest Corner 92d St.

One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon

162 West 54th St.

S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.

A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.

3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall

255 West 90th St.

N. W. Corner Broadway.

A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.

7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle

57 West 75th St.

A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.

7 rooms and bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St.

Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.

A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.

4 & 5 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor

600 West 116th St.

Southwest Corner Broadway.

A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,050-$2,100. 7 baths; $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton

420 Riverside Drive

North Corner 114th St.

A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.

6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St.

Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.

8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court

58 Central Park West

S. W. Corner 66th St.

A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.

8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico

97 Central Park West

Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.

Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.

7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Bonair

601 West 142d St.

N. W. Corner Broadway.

A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.

5 and 7 rooms and bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart

250 West 94th St.

S. W. Corner Broadway.

The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.

8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania

235 West 71st St.

Bet. B'way & West End Ave.

Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.

Near Central Park West

A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.

7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St.

Near Riverside Drive

Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.

5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.

Near 97th St.

Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.

7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere

561 West 141st St.

Northeast Corner Broadway.

10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms

524-525 Riverside Drive

Near 127th Street.

Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.

6 and 8 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.

NEW APARTMENTS

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms

RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

Apply to Supt., on premises.

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,

High Class Elevator Apartments

5, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

THE CLARK

N. E. COR. MADISON AVE & 87TH ST.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 and $1,500.

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

New England

Apartments Strictly Fireproof. 43-53 East 58th. 7-8 rooms, 2 baths. Supt. on premises. Phone 4120 Plaza.

THE ENGLEWOOD

1,187 Lexington Ave., S. E. Cor. 81st.

7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent on premises, or

MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall St. Hanover 8131.

PARKWAY COURT

Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. **62d St.**

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,

Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.

RENTS $480 TO $720.

Apply on premises, or to

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

RUTHERFORD

Elevator Apartments.

206 East 17th St.

3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.

Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

BROOKLYN.

BEST SECTION BROOKLYN.

71 Brooklyn Ave., Cor. Pacific St., 2 blocks from Nostrand Ave. Subway Station; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, storeroom; every modern improvement; large, light rooms. Rents, $52.50 to $70. Supt. on premises.

BULKLEY & HORTON CO.

414 Myrtle Ave.—585 Nostrand Ave.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments

1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,

BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.

Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments

NEW BUILDINGS

fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $23; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $43.

179TH AND MORRIS AV.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—First Lt. W. O. Boswell, 21st Inf., now on sick leave, Greensboro, Va., detailed Prof. of Military Science at Univ. of Georgia, Athens, Ga., effective Sept. 1, vice Capt. W. R. Kendrick, 17th Inf., relieved, effective Aug. 31, to join his regiment.

These officers of Q. M. C. will proceed to Texas City, Tex., for temporary duty in 2d Div., and upon completion will return to proper station: Maj. Harry E. Wilkins and Capt. G. E. Thorne.

First Lt. F. H. Newberry, Med. Res. Corps, upon relief from duty at Ft. Wayne, Mich., will proceed home, reporting by telegraph to the Adjutant Gen. Lt. Newberry is relieved from active duty in Med. Res. Corps, effective upon expiration of leave.

First Lt. Harry Pfeil, 1st F. A., relieved from duty as inspector of Organized Militia, effective Sept. 4, will join his regiment.

First Lt. J. G. Tyndall, 6th F. A., to Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis., reporting to Commanding Officer for service practice, on completion of which he will return to proper station.

Capt. F. L. Munson, 15th Inf., detailed Q. M. C., effective Oct. 26, reporting proper time to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., 1st F. A., will proceed via Fort Sill, Okla., for purpose of transferring Government property for which he is responsible.

Orders of July 26, directing Maj. I. C. Jenks, 9th Inf., (transferred to 13th Inf., effective Sept. 1), to sail on the transport leaving San Francisco about Sept. 7, amended, directing him to sail on transport leaving that place about Sept. 5 to join his regiment.

Orders of July 7, designating 2d Lt. W. B. Sullivan, U. S. Sig. Officer for the Philippine Division, as 1st Lt., Sig. Corps, in the National Matches, are revoked, and 2d Lt. G. K. Shuler, U. S. M. C., is designated Signal Officer in his place.

First Lt. L. W. Falkner, Med. Res. Corps, to active duty at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., reporting to Commanding Officer of post for duty until arrival of Capt. R. C. Hefleblower, Med. Corps, when 1st Lt. Falkner will return home and stand relieved from active duty.

1st Lt. L. F. Schiff, Med. Res. Corps, to active duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty until return of med. officers who are now in the field, when he will return home and stand relieved from active duty.

Leaves: 1st Lt. F. H. Newberry, M. R. C., 2 mos. and 12 days; 1st Lt. A. L. Hall, 3d F. A., extended to Oct. 5; Capt. C. de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, 1 mo., with permission to apply for 1 mo. extension; Col. F. P. Straub, Med. Corps, 1 mo.; 2d Lt. J. P. Edgerly, 2d Inf., 2 mos.

Navy.

Lt. Commander H. N. Jenson, from duty connection torpedo station, Keyport, Wash., to insp. of Ordnance, in charge Pacific Coast torpedo station.

Lt. A. Norris, the Saratoga, to home and wait orders.

C. F. Machinists: H. E. Fish, the North Dakota, to the Kearsarge; G. W. Johnson, the Florida, to Norfolk Yard.

Mach. F. Smith, the Kearsarge, to the Florida.

Chief Pay Clerk W. T. Williams, the Naval Acad., to the Tennessee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Vestal, Lebanon, Patapsco, Patuxent, and Sonoma, at Norfolk; Barney at 7th St. Wharf, Washington; Bainbridge at Jolo; Fox at Aberdeen, Wash.; MacDonough and D-2 at Newport; Orion and Tennessee at Hampton Roads; Raleigh at San Diego; Nero at Guaymas; Saturn at Bremerton; Dolphin at New London; Galveston at Chingwangtao; Jason at Cape Haitien, and the Ericsson at Tompkinsville.

SAILED: Triton, Washington for Norfolk; El Fredo, Norfolk for Newbern, N. C.; Gloucester, N. Y. C. for practice cruise; Yorktown, Salina Cruz for Corinto; Kanawha, Newport for Hampton Roads; Ozark, G-1, G-2, and G-4, N. Y. Yard for Newport, and the Nashville, Cape Haitien for Port de Paix.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement: Patrol, first gr., Patrick Reilly, to 7, effective 11 A. M., Aug. 21.

Temporary assignments: Surg. P. F. O'Hanlon, 11 S. D., in charge 1 S. D., in addition to his own, 5 days, noon, Aug. 26; Sergs. D. J. Colleary, 42, to 10, 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; J. McLaughlin, 79, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, motorcycle duty, 14 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 30; Motorcycle Patrol, H. F. Bresnan, 42, to Bridge, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; W. H. Merritt, Bridge, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; Patrol, P. J. Sweeney, 38, to D. D., 5 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 22; J. E. Monohan, 62, to 42, motorcycle duty, 18 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; A. G. Froelich, 144, to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; J. Halloran, 171, as station house attendant, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; to C. O., in office Third Dep. Com., from precincts indicated, 24 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 23: M. O'Callaghan, 146, C. J. Ellsworth, 162, J. Martin, 159, P. P. McDermott, 162.

Leave of absence with full pay: Surg. S. L. Johnson, 1 S. D., 5 days, noon, Aug. 26, balance of vacation. With half pay: Patrol, F. Stobbe and A. F. Scheidler, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 1. Without pay: Patrol. J. F. Blauvelt, 4, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 1; F. A. Sass, 6, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 23; E. Tesler, 96, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 25; L. C. Vicat, 160, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 23; J. J. Murphy, 279, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 16.

Approved application for full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Flynn, 153, 3:05 A. M., May 14, to 12 P. M., May 31.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. E. J. O'Rourke, 15, effective 2:46 P. M., Aug. 21.

Death reported: Patrol. G. D. Cunningham, 10, at 7:25 A. M., Aug. 23.

Appointed special patrolman: C. F. Curtis, with Department of Finance, Aug. 19.

Fire Department.

Leave of absence, with pay, eight days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24, granted Capt. John Mallibland, Eng. 277, prior to retirement from department.

Fir. 1st gr. B. J. Coyle, Eng. 51, Richmond, in this department continuously for more than twenty years, is, on own application, retired and dismissed from service on annual pension of $700, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 24.

Temporary detail, while on six report, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 23, Fire. 1st gr. J. S. Dowd, Eng. 279, to new fire alarm tel. sta., Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Fire. 4th gr. J. H. Woodson, H. & L. 106, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Fire. 1st gr. G. Washburn, H. & L. 12, 54 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Capt. J. Hughes, No. 1, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Fire. 3d gr. P. L. Maixner, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Capt. J. Hayes, Eng. 223, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Fire. 1st gr. T. J. Egan, Eng. 42, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Fire. 1st gr. W. H. B. McMahon, Eng. 61, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 24; Prob. Fire. J. J. Farrell, Eng. 13, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; Lt. W. J. Mulvey, Eng. 47, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 26.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
50 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $6,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Treiss, Box 145 Times Downtown.

$17 monthly will buy handsome 7-room cottage, all improvements; large garden plot; small amount down. Keithley, Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park, L. I.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Gramercy Section—For rent, three-story, 25-foot brownstone house; exceptionally large rooms; excellent condition. Apply 138 East 19th St.

Private Houses, West Side.—A number of desirable houses to let. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

FURNISHED HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
On the East Side
For Rent for the Season.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

An unusually desirable light loft to rent; light on all sides; elevator service day and night; rent reasonable. Inquire 15th floor, 141 West 36th.

Ladies' tailor, opportunity to rent for $35 a store with 5 rooms and bath; steam heated. Apply, E. Johnson, 1,868 Jerome Av., near 176th St.

A.—A.—A.—50 Church St.—Two furnished offices with waiting room; all conveniences. Apply Suite 1,375.

MADISON AV., 180 and 182.—Parlors; parquet floors; electricity; clubs or high class business.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FIELDSTON, RIVERDALE.

Lady, alone, desires to arrange with refined party to share attractive cottage; garage; tennis; schools. Y 310 Times Annex.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugs, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., owr. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 23 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 8870 Cortlandt.

BEAUTIFUL 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, beautiful bath, heat, running water; extra large veranda; on large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. Bungalow, Box 142 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT BARGAIN.

80 acres, one mile water frontage, high ground, worth $50,000; price $18,000; wonderful speculation; owner must sell.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK CITY.

FARM BARGAIN.

100 acres; Smithtown; buildings; half cleared; fine soil, orchard; mile road frontage; price $8,500.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK CITY.

ALL YEAR BUNGALOW; near Atlantic Ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements, including heat; 42 minutes from city; short distance to trolley and station. C., South Side, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Port Washington.—To let, eight-room house; two baths; garage; near station; one-third acre. $50. Phone John 5467.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 8 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb; within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Five acres choice ground at Westfield; new house, with all modern improvements; one mile from station; only $6,000; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Wadsworth Building, N. Y.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FORECLOSED.—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

In Ridgewood, N. J., a completely furnished high-class home. Address Responsible, Box G 306 Times Downtown.

Wanted.

Wanted to rent, furnished or unfurnished, small suburban house, or part of house; all conveniences; September or October on moderate rental; high-class community; accessible Grand Central Station; three adults. Brundage, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

Small furnished seaside cottage or bungalow for September wanted, Long Island or Westchester; not more than $35; references. Address XX, South Schroon, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION. — Wanted, first mortgage money; will pay 5 1/2% and 6% interest on Bronx property, well located. O'Hara Bros., 204th St. and Webster Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park. Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

With private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway. { 1 rm. and bath, $25 up. 2 rms., bk., kit., $40 up. 3 rs., bk., kit., $47.50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 9th Av. surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $20 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO PERSONS DESIRING IDEAL LOCATION, 73D ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV.; FINELY FURNISHED AND ALL HOME PRIVILEGES; NO OTHER BOARDERS; REFERENCE. A. R., 102 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A handsomely furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; overlooking the Hudson and one block from subway station; references required. Apply A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

90th St., 208 West.—3, 4, 5 room apartments; piano; suitable for doctor, studio, or living apartment; immediate possession; half block from Subway express; 2 blocks from elevated; furnished or unfurnished.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Exclusively listed; handsomely furnished; all prices.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

97TH ST., 308 WEST.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 102 TIMES.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

400 Riverside Drive, (6B.)—Six large rooms; light; best class; faces Hudson.

Elegant six-room apartments, elevator, reasonable. 804 West 180th, cor. Pinehurst Av.

Finely furnished private apartments; best localities. Gray, 260 West 75d St. Col. 3974.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young married couple, American, want unfurnished, heated apartment 4 or 5 light, airy rooms, easy walking distance subway; rent not over $25. Address "Ridgewood," 247 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, five or six rooms, with bath; good neighborhood, west side, 72d to 116th St.; lease one year; price $60 to $65; responsible party; highest references. N 161 Times.

Wanted—A small apartment of 3 or 4 rooms, furnished; location Greenwich... Address R. H. W., 507 Manhattan Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE.

Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments, 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St. 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

DON'T MISS SEEING

Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,198 MADISON AVENUE, Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. One and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

34th, 144 East, (near Lexington.)—From Oct. 1; choice apartments; heat, hot water, kitchenette. Ford, 171 3d Av.

70th, 208 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See Janitor.

Attractive skylight studio apartment; elevator service; $950. "Hoffman Arms," 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

West Side

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St.—Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all from; rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-8 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

104TH, 218 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 105d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
78d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

CORNER 7TH AVE., 111TH.
One block to Central Park and all transit lines. SEVEN & EIGHT extra large rooms, elevator, telephone, hall service. Rent $65, $70, $75. SUPT'S. OFFICE, 200 W. 111TH ST.

Unfurnished; sublease until October, 1916; six rooms, two baths, apartment; rental $1,500; will take $1,300; 99th, near West End Av.; vacant Sept. 1. 2,882 Riverside, information.

Beautiful Riverside Drive Apartment to Sublet — Seven rooms, 2 baths; owners ask $1,200; will sublet for $1,000. Kohn, Apartment 6D, Riveria, 790 Riverside Drive.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 103d St.

118th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, L. Janitor.

A—"GARNET HALL."
601 West 141st Street, corner Broadway. Three to seven light, airy, outside rooms; spacious closets; all night elevator; low rentals.

109TH, 245-247 W.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, "L."

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88 (corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 104 TIMES.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 261 W. 92d St.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $860 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 26 Times.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

888-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

88th St., 180 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

180th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

94th, 118 West.—Seven rooms; all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in the State, eight-story elevator, fireproof, strictly high class, six and seven rooms, decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

217 EAST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

37 EAST 53D ST.
TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

8 EAST 48TH STREET.
Room and bath; table board; references.

114TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M. Luez.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests.

72D, (near subway.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; exquisitely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths, running water; superior cuisine; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful double, single rooms; exclusive house; excellent home table; moderate.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows.—Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y. Beach 66th St. Phone 415 Hammels. On ocean; coolest spot within 200 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile-long ocean boardwalk; tennis; bountiful table; September rates, room and board, $10 week; Labor Day rate, Saturday dinner to Tuesday breakfast, including railroad ticket and ocean bath, $7.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet.

SEA GATE.—Private family; few paying guests; reduced rates. Phone 515 Coney Isl.

New York State.

Ellinwood.—Good board, Ulster County Farms; arrange. White, 309 West 46. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

Young couple with attractive house in refined social suburb, 30 minutes from Broadway, would share their home with bachelor or congenial couple. G 294 Times Downtown.

DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent board; convenient to Lackawanna station. 29 Union St., Montclair.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—From Oct. 1; good accommodations at moderate cost for my wife and myself, with well-bred people in attractive house within reasonable commuting distance. G 309 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive; modern improvements; suite, singly; reservation coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Richly furnished second floor front room; private bath; exclusive house; table service, appointments, of unusual excellence.

86TH, 127 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private family; few boarders; table guests; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; private baths for refined people; reservations for Winter season; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Facing park; large, back parlor; suitable various purposes; excellent cuisine.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
93d, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 2295.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable couple or gentlemen; excellent board. Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

102D, 258 WEST.—Convenient to subway; large room and small room with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets, water, good meals, telephone.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

MANHATTAN AVE., 365.—At 116th St, "L" and beautiful Morningside Park. The Morningside, newly fitted up, 40 rooms, family hotel; offers excellent hotel accommodations at boarding house prices; references exchanged. Telephone 2758 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

A FLOOR in private house, with board, wanted for two couples, infant and maid; state terms. Y 316 Times Annex.

BACHELOR (Englishman) wants bedroom and sitting room, with board, or would share apartment with another. S 104 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; single room; reasonable.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; bath; select house, reasonable.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; private house; reasonable.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; subway, elevated; gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Furnished, large rooms; good home for refined people; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 240 WEST.—Phone 9096 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small nice rooms; private family; convenient all cars; phone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, homelike front room; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE Studebaker 6-cylinder 6-passenger; new tires; extra tires with rims; demountable rims; rear vision mirror; slip covers, electric lights; self-starter; car is perfectly new; must be seen to be appreciated; price $650. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., 2 blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Lozier.—Briar Cliff racabout, in best condition; a wonderful buy at $500. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) Collapsible Touring 48. Cadillac (1914) Touring, like new, $1,000. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

1916 Mitchell Six, manufacturer's guarantee, slip covers, extra shoe cover, bumper, clock; purchased July 24, 1915. N 165 Times.

Raised Deck Cruiser, 30x8½, (sleeps four,) in commission, sale cheap, or trade for auto. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Packard touring and landaulettes; all occasions; special shopping rates. Scanlon, Circle 2177.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair your radiator, lamps, tanks, and mudguards at a very moderate charge; see us before placing job. Franco-American Lamp Co., 157 W. 54th St.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1553.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six wee

HUNTER SAYS WRITER BROKE UP HIS HOME

John Barrett Kerfoot Is Sued for $50,000 Damages by His Brother-in-Law.

WERE FRIENDS FOR YEARS

Defendant Says Action Is Brought In Spite Because of Suit Started by Mrs. Hunter.

Frederick William Hunter, wealthy resident of Freehold, N. J., who lives on his income, according to his attorney, Carlisle Norwood, yesterday started suit in the Supreme Court here against his life-long friend, college mate, and brother-in-law, John Barrett Kerfoot of 227 Riverside Drive, described in the papers as a writer for Life, charging that Kerfoot has alienated the affections of Mrs. Hunter. Damages to the extent of $50,000 are asked.

The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff married Annie Belleville Haight on June 25, 1899, at Freehold, and that Kerfoot married the plaintiff's sister. Hunter states that he and his wife were happy until Sept. 13, 1914, after which everything went wrong. Then, on April 15, this year, he says, Kerfoot and Mrs. Hunter disappeared, and the plaintiff "believes they are together." After Kerfoot's wife died, Mr. Hunter says, the defendant came to live at his home.

Mr. Kerfoot said last night at his Riverside Drive home that in 1895 he had married Miss Frances F. Hunter, sister of Mr. Hunter, but that she died in 1896. After the plaintiff married Miss Haight, the writer said, he went to live with the Hunters, and everything in that household went happily until April of this year.

Mr. Kerfoot said that it was distasteful for him to talk about the suit, especially as Hunter was a classmate of his at Columbia College in 1887, and because of the long years of friendship and almost brotherly attachment that had existed between them. He said, however, that the present suit is being brought for "spite" and to offset an action that Mrs. Hunter has started against her husband.

SHERIFF ENDS STRIKE SCARE

Fire Hose Prepared to Meet Threat of Trouble at Edgewater.

Edgewater, N. J., had a brief strike scare yesterday and Sheriff Robert N. Heath of Bergen County was summoned to assist the local police at the plant of the General Chemical Company, where many of the 450 men now out insisted on loitering near the main entrance. A fire engine was brought out and hose coupled to a hydrant in anticipation of trouble, but nothing happened.

The strikers met later and considered the company's offer to meet their demands for an eight-hour day and a 15 per cent. increase in wages with a nine-hour day and half of increase asked for. The meeting was private.

There was no trouble yesterday at the Bijur Motor Lighting Company plant in Hoboken. The men are waiting the result of a conference today between Vice President J. J. Keppler, of the International Association of Machinists and the company officials. It was also quiet at the shops of the Garvin Machine Company, Spring and Varick Streets, this city. There were some men at work.

The union received word that last night 150 men employed in the Warner Sugar Refining Company, at Edgewater, had struck.

OPIUM RAID ON A VESSEL.

Seize $3,200 Worth in Quarters of the Chinese Crew.

Inspector Hokensen of the Surveyor's staff at the Custom House made a search yesterday of the British freighter Ardgaroch, which is lying at the foot of West Forty-fourth Street, loading for Havre, and discovered fifty-two tins of opium concealed in the quarters of the Chinese crew. The opium was valued at $3,200. The first search made in the afternoon resulted in the finding of forty-one tins concealed under the deck of the boiler room, but the owners could not be found.

Believing there was more opium concealed in the crew's quarters, Inspector Hokensen paid a surprise visit to the ship last night, accompanied by Detectives Ballie, Sutter and Faust of the Fourth Inspection District. After going quietly up the gangway they removed their shoes and went to the forward part of the ship, where they found twelve Chinese oilers and stokers puffing opium pipes.

"You are under arrest," the detectives shouted as they rushed from behind the deck house to seize the men. The startled Chinese jumped to their feet and attempted to go down a narrow hatchway leading to their quarters. Inspector Hokensen seized one Mongolian by his pigtail and the others disappeared. The detectives followed them and were knocked down by the excited Chinese in their flight to escape arrest.

After a struggle in which the Inspector and the detectives rolled over the deck, four of the Chinamen were captured. The prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they were locked up on the charge of having narcotics in their possession. They gave their names as Ah Sing, steward; John Sim, steward; Ah Ting, fireman, and Ho Tai, fireman. Sing and Sim are members of the crew of the British steamer Devon City.

NO FATTED CALF FOR HIM.

Missing Lad Finds Parents Are in Texas, Seeking Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—No fatted calf was put over the coals for Harold B. Whitman, a prodigal who got home tonight from a three months' wandering, because his father and mother, worn out by worry at his absence, are on the way to Galveston, Texas, in search of him. Harold left Galveston at about the same time that his parents left East Orange in the hope of finding him.

The youth is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Whitman of 91 Watson Avenue, and he departed on May 8 telling his parents he was going to view the naval pageant in the Hudson River. Since that day his father has enlisted the services of every possible agency in the hope of finding him, and his mother has been prostrated by grief. Last week he sent his parents a postal card saying that he was in Galveston. Then he started for home. When he got here tonight he said he was shanghaied in New York, put aboard a vessel bound for Galveston, and forced by lack of funds to work his way back before the mast.

CALLS HIM ROBBER, TOO.

A Second Man Is Held for Alleged North Beach Holdup.

John Kalaghan of 107 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, was held in $2,500 bail on charges of extortion and violating the Sullivan law, and Joseph Salimeno of 533 Van Alst Avenue was held in $1,500 on a charge of extortion by Magistrate Miller in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday.

Kalaghan, who was charged with forcing Herman Freyburger at the point of a revolver to give up $10 in a lonely spot on North Beach, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Isaac Mindheim, whose wife died in St. John's Hospital before he could reach her side after booking his prisoner. Salimeno was arrested in front of the court house yesterday morning. Freyburger pointed him out as an accomplice of Kalaghan in the alleged holdup.

CITY TO SAFEGUARD HEALTH IN SCHOOLS

Each Child Who Enters for First Time Must Undergo Thorough Medical Examination.

HOPE TO PREVENT DISEASE

Pupil's Clothing Will Be Removed and the Physical Survey Will Be Complete.

When the public schools open next month the Board of Education will be prepared to inaugurate a new measure for protecting the health of school children, that of a thorough physical examination of each child which enrolls in the public school system for the first time. This is in conformity with a new provision of the Sanitary Code which became effective last April, but was not enforced then because the beginning of a new term seemed a more propitious time to put into effect an undertaking of such importance.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Health Commissioner, explained yesterday that the new regulations were the beginning of a large movement for the improvement of health, and that the indirect effects of the examinations were counted on to be of perhaps as much benefit as the direct effects.

"Primarily the new regulations," he said, "are an attempt to see that every child which comes into contact with the city through the school system is sure at least once in its life of a thorough and painstaking medical examination, which will reveal for the child's benefit any defect which ought to receive attention.

"That is the direct purpose of the regulation. Its indirect effect, we hope, will do much to awaken the attention of parents to the necessity of constantly protecting their children's health. It is, of course, the fact now that great numbers of fathers and mothers never think of their children's health until they become sick.

To Keep Children Well.

"We think we see the start of a movement toward preventive health measures in these regulations. They were adopted after study with the Committee on Child Hygiene of our Advisory Board, which includes many distinguished educators, settlement workers, and other persons who are brought directly into contact with all phases of child health.

"It is a well-thought-out plan. It starts on the basis that any doctor can do more for the general health of a child if he gets that child well, rather than in the midst of sickness. Our present machinery takes care of cases of sickness and disease that arise in the public schools. What we want to do now is to separate in treatment the sick from the well, and keep the latter class in that condition.

"We have the support of several philanthropic individuals and agencies. Before long the city will see a new kind of 'dispensary'—that for prevention of disease among well children. Among the persons interested in the scheme are Miss Anne Morgan. They will provide 'dispensaries' where the children can be examined for diseases for which it may be found they have a tendency, and the proper steps taken to thwart this tendency. In the ordinary course of events the parents would not provide this treatment and the tendency would work itself out. The Board of Health or the doctors would then first get the child. Any one can see it would be better for us to use preventive measures.

"We have found in our work in the Bureau of Child Hygiene that the one factor most potent in reducing infant mortality has been our getting a look at young babies in the free milk stations and impressing the mothers those that are ignorant, with the right ideas in watching the health of their offspring. The new system is a kind of extension of this idea in a larger field."

Examination to be Strict.

The examinations to be undertaken are very strict, as defined in the provision of the Sanitary Code. Following are the requirements as set forth there: Test for vision, test for hearing, test for defective nasal breathing, examination for hypertrophied tonsils, examination for defective teeth, determination of nutrition, examination of the heart, examination of the lungs, examination for orthopedic defects, examination for nervous diseases.

In the regulation that defines the method of the examination one paragraph provides that lungs shall be examined "by percussion and auscultation, using the stethoscope over the bare chest, and all abnormalities recorded." Another regulation for examining orthopedic defects provides: "General inspection of the body to be made if the absence of all clothing. Impaired mobility or defects of posture must be recorded."

On the basis of these requirements, Medical Freedom, a journal conducted by physicians not in sympathy with the existing order of things, will attack the regulations in its September number, according to a notice sent to the newspapers yesterday, with a proof of the article to be printed. The magazine holds it to be improper to "strip children for medical examination."

"We expect this plan to be attacked," said Dr. Emerson, when shown the article, "but I will not go into replying to an article of this kind.

May Present Doctor's Certificate.

"It is literally true that the examinations are to be made 'in the absence of all clothing,' but that is the only way physicians can make a competent general examination. You must bear in mind that the children we will exaxmine will average from 6 to 7 years of age, and the parent that feels averse to having a 6 or 7 year old child stripped for an examination must be unusually tender minded.

"Furthermore, as the article points out, these examinations can be made by private physicians. It is only where the children fail to present a certificate showing it has been made according to the specifications that we step in and make the examination. This is quite in accord with our ideas, because we want to educate the parents up to the idea that their children must be examined even when well. When they come up against our examination requirement many of them will realize this for the first time.

"The board will welcome these examinations getting into the hands of private physicians or dispensaries, for the propaganda of prevention will have been made just the same, but the work itself relieved of the criticism of bureaucracy and the taxpayers relieved of the cost of doing it."

Will Try Excise Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—Prosecutor Alfred Stein said today that he would serve notice on the five members of the Elizabeth Board of Excise that they would be tried in September on an indictment charging malfeasance in office in the transfer of the saloon license of Henry J. Greger to Felix Marx after Greger had been convicted of running a disorderly house.

LOVE NOTE COSTS FORTUNE.

C. E. Hutchinson Loses Suit to Set His Wife's Will Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Charles E. Hutchinson of Demarest, a theatrical promoter, has lost his contest to have the second will of his wife set aside because it gave him only the life interest in an estate valued at $35,000. The first will gave him the estate outright, but about three weeks prior to the death of Mrs. Henrietta Hutchinson on Aug. 28, 1914, she found what was said to be a love letter to her husband from a woman she had always considered her dearest friend, and she changed her will. Judge W. M. Seufert handed down his decision today.

The letter, which was produced in the Hackensack court during the trial, is as follows:

Sweetheart:
How much, oh, how much, I have longed for my bestest boy. Am trying to get in tomorrow. Can't say if I can manage it, but intend to try very hard. I love you, sweetheart, oh, so much. Be good. L. and K. Your own true girlie.

Mrs. May Krietzer, also of Demarest, who was a witness for Hutchinson during the trial, and who admitted she was living in the Hutchinson home at the time of the contest in December last, admitted having written the letter, but says she copied it from the original given her by Mrs. Hutchinson.

The estate will go to Mrs. Hutchinson's three sisters, Mrs. Charles F. Gardner of Mount Vernon, Mrs. Estelle Lane of Jamaica, L. I., and Mrs. George Goodwin of New York City. The property includes a house and lot at 1,806 Lexington Avenue, New York.

VACCINATION VEXES THEM.

State Ruling May Make Trouble for Montclair Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—The ruling of Assistant State Commissioner of Education Enright regarding vaccination of school children has caused uneasiness among many Montclair parents who are opposed to the practice. Mr. Enright holds that a statute of New Jersey makes it obligatory upon boards of education to exclude from school any teacher or pupil who has not been successfully vaccinated.

Two years ago the Montclair Board of Education held several public meetings regarding the vaccination of school pupils, and the opposition to vaccination was so pronounced that the board adopted a rule to the effect that children whose parents objected would not have to undergo the operation provided the parents signed an agreement to have their children vaccinated when there was danger of smallpox. This rule has been carried out ever since.

There is now only one member of that board in office, and the anti-vaccinationists fear that the present board may, on account of Mr. Enright's decision, change the rule and require all children to be vaccinated.

THROWN FROM BED BY BOMB

Woman and Children in Peril in Tenement Explosion.

A bomb late last night blew in the door of the apartment of Mrs. Ida Elimony, on the top floor of the five-story tenement house at 420 East Eighteenth Street. Mrs. Elimony and her two children were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion, and the walls and woodwork near the place where the bomb had been placed were shattered. Mrs. Elimony said she could offer no explanation for the attack.

Patrolman Terence Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, who last December tore the fuse from a lighted bomb in a hallway in East Fifteenth Street, was near last night's explosion. Hundreds of frightened Italians fled to the street from near-by dwellings. Smith quieted them.

WED ON BRIEF VACATION.

Bride from Canada Surprises Elderly Widower's Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—James F. Maybury, a wealthy contractor of Clifton, returned from Canada today with a bride who was Miss Ellen Maynard of Montreal. The marriage came as a surprise to his friends, who know him as Judge Maybury. He had been a widower about four months. He is 72 years old.

When Mr. Maybury left for Montreal he announced that he was going away on a brief vacation. He married there last Thursday night at the home of his sister, Mrs. Eliza Legasik. Mr. and Mrs. Maybury will reside at the old Maybury house in Main Avenue, Clifton.

FIVE HURT IN CAR PANIC.

Controller Blows Out on Brink of the Palisades.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 23.—There was excitement on the brink of the Palisades near Mosemere last midnight, when the blow-out of the controller on a Hudson River open trolley car set fire to it. Many passengers, mostly women, jumped from the car, and five were injured slightly. The car was on its way to New York, and the injured, who did not give their names, were taken to the ferry in another car. Albert Cannon on Second Street, Hackensack, whose hand was broken in the excitement, called upon Dr. Swayze this morning for treatment. He had received first treatment in the Knickerbocker Hospital, New York, last night.

Sloan & Chase Strike Settled.

When the strikers at the Sloan & Chase machine works in Roseville, N. J., reported yesterday for their old jobs the names of the men which the firm wanted were called out and the men entered the factory and resumed work. Some were told they would be taken back soon, while others were informed that if they wanted work they would have to apply to the Superintendent. This was taken to mean that many of the strikers would not be taken back. Some of the strikebreakers did not return to the plant today. They were paid off Saturday night and discharged.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Chief Justice Cummere declared void yesterday the suit brought by Fran Takece against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, on the grounds that papers served on an engineer of the railroad are not binding on that corporation. Takece was suing for $10,000 on account of his leg being cut off a year ago by a train.

NEWARK.—Michael Rello, 21 years old, was killed accidentally by gas on Sunday night. He boarded with the family of Isaac Gruber at 157 Barclay Street, and when Mrs. Gruber renewed the gas by placing a quarter in the meter, Rello was asphyxiated by gas pouring from the open jet in his room.

PATERSON.—It was announced today that the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company had bought ten acres of land adjoining their Wayne plant. The new property will be held for future developments.

TRENTON.—Miss Ethel A. Grosscup, daughter of State Treasurer Edward E. Grosscup, will sail on Sept. 10, to become a member of the Faculty of the Industrial Institute for Girls in Madrid, Spain. She will teach English and gymnastics.

WIFE'S DEATH DREAM MADE TRUE BY AUTO

Awakened by Telephone to Hear That Husband Has Been Killed in Road.

AVIATOR LE MAT INJURED

In Car of Woman Who Made "Ruzzie Lamb" Famous—Girl Run Over, but Unhurt.

Henry Fuschius, a landscape gardener on the estate of General Robert G. Smith at Sayville, L. I., dismounted from his bicycle and put up his umbrella when he was caught in a pouring rain before daybreak yesterday morning in Lakeland Avenue on his way home.

While on foot in the road, leading the bicycle with his right hand and holding the umbrella aloft in the left, a big seven-passenger car hit him. Fuschius was knocked thirty feet. The automobile struck the bicycle with such force that the handlebars tore through the metal work of the radiator and stuck there.

As soon as he could get the big machine stopped Henry Huntstein, who was driving it, got out with a party of friends and picked up the injured man. They intended to take him to the office of Dr. F. C. Merritt, but found the automobile so badly damaged that it would not start.

A few minutes later John Sweezy of Patchogue came along in an automobile, and hurried with the Huntstein party and the injured man to the doctor's office. There Fuschius died in a few minutes of a fractured skull.

After word of his death had been telephoned to Mrs. Fuschius, she said she had had a dream in which it appeared to her that her husband was killed. She said she had stayed up late worrying because of her husband's failure to return early in the evening, and after she went to bed, remained awake, troubled for some time. When she fell asleep, she said her fears shaped her dreams, and after imagining her husband repeatedly in danger she saw him dead just a second before she was startled from her sleep by the telephone bell.

Helen Woodruff Smith of Stamford, Conn., who in 1911 successfully defended a suit for $50,000 damages for breach of promise brought by Russell Griswold, a chorus man, who became better known as "Ruzzie-lamb," which Miss Smith called him in her letters, is in the United Hospital at Port Chester suffering from severe bruises about the head and body due to an automobile accident at Rye on Sunday. In the hospital also is Raoul Le Mat, the aviator and racer of automobiles, who was with Miss Smith in the accident, and is suffering from a fractured skull. Miss Smith is not seriously hurt, and it was reported last night that Le Mat would probably recover.

Miss Smith, who was formerly the wife of Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, resumed her maiden name after divorcing him in 1907. Griswold sought $50,000 on the plea that Miss Smith had beguiled him with promises to make him her husband and had caused him to lose other valuable opportunities.

As she was crossing the street in front of her home, 306 East 133th Street, to buy an ice-cream cone, Caroline Romani, 4 years old, was knocked down and run over by an automobile driven by Harry Greenbaum of 2,013 Fifth Avenue. Policeman Robi of the Alexander Avenue Station, who ran to the little girl, expecting to find her dead, picked her up and hurried with her in Greenbaum's automobile to Lincoln Hospital. There the child was examined and found to have no injuries. She had fallen between the wheels, and the car had passed over her without touching her. No marks were found to show that she had been struck. The girl insisted that she would not leave the hospital unless taken home in Greenbaum's car, and Greenbaum agreed.

An automobile in which David M. Moore, an engineer, and Dr. Raymond L. Halsey, both of Islip, were riding, crashed into an iron pole on Queens Boulevard yesterday. Moore sustained lacerations of the right hand and left leg. Dr. Halsey suffered from shock.

The gasoline tank of an automobile driven by Herman Bartsch of 10 Bleecker Street, Newark, overflowed yesterday at Red Bank, N. J., and caused an explosion, followed by fire, which almost destroyed the car. Mrs. Bartsch, who was in the car, was burned about the ankles before she could jump.

Arpino Lettero, 15 years old, of 313 East 109th Street, and Peter Soreco, 13 years old, of 326 East 100th Street, while riding on a bicycle in First Avenue, near 113th Street, last night, were struck by a large black touring car in which were five men. The boys were thrown to the pavement, but the automobile, which at first slowed down, increased its speed and raced away.

Dr. Rosenbluth removed the boys to Harlem Hospital, where they were found to have contusions and lacerations, and it is thought Lettero has internal injuries.

A general alarm was sent out by the police for the escaping car.

Girl Thrown from Motor Cycle.

Julia Lang, 18 years old, of 117 East 110th Street, is in the Harlem Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries received last night when a motor cycle upon which she was riding collided with a crosstown car at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street. Irving Sommer of 73 East 109th Street, the owner of the cycle, was driving his machine south in Lenox Avenue, with Miss Lang clinging to the seat behind. He evidently did not see the car, for he ran right into it. The girl was catapulted ten feet and landed upon her head. Sommer was thrown against the car, but received only slight injuries. Miss Lang may die.

Wouldn't Work with Turks.

WOBURN, Mass., Aug. 23.—A strike based on racial antipathies was called at a local tannery today. About 150 Greek and Italian laborers employed by the American Hide and Leather Company walked out rather than work in the same factory with Turks.

FOUR BATHERS DROWN; GIRL SEES BROTHER DIE

Tries to Leap Into River When Rescuers Fail to Save Him.

Five persons were reported drowned yesterday in New York City and vicinity, none of them at the bathing beaches.

While his sister, 17 years old, made frantic efforts to break from companions and jump to his rescue, Clarence Coeyman, 15 years old, of 34 Melrose Street, Nutley, N. J., was drowned in the Pequannock River at Two Bridges yesterday. Coeyman was a member of the Boys' Brigade of the Nutley Methodist Church. With some companions, he was bathing in the river, when he stepped into a deep hole.

His cries for help attracted a canoeist, who leaped into the river and started for him, but was seized with cramps and was himself rescued by William Theurer, who had started to Coeyman's rescue. In the meanwhile Coeyman had disappeared. His body was later recovered. Following the drowning the brigade cut short its outing and all the members returned to Nutley. The brigade will attend the funeral tomorrow in a body. Miss Coeyman was prostrated by the shock of her brother's death.

The police of Edgewater, N. J., reported yesterday that they had not recovered the body of Joseph McTigrie, 19 years old, of 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, who was drowned from the launch Twilight Saturday afternoon. McTigrie was a bellboy at the Hotel McAlpin. With a dozen other bellboys he went on the outing he had organized, early Saturday morning. Once aboard the boat at Edgewater, the boys began to dive off the launch. When the boat started ashore McTigrie was missing. It was supposed at first he was playing a prank, but when he did not show up it was conceded he had been drowned.

Albert Barevelt, 12 years old, 401 Fifth Street, Newark, left home yesterday morning and did not return. Last night his parents told the police they feared he had been drowned. A year ago a brother, Stephen, was drowned in the Passaic River.

William Abrams, 18 years old, of Rockville Centre, L. I., was drowned in Hempstead Bay, off Wahley's fishing station, Sunday night, when he fell overboard from a motor boat. His body was recovered yesterday.

The body of a man who committed suicide yesterday morning near the buffalo entrance to the Bronx Zoological Park by jumping in the Bronx River was recovered yesterday afternoon and identified as that of Mildrum McCready, 196 Broadway, Brooklyn. The first clue to his identity was a certificate of membership in the Grand Lodge of St. John of Ireland, found on the body. The identification was later confirmed by Mrs. Josephine Stephany, with whom McCready boarded, when she went to the Fordham Morgue. She said he was a bookkeeper employed by the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company.

Relatives in Elizabeth, N. J., were notified yesterday that the body of Mrs. Chester Spittlehouse, who was drowned last week in Great Houston Lake, Me., with her husband, had been found by campers, who dragged the lake. Mr. Spittlehouse's body has not been found. He was employed by the Railway Equipment and Publishing Company of 75 Church Street.

DIVER BREAKS HIS BACK.

Athlete Loses His Life When He Misjudges Depth of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Diving with his arms stretched above his head, Charles Strasburger, Jr., 21 years old, of 13 Jackson Street, struck the bottom of the shallow Passaic River with his hands last Saturday, and the result was that his spine was broken. He was rescued from the river by companions and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died early this evening.

Strasburger was a purchasing agent for the Watson Machine Company of this city, was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and prominent in local amateur athletics. With several companions he went up the Passaic River to Singac, N. J., to swim. At the point where they stopped the river bank slopes gently toward the stream. Strasburger prepared to dive and only when it was too late to stop did he see that he would strike bottom.

Rector's

The Most Beautiful Ballroom in the World
—And the Most Comfortable

To-night!—After you have enjoyed the good things to eat and have been entertained by Rector's All-Star Cabaret you are invited to dance in Rector's Grand Ballroom. Opens at 8 P. M. No charge.

Dancing in this beautiful ballroom is a real pleasure. Plenty of room. Plenty of good, fresh, invigorating air. Scores of windows opening on wide streets. Every breeze that blows finds its way into this great ballroom. Finest dance music in town. An ideal floor. Four of the greatest dancing acts in America to entertain you between dances.

RECTOR'S FAMOUS COLD BUFFET
During Luncheon and Dinner and ready for immediate service. One of our big features, under the supervision of Rene Durand, conceded to be the master of all chefs in the creating of cold delicacies.

BROADWAY, 48th ST. & 7th AVE.

Where Cooling Breezes Blow from Fifty Windows on Three Wide Streets

McFARLAND Brighton Motordrome
GIBBONS
TICKETS NOW ON SALE
Prices $1.00 to $5.00
Saturday Night September 11
Office of Ocean A. C., Room 908, 1482 B'way.
Office of Ocean A. C., Brighton Baths Pike, McBride's Ticket Agency.
All Seats May Be Purchased in Advance.

These Theatres Do Not Deal with Tyson Co.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. Last 5 Nights and 2 Matinees. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH
NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Matinee Tomorrow 2.10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE SHOW VISIT DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop This Theatre.
New Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic EVERYTHING NEW. The Most Beautiful Girls in the World.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. "HAS SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."—Press. EDGAR SELWYN'S Greatest Success ROLLING STONES
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. "PLENTY OF STIRRING ACTION."—Sun. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY
Guaranteed Under the Pure Laugh Law "SOME BABY" FULTON THEATRE. Will make you shake well while taking.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. GLOBE—"THE PUBLIC WILL LIKE THE BOOMERANG"
BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
REPUBLIC THEATRE WEST 42D STREET. Opens Thurs. Eve., Aug. 26, 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. (Pop. Mat. Wed.) A. H. WOODS presents COMMON CLAY A New American Play in 3 Acts and an Epilogue By Cleves Kinkead. (Arrangement with John Craig) WITH John Mason and Jane Cowl AND AN ALL-STAR CAST. Seats Now On Sale.
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. OPENING NEXT FRIDAY EVENING—Seats Now. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

CANDLER OPENING OF REGULAR SEASON SEPT. 1st
THEA., W. 42d St. WEDNESDAY, SEATS THIS THURSDAY, (AUG. 26th.) COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
THE HOUSE OF GLASS A NEW PLAY BY MAX MARCIN.
LEXINGTON Theatre, 51st St. & Lex. Ave. 'Phone Plaza 6110. Opens Sat. Night at 8:15 Seat Sale Tomorrow 9 AM
A. H. Woods Presents POTASH & PERLMUTTER
Prices:—Eves. & SAT. MAT., 25c TO $1.00. TUES. & THURS. MATS., 25c & 50c. 2—BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS—2.
NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
LUNA A PIQUANT REVUE LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO EVENINGS AT 9, 10 & 11. Free Dancing Contest Thursday Nights
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. BURLESQUE THE GARDEN OF GIRLS. ORIENTAL DANCING. EXTRA ATTRACTIONS. Matinees Daily, 10, 15, 25c.; Nights, 25, 35, 50c.
PARK Thea., Columbus Circle, 59th. Evgs. 8:20. Nights & Sat. Mat. 275 Orch. Seats $1. MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 Washington Square" MATINEE TOMORROW at 2:20. Best Seats $1.00
PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47 St. Gertrude Hoffmann and Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN," Belle Baker, Dooley & Sales, others. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE GOLDEN CROOK with Billy Arlington.
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. TO CHERISH AND PROTECT and 2 Comedies and 1 Drama. 1 to 11 P. M.
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. SAM BERNARD in "Poor Schmaltz." 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt Wk—Hazel Dawn, "The Heart of Jennifer"
NEW BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Mat. Today Henry E. Dixey, Cross & Josephine, Fisher & Green, Henry Lewis, McKay & Ardine, Others.
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